Report and transactions

Devonshire Association for the Advancement of ...

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REPORT AND TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

DEVONSHIRE ASSOCIATION

FOR

THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND ART.

[TOTNES, JULY, 1920.]

VOL. LII.
(VOL. II. FOURTH SERIES.)

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The Transactions of the Society are not published, nor are they on sale to the public. They are printed for Members only.

ERRATUM IN VOL. LI.

Page 40, line 9 from bottom:—For "Marlborough" read "Malborough."

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* *Permanent Members of the Council.*

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PLACES OF MEETING

OF

THE DEVONSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

	Place of Meeting.	President.
1862.	EXETER . .	Sir John Bowring, LL.D., F.R.S.
1863.	PLYMOUTH . .	C. Spence Bate, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S.
1864.	TORQUAY . .	E. Vivian, Esq., M.A.
1865.	TIVERTON . .	C. G. B. Daubeny, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.
1866.	TAVISTOCK . .	Earl Russell, K.G., K.C.C., F.R.S., etc.
1867.	BARNSTAPLE . .	W. Pengelly, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S.
1868.	HONITON . .	J. D. Coleridge, Esq., Q.C., M.A., M.P.
1869.	DARTMOUTH . .	G. P. Bidder, Esq., C.E.
1870.	DEVONPORT . .	J. A. Froude, Esq., M.A.
1871.	BIDEFORD . .	Rev. Canon C. Kingsley, M.A., F.L.S., F.G.S.
1872.	EXETER . .	The Lord Bishop of Exeter (Dr. Temple).
1873.	SIDMOUTH . .	Right Hon. S. Cave, M.A., M.P.
1874.	TEIGNMOUTH . .	The Earl of Devon.
1875.	TORRINGTON . .	R. J. King, Esq., M.A.
1876.	ASHBURTON . .	Rev. Treasurer Hawker, M.A.
1877.	KINGSBRIDGE . .	Ven. Archdeacon Earle, M.A.
1878.	PAIGNTON . .	Sir Samuel White Baker, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.G.S.
1879.	ILFRACOMBE . .	Sir R. P. Collier, M.A.
1880.	TOTNES . .	H. W. Dyke Acland, M.A., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.
1881.	DAWLISH . .	Rev. Professor Chapman, M.A., LL.D.
1882.	CREDITON . .	J. Brooking-Rowe, Esq., F.S.A., F.L.S.
1883.	EXMOUTH . .	Very Rev. C. Merivale, D.D., D.C.L.
1884.	NEWTON ABBOT .	Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing, M.A.
1885.	SEATON . .	R. F. Weymouth, Esq., M.A., D.Lit.
1886.	ST. MARYCHURCH .	Sir J. B. Phear, M.A., F.G.S.
1887.	PLYMPTON . .	Rev. W. H. Dallinger, LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., etc.
1888.	EXETER . .	Very Rev. Dean Cowie, D.D.
1889.	TAVISTOCK . .	W. H. Hudleston, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., etc.
1890.	BARNSTAPLE . .	Lord Clinton, M.A.
1891.	TIVERTON . .	R. N. Worth, Esq., F.G.S.
1892.	PLYMOUTH . .	A. H. A. Hamilton, Esq., M.A., J.P.
1893.	TORQUAY . .	T. N. Brushfield, M.D., F.S.A.
1894.	SOUTH MOLTON .	Sir Fred. Pollock, Bart., M.A.
1895.	OKEHAMPTON . .	The Right Hon. Earl of Halsbury.
1896.	ASHBURTON . .	Rev. S. Baring-Gould, M.A.
1897.	KINGSBRIDGE . .	J. Hine, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.
1898.	HONITON . .	Lord Coleridge, M.A.

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	Place of Meeting.	President.
1899.	TORRINGTON . .	Rev. Chancellor Edmonds, B.D.
1900.	TOTNES . .	Lord Clifford, M.A.
1901.	EXETER . .	Sir Roper Lethbridge, K.C.I.E., M.A., D.L.
1902.	BIDEFORD . .	Rev. W. Harpley, M.A., F.C.P.S.
1903.	SIDMOUTH . .	Sir Edgar Vincent, K.C.M.G., M.P.
1904.	TEIGNMOUTH . .	Sir Alfred W. Croft, K.C.I.E., M.A.
1905.	PRINCETOWN . .	Basil H. Thomson, Esq.
1906.	LYNTON . .	F. T. Elworthy, Esq., F.S.A.
1907.	AXMINSTER . .	The Lord Bishop of Exeter (Dr. Robertson).
1908.	NEWTON ABBOT .	Lord Monkswell, D.L., LL.B.
1909.	LAUNCESTON . .	The Lord Bishop of Truro (Dr. Stubbs).
1910.	CULLOMPTON . .	John D. Enys, Esq., F.G.S.
1911.	DARTMOUTH . .	Robert Burnard, Esq., F.S.A.
1912.	EXETER . .	The Viscount St. Cyres, M.A.
1913.	BUCKFASTLEIGH .	Ashley A. Froude, Esq., C.M.G.
1914.	TAVISTOCK . .	Professor A. M. Worthington, C.B., F.R.S.
1915.	EXETER . .	Principal A. W. Clayden, M.A., F.G.S.
1916.	PLYMOUTH . .	E. J. Allen, Esq., D.SC., F.R.S.
1917.	BARNSTAPLE . .	W. P. Hiern, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., J.P., C.A.
1918.	TORQUAY . .	Hugh R. Watkin, Esq.
1919.	TIVERTON . .	The Very Rev. Dean H. R. Gamble, D.D.
1920.	TOTNES . . .	Edward Windeatt, Esq., J.P., C.A.

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RULES.

1. The Association shall be called the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art.

2. The objects of the Association are—To give a systematic direction to scientific inquiry in Devonshire; and to promote the intercourse of those who cultivate Science, Literature, or Art, in different parts of the county.

3. The Association shall consist of Members and Honorary Members.

4. Every candidate for membership, on being nominated by a member to whom he is personally known, shall be admitted by the General Secretary, subject to the confirmation of the General Meeting of the Members.

5. Every person, admitted to membership under Rule 4, shall forthwith receive intimation that he has been admitted a Member, subject to confirmation at the next General Meeting of Members; and the fact of the newly admitted Member's name appearing in the next issue of the printed List of Members, will be a sufficient intimation to him that his election has been confirmed. Pending the issue of the volume of Transactions containing the Rules of the Association, the newly admitted Member shall be furnished by the General Secretary with such extracts from the Rules as he shall deem necessary.

6. Persons of eminence in Science, Literature, or Art, or those who have rendered any special service to the Association, may, at a General Meeting of the Members, be elected Honorary Members of the Association: but such Honorary Members shall not be entitled to take any part in the management of the Association.

7. Every *Member* shall pay an Annual Subscription of Half a Guinea or a Life Composition Fee limited to the amount of Sixteen Years' Subscriptions. But Members of Five, Ten, or Fifteen Years' standing, whose subscriptions are not in arrear, may compound by the payment of seven guineas, six guineas, or five guineas respectively. No person under 21 years of age is eligible for Life-Membership.

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8. Annual Subscriptions shall be payable in advance, and shall be due in each year on the first day of January; and no person shall have the privileges of a Member until the Subscription for the current year or a Life Composition has been paid.

9. Any Member who does not, on or before the first day of January, give notice, in writing, to the General Secretary of his intention to withdraw from the Association, shall be regarded as a Member for the ensuing year.

10. Whenever a Member is in arrear in the payment of his Annual Subscription, the Treasurer shall apply to him for the same.

11. Whenever, at an Annual Meeting, a Member shall be two years in arrear in the payment of his Annual Subscriptions, the Council may, at its discretion, erase his name from the List of Members.

12. Every *Member*, whose Subscriptions are not in arrear, shall be entitled to a copy of the volume of the Transactions for the year.

13. Every *Member* shall be entitled to a lady's ticket for the Annual Meeting.

14. Only ladies shall be eligible for admission as Associates to an Annual Meeting, on payment of the sum of Five Shillings each.

15. The Association shall meet annually, at such a time in July or August and at such place as shall be decided at a previous Annual Meeting.

16. One month at least before the Annual Meeting each Member shall be informed by the General Secretary, by circular, of the place and date of the Meeting.

17. The affairs of the Association shall be managed by a Council, which shall consist exclusively of the following Members of the Association :—

(*a*) Those who fill, or have filled, or are elected to fill, the offices of President, General and Local Treasurers, General and Local Secretaries, and Secretaries of Committees appointed by the Council.

(*b*) Authors of papers which have been printed *in extenso* in the Transactions of the Association.

The Council so constituted shall have power to make, amend or cancel the Bye-laws and Standing Orders.

18. With the exception of the ex-Presidents, every Councillor who has not attended any Meeting of the Council for twenty-four calendar months, shall forfeit his place as a Councillor, but it shall be competent for him to recover it by a fresh qualification.

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19. The Council shall hold a meeting at Exeter in the month of February in each year, on such day as the General Secretary shall appoint, for the due management of the affairs of the Association.

20. In the intervals of the Annual Meetings, all Meetings of the Council shall be held at Exeter, unless some other place shall have been decided on at a previous Council Meeting.

21. Every Meeting of the Council shall be convened by circular, sent by the General Secretary to each Member of the Council not less than ten days before the Meeting is held.

22. The General Secretary, or any four Members of the Council, may call extraordinary Meetings of their body for any purpose requiring their present determination, by notice under his or their hand or hands, addressed to every other Member of the Council, at least ten clear days previously, specifying the purpose for which such extraordinary Meeting is convened. No matter not so specified, and not incident thereto, shall be determined at any extraordinary Meeting.

23. The officers of the Association shall be a President, two or more Vice-Presidents, a General Treasurer, one or more General Secretaries, one or more Auditors, a Local Treasurer, and one or more Local Secretaries.

24. A Committee shall be appointed annually by the Council to consider at what place the Association shall hold its Annual Meeting, and who shall be invited to fill any official vacancies which may from time to time occur, as follows :—

(*a*) The President subject to confirmation by the Council.

(*b*) All other officers (except Vice-Presidents, the Local Treasurer, and Local Secretary or Secretaries) subject to confirmation at a General Meeting of the Members of the Association.

25. The Vice-Presidents, Local Treasurer, and Local Secretary or Secretaries shall be elected by the local Reception Committee appointed by the Authorities of the city or town issuing the invitation to the Association, subject to confirmation by the Council of the Association; and the Council shall have power to add to the number of Vice-Presidents elected by the Local Authorities from among the Members of the Association.

26. The President shall enter on his duties at the Annual Meeting for which he has accepted office : the General Treasurer, General Secretary or Secretaries, the Vice-Presidents and Local Officers shall enter on their duties as soon as convenient after their election.

27. The Council shall have power to fill any official vacancy which may occur in the intervals of the Annual Meetings, on the recommendation of the Committee appointed under Rule 24.

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28. The President shall be eligible for re-election, provided that the same person does not hold office in two consecutive years.

29. The General Treasurer shall receive all sums of money due to the Association; he shall pay all accounts due by the Association after they shall have been examined and approved; and he shall report to each Meeting of the Council the balance he has in hand, and the names of such Members as shall be in arrear, with the sums due respectively by each.

30. The Accounts of the Association shall be audited annually, by one or more Auditors appointed at each Annual Meeting, but who shall not be *ex-officio* Members of the Council.

31. All investments of the funds of the Association shall be made in the names of three trustees to be elected by the Council, in securities authorized by law for the investment of Trust Funds.

32. The Association shall have the right at its discretion of printing *in extenso* in its volume of Transactions all papers read at the Annual Meeting. The copyright of a paper read before any Meeting of the Association, and the illustrations of the same which have been provided at his expense, shall remain the property of the Author: but he shall not be at liberty to print it, or allow it to be printed elsewhere, either *in extenso* or in abstract amounting to as much as one-half of the length of the paper, until after the issue of the volume of Transactions in which the paper is printed.

33. The Association shall, within a period not exceeding six months after each Annual Meeting, issue to each Member and Honorary Member its volume of Transactions, which shall include the Rules and Bye-Laws, Selected Minutes of the Council appointing Committees, a Financial Statement, a List of the Members, the Report of the Council and of the Proceedings, the President's Address, and such Papers, in abstract or *in extenso*, read at the Annual Meeting, as the Council shall decide to print, together with, if time allows, an Index to the volume.

34. The Honorary General Secretary acting as General Editor is empowered to decide what small print, tabulated and other work coming under the head of "printers' extras" is necessary for each Report or Paper, and to veto any attempt on the part of the Author to exceed this, the cost of such extra charges being borne by the Association. But the cost of all corrections other than printer's errors and of all revisions made by the Author, after the Report or Paper is in type, shall be borne by the Author and recovered from him by the Treasurer."

35. If proofs of papers to be printed in the Transactions are sent to authors for correction, and are retained by them beyond four days for each sheet of proof, to be reckoned from the day

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marked thereon by the printers, but not including the time needful for transmission by post, such proofs shall be assumed to require no further correction.

36. Authors of papers printed in the Transactions shall receive twenty-five copies, free of expense, and shall be allowed to have any further number printed at their own expense by private arrangement with the printers of the Association. The Honorary Secretaries of Committees appointed by the Council for special service may be supplied, *if required*, with any number of copies of their Reports printed in the Transactions, not exceeding forty, free of expense; but the Secretary of the Committee on the Climate of Devon may be supplied, *if required*, with any number of copies of his or her Report printed in the Transactions, not exceeding fifty, free of expense. In each case the Secretary of the Committee will note on the proof of his or her Report, for the information of the printers, the number of copies actually required, subject to the above limitations.

37. No Rule shall be altered, amended, or new Rule added, except at an Annual General Meeting of Members, and then only provided that notice of the proposed change has been given to the General Secretary, and by him communicated to all the Members at least one month before the Annual General Meeting.

38. Throughout the Rules, Bye-laws, and Standing Orders where the singular number is used, it shall, when circumstances require, be taken to include the plural number, and the masculine gender shall include the feminine.

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BYE-LAWS AND STANDING ORDERS.

1. It is desirable that a copy of the President's Address shall be in the hands of the General Secretary not later than the twenty-fourth day of June in each year, in order that it may be printed and distributed to the Press in time for publication in newspapers issued on the day after its delivery. The President's Address shall be considered a confidential document until after its delivery.

2. Papers to be read at the Annual Meetings must strictly relate to Devonshire, and the procedure for the submission, selection, and reading of papers shall be as follows :—

(*a*) Papers and Reports of Committees to be read at any Meeting, together with all drawings, photographs, maps, etc., to illustrate the same, must be submitted to the General Secretary, so as to reach him not later than the twenty-fourth day of June in each year.

(*b*) All Papers and illustrations considered unsuitable shall be returned to the authors as soon as possible.

(*c*) The General Secretary will obtain from the printers of the Association for presentation to the Council a statement showing the number of pages each Paper and Report will occupy when printed, the estimated extra cost of printing tables, of the use of special type or change of type, and of all other extra charges, if any, in each Paper and Report, as well as the estimated cost of all charges connected with the preparation, binding and issue of the volume of Transactions.

(*d*) The General Secretary will communicate the printers' report and estimates to the Council, at the Meeting of that body on the first day of the Annual Meeting. The Council will then select the Papers and Reports to be read on the two following days.

3. Papers which have already been printed *in extenso* cannot be accepted unless they form part of the literature of a question on which the Council has requested a Member or Committee to prepare a Report.

4. The reading of any Report or Paper shall not exceed twenty minutes, or such part of twenty minutes as shall be decided by the

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Council as soon as the Programme of Reports and Papers shall have been settled, and in any discussion which may arise no speaker shall be allowed to speak more than five minutes.

5. The Council will arrange Papers for reading to meet the convenience of the authors, as far as possible. Papers shall be read in the order appointed by the Council, but in the event of the author of any Paper not being present to read his Paper, and in the absence of any arrangement by the author of a Paper for its reading by some Member present at the meeting, such Paper or Papers, if more than one, shall be held over till the conclusion of the reading of the Papers, when it shall be put to the vote of the Meeting whether such Paper or Papers shall be read by substitute or not.

6. Papers which have been accepted by the Council cannot be withdrawn without the consent of the Council.

7. Papers communicated by Members for Non-Members, and accepted by the Council, shall be placed in the List of Papers for reading below those furnished by Members themselves.

8. In the event of there being at an annual Meeting more Papers than can be disposed of in one day, the reading of the residue shall be continued on the day following.

9. At the close of the Annual Meeting in every year there shall be a Meeting of the Council, and the Council shall then decide what Reports and how many of the Papers accepted for reading the funds of the Association, as reported by the Treasurer, will permit of being printed in the volume of Transactions.

10. All Papers read to the Association which the Council shall decide to print *in extenso* in the Transactions, shall be sent to the printers, together with all drawings required for illustrating them, as soon as possible after the close of the Annual Meeting at which they were read.

11. All Papers read to the Association which the Council shall decide not to print *in extenso* in the Transactions, shall be returned to the authors as soon as possible after the close of the Annual Meeting at which they were read; and abstracts of such Papers to be printed in the Transactions shall not exceed such length as the General Secretary shall suggest in each case, and must be sent to him within seven days after such Paper has been returned to the author.

12. The printers shall return every Manuscript to the author as soon as it is in type, *but not before*. They shall be returned *intact*, provided they are written on one side of the paper only and each sheet numbered.

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13. Excepting mere verbal alterations, no Paper which has been read to the Association shall be added to without the written approval and consent of the General Secretary, or in the event of there being two Secretaries of the one acting as Editor; and no additions shall be made except in the form of footnotes or brief postscripts, or both.

14. The author of every Paper which the Council at any Annual Meeting shall decide to print in the Transactions shall pay for the preparation of all such illustrations as in his judgment and that of the Council the said Paper may require. That is to say, he shall pay for the preparation of all necessary drawings, blocks, lithographic transfers or drawings on stone; but the Association will bear the cost of printing (by the Association's printers), paper and binding; provided that should any such illustrations be in colours or of a size larger than can be inserted in the volume with a single fold, or be desired to be executed in any other process than printing from the block or lithography, then in each and either of these cases the author shall himself bear the whole cost of production and printing, and should the Council so decide shall also pay any additional charge that may properly be made for binding.

15. The pagination of the Transactions shall be in Arabic numerals exclusively, and carried on consecutively, from the beginning to the end of each volume; and the Transactions of each year shall form a distinct and separate volume.

16. The Council shall from time to time, when deemed advisable, revise the prices fixed for each volume of the Transactions and all other publications of the Association.

17. The General Secretary shall report to each Annual Meeting of the Members the number of copies in stock of each volume of the Transactions, and other publications of the Association, with the price per copy of each volume; and such Report shall be printed in the Transactions.

18. The General Secretary shall prepare brief Obituary Notices of Members deceased during the previous year, and such notices shall be printed in the Transactions.

19. All Resolutions appointing Committees for special service for the Association shall be printed in the Transactions.

20. The following are the Rules for reprinting Reports of Committees other than the reprints supplied to authors under Rule 36:—

(*a*) The printers of the Association alone are permitted to reprint any Report.

(*b*) The written permission of the General Secretary is required

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before any Report may be reprinted, the copyright of all Reports printed in the Transactions being vested in the Association.

(*c*) The printers shall pay to the General Secretary on behalf of the Association, as royalty, a sum of sixpence per fifty copies for each half-sheet of eight pages, any number of copies less than fifty or between two exact multiples of fifty being regarded as fifty, and any number of pages less than eight or between two exact multiples of eight, being regarded as eight.

(*d*) Each copy of the reprint shall have printed on the first page the words, "Reprinted from the Transactions of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art for ——— by permission of the Council of the Association," the year in which the Report was originally printed being indicated.

(*e*) The reprint shall be an exact copy of the Report as originally printed in the Transactions, without addition, abridgment, or modification, the necessary corrections for printer's errors and changes in pagination alone excepted.

21. An amount not less than eighty per cent. of all Compositions received from Life Members of the Association shall be invested.

22. At each of its Ordinary Meetings the Council shall deposit at interest, in such bank as they shall decide on, and in the names of the General Treasurer and General Secretary of the Association, all uninvested Compositions received from Life Members, all uninvested prepaid Annual Subscriptions, and any part, or the whole of the balance derived from other sources which may be in the Treasurer's hands after providing for all accounts passed for payment at the said Meeting.

23. The General Secretary is authorized to spend any sum not exceeding *Twenty Pounds* per annum in employing a clerk for such work as may be found necessary, and any sum not exceeding *Two Guineas* for the preparation of an Index to each annual volume of the Transactions.

24. Only Members and Ladies holding Ladies' tickets are admitted to the Association Dinner, when one is held. Members and Ladies intending to dine must send in their names to the Honorary Local Secretary not less than two clear days before the date of the Dinner.

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Treasurer's Receipts and Expenditure for the

1919.	Receipts.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Subscriptions:—							
1916 (439 at 10/6)		230	9	6			
Arrears (22)		11	11	0			
Lady Associates (16 at 5/-)		4	0	0			
					246	0	6
,, Life Compositions (2 at £5 5s.)		10	10	0			
,, ,, ,, (3 at £7 17s. 6d.)		23	12	6			
					34	2	6
,, Sale of *Transactions*					3	2	6
,, Dividends—							
£400 India 3 per cent		8	8	0			
£300 Consols		5	5	0			
Bank Interest		4	6	11			
					17	19	11
,, Authors Extras and Contributions					16	10	0
					£317	15	5
,, Balance from 1918					30	9	1
					£348	4	6

JOHN S. AMERY, *Hon. Treasurer.*

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Year ending the 31st day of December, 1919.

1919.	Payments.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Printing Notices and Circulars, etc., Messrs. Brendon		23 10 0	
,, ,, Receipt-books and Notices, Mr. Dent		2 2 6	
			25 12 6
,, General Secretaries' Expenditure		16 9 7	
,, ,, Clerical Assistance		22 16 3	
,, Index, including slips		1 13 8	
,, General Treasurer's Expenditure		4 4 4	
			45 3 10
,, Messrs. Brendon and Son, Ltd. :—			
Printing Vol. LI, 575 copies		183 0 9	
Authors' Reprints		12 11 6	
Addressing, packing, and postage		23 7 2	
			218 19 5
,, Insurance of Stock to December 31st, 1920			1 1 0
			£290 16 9
Balance (1919)			57 7 9
			£348 4 6

Account Audited this Tenth day of July, 1920.

ROBERT C. TUCKER, *Auditor.*

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REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

Presented to the General Meeting held at Totnes, 20th July, 1920.

THE Council have the honour to present their Report for the past year.

The ordinary meetings of the Council were held at Tiverton on the 22nd and 24th July, 1919, and at Exeter on the 26th February, 1920.

A special meeting of the Council was also held at Exeter on 30th October, 1919, to consider the Majority and Minority Reports of the Committee appointed by the Council to enquire into the practicability or otherwise of Mr. Hugh R. Watkin's twelve proposals for the reconstruction of the Association, referred to in last year's Report of the Council, at which the Minority Report was adopted.

Active steps have been taken by the Officers of the Association to oppose the Bill before Parliament for the exploitation of Dartmoor by the proposed incorporation of the Dartmoor and District Hydro-Electric Supply Company.

As regards Lydford the following extract from the Report of the Committee on Ancient Earthworks and Fortified Enclosures of the Congress of Archæological Societies for 1919 will show what was done in this matter, viz :—"The ancient town wall was threatened with destruction early in 1919 for the purpose of building workmen's dwellings, but the Hon. Secretary of the Devonshire Association addressed a successful protest to the First Commissioner of Works, Commander Williams, M.P., and the local Councils concerned."

At the meeting held on 26th February, 1920, it was decided by the Council to support the Hill Observatory Corporation, Salcombe Regis, by inviting Members of the Devonshire Association to become members of that Corporation or by subscribing to its funds.

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A cordial invitation from the local authorities of Lyme Regis to the Association to hold its annual meeting in 1921 in that town has been received, which the Council has decided to accept.

The thanks of the Council were conveyed to authors who presented Plates of Illustrations to their Reports and Papers printed in Vol. LI of the *Transactions*, and also to those Members who contributed to the funds of the Association.

A copy of Vol. LI of the *Transactions* has been sent to every Member not in arrear with his or her subscription, and the following Societies have been presented with copies of the same volume, viz. the Royal Institution, the Royal Anthropological Institute, the Geological Society, the Library of the British Museum, the Natural History Museum (Cromwell Road), the Bodleian Library, the University Library, Cambridge, the Devon and Exeter Institution, the Plymouth Institution, the Natural History Society, Torquay, the North Devon Athenæum, Barnstaple, the Royal Institution of Cornwall, Truro, the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, Taunton, the Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club (c/o Rev. Herbert Pentin, M.A., Hon. Secretary, St. Peter's Vicarage, Portland), and the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth.

Also copies of Vol. XXIV–L inclusive of the *Transactions* were presented to the Louvain Library, Belgium, to assist in its reconstitution, through the agency of the John Ryland's Library, Manchester.

The stock of *Transactions*, *Wills*, etc., now in hand is as follows :—

1902	Transactions, Vol. XXXIV	57 copies.
	Wills, Part IV	59 ,,
	Index to Vol. XXXIV	79 ,,
1903	Transactions, Vol. XXXV	22 ,,
	Wills, Part V	21 ,,
1904	Transactions, Vol. XXXVI	40 ,,
	Wills, Part VI	38 ,,
1905	Transactions, Vol. XXXVII	55 ,,
	Wills, Part VII	55
1906	Transactions, Vol. XXXVIII	20 ,,
	Wills, Part VIII	22 ,,
1907	Transactions, Vol. XXXIX	59 ,,
	(No Wills issued)	

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1908	Transactions, Vol. XL	67	copies.
	Wills, Part IX	65	,,
1909	Transactions, Vol. XLI	57	,,
	(No Wills issued)		
1910	Transactions, Vol. XLII	42	,,
	Wills, Part X	60	,,
1911	Transactions, Vol. XLIII	32	,,
	Wills, Part XI	56	,,
1912	Transactions, Vol. XLIV	24	,,
	Wills, Part XII	5	,,
1913	Transactions, Vol. XLV	48	,,
	(No Wills issued)		
1914	Transactions, Vol. XLVI	47	,,
	Wills, Part XIII	53	,,
1915	Transactions, Vol XLVII	104	,,
1916	Transactions, Vol. XLVIII	82	,,
1917	Transactions, Vol. XLIX	57	,,
1918	Transactions, Vol. L	35	,,
1919	Transactions, Vol. LI	32	,,

MAXWELL ADAMS,
GEORGE E. WINDEATT, *Major*,
Hon. General Secretaries.

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SELECTED MINUTES OF COUNCIL APPOINTING COMMITTEES.

Passed at the Meeting at Totnes, 20th July, 1920.

That Mr. Maxwell Adams, Sir A. Croft, Mr. W. P. Hiern, Mr. H. R. Watkin, Rev. J. F. Chanter, and Lady Radford be a Committee for the purpose of considering at what place the Association shall hold its Annual Meetings, and who shall be invited to fill any official vacancy or vacancies which may occur; and that Mr. Maxwell Adams be the Secretary.

That Mr. J. S. Amery, Mr. G. M. Doe, Mr. E. A. S. Elliot, Mr. H. Montagu Evans, and Mr. H. B. S. Woodhouse be a Committee for the purpose of noting the discovery or occurrence of such facts in any department of scientific inquiry, and connected with Devonshire, as it may be desirable to place on permanent record, but which may not be of sufficient importance in themselves to form the subjects of separate papers; and that Mr. G. M. Doe be the Secretary.

That Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Mr. R. Pearse Chope, Mr. G. M. Doe, Mr. T. Cann Hughes, Mr. J. S. Neck, Lady Radford, Mrs. Rose-Troup, and Mr. H. B. S. Woodhouse be a Committee for the purpose of collecting notes on Devonshire Folk-lore; and that Lady Radford be the Secretary.

That Mr. J. S. Amery, Rev. J. F. Chanter, Mr. R. Pearse Chope, Miss C. E. Larter, Mr. C. H. Laycock, Rev. G. D. Melhuish, Rev. O. J. Reichel, and Mrs. Rose-Troup be a Committee for the purpose of noting and recording the existing use of any Verbal Provincialisms in Devonshire, in either written or spoken language; and that Mr. C. H. Laycock and the Rev. O. J. Reichel be the Secretaries.

That Rev. S. Baring-Gould and Mr. R. Hansford Worth be a Committee to collect and record facts relating to Barrows in Devonshire, and to take steps, where possible, for their investigation; and that Mr. R. Hansford Worth be the Secretary.

That Mr. J. S. Amery, Mr. A. H. Dymond, and Major R. C. Tucker be a Committee for the purpose of making arrangements for an Association Dinner or any other form of evening entertainment as they may think best in consultation with the local Committee; and that Major R. C. Tucker be the Secretary.

That Mr. J. S. Amery, Sir Alfred W. Croft, and Mr. R. Hansford Worth be a Committee to collect and tabulate trustworthy and

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comparable observations on the Climate of Devon; and that Mr. R. Hansford Worth be the Secretary.

That Mr. R. Pearse Chope, Mr. T. Cann Hughes, Mr. F. W. Chanter, and Mr. E. Windeatt be a Committee for the purpose of investigating and reporting on any Manuscripts, Records, or Ancient Documents existing in, or relating to, Devonshire, with the nature of their contents, their locality, and whether in public or private hands; and that Mr. E. Windeatt be the Secretary.

That Mr. J. S. Amery, Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Mr. J. D. Pode, and Mr. R. Hansford Worth be a Committee for the purpose of exploring Dartmoor and the Camps in Devon; and that the Rev. S. Baring-Gould be the Secretary.

That Mr. Maxwell Adams, Rev. J. F. Chanter, Mr. R. Pearse Chope, Col. Arthur B. Prowse, and Major G. Windeatt be a Committee, with power to add to their number, for compiling complete Indexes to the First and Second Series of the Transactions; and that the Rev. J. F. Chanter be the Secretary.

That Mr. Maxwell Adams, Mr. J. S. Amery, Mr. T. Cann Hughes, Miss B. Cresswell, Rev. O. J. Reichel, Mr. A. J. V. Radford, Mr. A. L. Radford, Mr. Harbottle Reed, Major George E. Windeatt, and Rev. J. F. Chanter be a Committee, with power to add to their number, to prepare a detailed account of the Church Plate of the County of Devon; and that Mr. Harbottle Reed and the Rev. J. F. Chanter be the joint Secretaries.

That Miss Rose E. Carr-Smith, Miss Chichester, Mr. G. T. Harris, Mr. W. P. Hiern, Miss C. E. Larter, Mr. C. H. Laycock, Mr. C. V. B. Marquand, Mr. H. G. Peacock, Miss C. Peck, and Col. A. B. Prowse be a Committee, with power to add to their number, for the purpose of investigating matters connected with the Flora and Botany of Devonshire; and that Miss C. E. Larter be the Secretary.

That Mr. Maxwell Adams, Mr. J. S. Amery, Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Rev. J. F. Chanter, Mr. W. E. P. Chapple, Mr. R. Pearse Chope, Mr. A. W. Clayden, Miss B. F. Cresswell, Mr. G. M. Doe, Mr. M. T. Foster, Mr. T. V. Hodgson, Rev. S. M. Nourse, Mr. H. Lloyd Parry, Col. A. B. Prowse, Mr. A. L. Radford, Lady Radford, Mr. Harbottle Reed, Mr. F. R. Rowley, Mr. H. Tapley-Soper, Mr. H. R. Watkin, Mr. E. Windeatt, Mr. G. D. Woollcombe, and Mr. R. Hansford Worth be a Committee for preparing a list of "Ancient Monuments" in the county of Devon, which it is considered desirable should be handed over, with the consent of their owners, to the custody of the First Commissioner of Works, under the provisions of the Acts of 1882, 1900, 1913, with the view to their preservation and protection; and that Mr. A. L. Radford and Miss Radford be the joint Secretaries.

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That the Rev. J. A. Balleine, Rev. J. F. Chanter, Mr. R. Pearse Chope, Mr. C. H. Laycock, Col. Arthur B. Prowse, Rev. O. J. Reichel, Mr. F. W. Chanter, Mrs. Rose-Troup, and Mr. H. B. S. Woodhouse be a Committee for the purpose of collecting and recording information concerning Place-Names and Field-Names in Devonshire; and that Col. Arthur B. Prowse be the Secretary.

That Mr. Maxwell Adams, Rev. J. F. Chanter, Mr. Hugh R. Watkin, Mr. H. B. S. Woodhouse, Miss B. F. Cresswell, Mr. R. Burnet Morris, Mr. J. Northmore, and Mr. H. Tapley-Soper be a Committee for the compilation of a Bibliography of the County of Devon; and that Mr. R. Burnet Morris be the Secretary.

That Mr. J. J. Alexander, Rev. J. F. Chanter, Mr. R. Pearse Chope, Prof. W. J. Harte, Lady Radford, Mrs. Rose-Troup, Mr. Hugh R. Watkin, and Mr. E. Windeatt be a Committee with power to add to their number, for the purpose of collecting and arranging information relating to the history of Devon and its inhabitants during the first ten centuries of the Christian Era, and that Mr. Alexander be the Secretary.

That Mr. J. J. Alexander, Rev. E. S. Chalk, Mr. W. E. Pitfield Chapple, Mr. G. M. Doe, Mr. M. T. Foster, Mr. C. H. Laycock, Mr. R. Hansford Worth, and Mr. Harbottle Reed be a Committee, with power to add to the number, for the purpose of preparing a list of all mediæval Bells in Devonshire and for taking steps for their preservation; and that Mr. W. E. Pitfield Chapple be the Secretary.

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PROCEEDINGS AT THE FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING, HELD AT TOTNES, 20TH TO 23RD JULY, 1920.

THE 59th Annual Meeting of the Association was held at Totnes for the third time on the 20th to 23rd July, 1920, the two previous visits having been in 1880 and 1900 respectively.

On TUESDAY, the 20th July, a meeting of the Council was held at 2 p.m. in the Gate House Room, which was followed by a General Meeting of the members at 3.30 p.m., at which, among other business, the election of fifty-four new members was confirmed and the Hon. General Secretary submitted the Report of the Council (see p. 22).

On behalf of Professor Harte, Mr. Tapley Soper appealed to the members for assistance in the production of a standard history of Exeter. It was rather a reflection that no such publication existed. The histories existing were based upon Hoker's, written in the sixteenth century, and recent research had put out of court statements laid down in Freeman's work. Many eminent people had promised to assist in the production of a real authoritative and standard history. The idea was that members should produce monographs, which would be digested by an Editorial Committee, and it was hoped at some time to publish it as a whole, with a smaller history from the greater work.

At 4.30 p.m. a Civic Reception was given to the Association at the Guildhall, where there was a large attendance. The Mayor (Mr. B. W. Hayman) extended a very hearty welcome, and said his pleasure was greatly enhanced by the fact that the President for the year was his lifelong friend, Mr. E. Windeatt. He understood that the Association was doing very useful work, in connection with the county, in bringing to their notice the history of many notable men and making the stone monuments of the county speak to them. He trusted the meetings would extend that knowledge very extensively. Totnes people

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were a little and a humble people, but a proud people. They were inhabitants of the fairest county of the Kingdom, and Totnes people dwelt in its fairest part. They had the most lovely scenery to be found in the world, with a river of surpassing beauty. The town was celebrated for its antiquities. They had a lovely old castle, which he hoped one day would be, if not handed over to the inhabitants, opened free to them ; they had a beautiful church, and old buildings with beautiful ceilings. They hoped the Association would have a really enjoyable time, and go back to their homes saying what a nice lot of people there were in Totnes and what a lovely neighbourhood they had.

Mr. C. F. Rea joined in the welcome, and said they were proud that the town should have sufficient interest to attract such a learned Association. They were proud to think Totnes was of importance something like one thousand years ago, and that it was fortified, if not by King Alfred, by one of his successors as part of the national scheme against the Danes. It was an important town under William the Conqueror, when the keep of the Castle was built, and had still part of the old Saxon wall. It had played its part in all the events of English history. They were proud that the local Antiquarian Society was able to lend its President to the Devonshire Association.

Dr. Allen, in acknowledging the welcome, said Totnes was one of the most attractive places for the Association, and the fact that it was so full of antiquities made it specially interesting. One of the great objects of the Association was to study the past and keep records of the things which were disappearing. Among the papers to be read was one on "The Flies of Devon," which were to be catalogued and named. Many years ago naturalists visiting the tropics studied the flies, including mosquitoes. One of the great enemies to white men living in the tropics was malarial disease, and directly it was found to be spread by mosquitoes the information needed by scientists was found in the old naturalists' work which proved to be of the utmost importance. He expressed the indebtedness of the members to the Council for their kind reception, and for the arrangements made for the entertainment and comfort of the members.

On the invitation of the Mayor and Mayoress, the members partook of tea at the Temperance Hall, and

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afterwards visited the Castle, by the kind permission of His Grace the Duke of Somerset.

In the evening at 8.30 p.m., at the Seven Stars Assembly Room, Col. A. B. Prowse, who presided, announced that the Dean of Exeter, the retiring President, was unable to attend. He said the President-Elect needed no introduction to Devonshire men, for he was well-known throughout the county, had been most active over a long series of years in every good work—public work and other—and had contributed over thirty papers to the Association. That showed that he had been long connected with the Association, and had done his duty. He was sure that Mr. Windeatt would make a most excellent President and that the Association would look back upon his Presidential duties with very great pleasure and satisfaction.

The President then delivered his Address (p. 48), on the conclusion of which the Mayor moved a vote of thanks to the President for his deeply interesting paper, not only to Totnes, but to the County and the Association. He understood Mr. Windeatt joined the Association in 1875. In 1880, when the Association visited Totnes for the first time, he acted as Hon. Secretary; in 1900, at the second visit, he was a Vice-President; and now, twenty years afterwards, he was President, and he thought they would agree that he had found the position he ought to occupy. Mr. Maxwell Adams seconded, and the vote was accorded and acknowledged.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st July, the reading of the Reports and Papers was commenced at 10 a.m. in the Gate House Room, with the President in the chair, and during the discussion which followed the reading of the Report of the Bibliography Committee, Mr. Tapley Soper remarked that the parish registers in many cases were very neglected, and if the Government or a Central Authority took charge of them the better it would be for their safe keeping. Mr. Soper added that he knew of cases where parish registers and churchwardens' books had been sold, and had himself acquired some in the public interest so that they should be preserved.

The President mentioned that the registers of a South Devon parish were sold a few years ago with a heap of rubbish for twelve shillings. The purchaser re-sold them to the next Rector, who reclaimed the money from him. Two copies of the register were made, of which he had one.

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In the afternoon the members drove to Berry Pomeroy Church, which was inspected, subsequently proceeding to Berry Pomeroy Castle, where they were entertained at tea by the President and Mrs. E. Windeatt.

At Berry Pomeroy Church the President read a descriptive paper, and the Rev. W. Aitcheson showed the church plate.

In the evening it had been intended by the Totnes Antiquarian Society to hold a conversazione on the Island, but owing to weather uncertainty the Seven Stars Assembly Room was utilised for it. Alderman C. F. Rea extended a welcome which the President, who is also President of the Antiquarian Society, acknowledged. Music was played by the Totnes Borough Band (under the baton of Mr. R. Castleman) in the hotel garden, and in the hall the boys' choir of the Grammar School rendered the songs, "Drake goes West," "Nelson's gone a-sailing," and "Your England and mine." The President expressed appreciation of their services and complimented Mr. C. H. Phelps (their instructor and accompanist) on their success, following which they added the School song, "Floreat Totnesia." Major G. E. Windeatt sang "Tavistock Goosey Fair" and "Widecombe Fair"; Mr. Laycock, "Out 'pon Dartymoor" and "The road to Moreton," and the President gave some Devonshire yarns, and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd July, the reading of the Papers was resumed at 10 a.m. in the Gate House Room, with the President in the chair. With reference to Dr. Elliot's paper on "The Migration of Salmon in the Rivers Avon and Erme," the President observed that when Dr. Brushfield read a paper on the subject of the apprentice clause in apprentice indentures, he proved to his own satisfaction that no such indentures existed. The offer of a reward had failed to produce such an indenture. Very probably, said the President, the clause was not in the indenture, but there was an understanding between servants and apprentices and their masters that they were not to be given salmon more than twice weekly.

On the conclusion of the reading of the Papers a General Meeting of the members was held, at which votes of thanks were accorded to (*a*) His Grace the Duke of Somerset, for the use of the rooms so kindly placed at the disposal of the members for the meeting and for permission to visit

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Totnes and Berry Pomeroy Castles; (*b*) to the Local Secretary, Major G. E. Windeatt, for his efficient services, and (*c*) to His Worship the Mayor of Totnes and Miss Hayman, to the President and Mrs. Edward Windeatt, to the members of the Totnes Antiquarian Society, and to Sir Robert Harvey for their hospitality extended to the members during their visit to Totnes.

This was followed by a meeting of the Council, at which, among other business, the Reports and Papers to be printed in the volume of *Transactions* for 1920 was determined.

In the afternoon the members proceeded to Harberton Church, and subsequently to a garden party at Dundridge. Mr. H. R. Watkin gave a description of the church. At Dundridge much interest was manifested in an ancient relic found ten feet below the surface during building operations in the village. It is probably a small coffin cover of slate bearing a primitive cross, dating from before the thirteenth century. The President moved a hearty vote of thanks to Sir R. Harvey for the splendid way in which he had entertained the members. He remarked that Sir Robert was a Vice-President of the Association in 1900, and on the present occasion, and had been a member for twenty years. The Mayor (Mr. B. W. Hayman), who seconded, said Sir Robert was always ready to do what he could to promote the interests of Totnes. Sir Robert Harvey, in reply, recalled that the President, twenty years ago, invited him to make a speech to the Association on a subject he knew nothing about. Like most M.P.'s, who spoke with similar lack of knowledge, he acquitted himself very well. Ever since he had taken a particular interest in the Association. Their appreciation was quite sufficient to repay him for any services he had rendered them.

In the evening, at the Seymour Hotel Assembly Room, Mr. R. Hansford Worth, F.G.S., gave a lecture, illustrated with forty-six slides, on "Flint: Its origin, history, and use," of which the following is an abstract:

The lecturer stated the chemical composition of flint and briefly described the various forms in which silica occurs.

He said that flint was unlike other rocks in that it never occurred in considerable continuous masses. Its natural home was in chalk, when found elsewhere it was either detrital or the residue left on the removal of chalk beds by solution.

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Chalk, at the time of its first deposit on the bed of the sea, contained the skeletons or pustules of organisms which secreted silica in the form of opal. This opal was soluble and was removed in solution from the general mass of the chalk, leaving clear evidence of its previous existence. It was, however, redeposited locally within the chalk, at points where either silica was in the first place unusually abundant, or upon joint faces and in planes of bedding. Its re-deposit largely took the form of replacement of the carbonate of lime of the chalk and hence it was a pseudomorph of that material in chalcedonic silica. This bringing of scattered particles together into segregations was paralleled by the formation of mineral veins, and in each case enabled man to utilise materials otherwise inaccessible.

The even grain and uniform texture of flint gave it a constancy of fracture, and enabled man to fashion tools and weapons from it with freedom and certainty. Its toughness, hardness, and uniform structure fitted it to yield sharp-cutting edges by simple fracture.

It was the first raw material used by mankind in the handicrafts; the discovery of its properties and practice in handling it left man, not only a craftsman but an artist. Slides were shown by the help of which the gradual development of the art of flint working was illustrated. The earlier and more massive implements showed a certainty of handling and a comprehension of the qualities of the material which enabled definite forms to be reproduced at will, and there was obvious intent on the part of the workman to adhere to what might be considered standard patterns. Later, more delicate objects were fashioned, and some of these were finished with a minute attention to effect which added nothing to the usefulness of the tool or weapon, but could only be considered as the practice of art for art's sake. Most of the slides were taken from tools and implements found in Devonshire.

The lecturer claimed that with the use of flint there originated the earliest commerce in the raw material of a handicraft; and with the development of its manufacture into tools and weapons man became as skilled in craftsmanship as he ever has been at any later date.

The Stone Age was worthy of close and loving study if we would realise the influence exerted by the discovery of a tractable material upon the progress of our race.

Major William J. S. Lockyer, who followed, described

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the work of the Hill Observatory at Salcombe Regis, which he illustrated by the use of photographic slides.

During the visit of the Association, Rev. W. T. Wellacott (vicar) met parties in the Parish Church, where he showed the valuable church plate and pointed out various features of interest.

The Totnes Antiquarian Society arranged an exhibition, of which Mr. H. R. Watkin kindly took charge.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd July, a party of about fifty, including the President and Mrs. Windeatt, left in two motor char-à-bancs, proceeding via Newton Abbot, Bovey Tracey, Manaton, and Postbridge to Two Bridges. Unfortunately the weather was inclement, and the party had to forego the pleasure of visiting Wistman's Wood and Crockern Tor, as was contemplated. After lunch, before setting out to visit the Baredown Clapper Bridge and the Inscribed Stones, Lieut.-Col. Prowse gave a description of the antiquities and other features of interest around Wistman's Wood and Crockern Tor, prefaced by a few general remarks. He said :

Dartmoor consists of a *central area*, " Dartmoor Forest," and a *surrounding belt* of Commons belonging to the parishes contiguous to it. The boundary line of the " Forest " is 42 miles long. Its area is about 55,500 acres ; and, as that of the Commons is much the same, the two together equal 175 square miles, *i.e.* about one-fourteenth the area of Devon, 2534 square miles. *Lydford Parish* (88 square miles), which includes the " Forest," is the largest in England.

The Forest from north to south is 17 miles long : its width is 7½ miles. It is divided into four " quarters," so-called, which are very irregular in shape. The East and West quarters are *contiguous* for about 4½ miles ; and midway in the distance stands, and has for many centuries stood, the dwarfed and quaint *Wistman's Wood*. The northern end of this line of contact is where the North, East, and West quarters meet in " *Horse Hole*," half a mile N.N.E. of Devil's Tor, and the monolith called " *Baredown Man*." The southern end of the line is where the West Dart is joined by a small stream, the *Cholake ;* and here the South quarter begins.

About 1620 the county historian Risdon said there were three remarkable things to be seen in the " Forest," (1) *Crockern Tor*, (2) *Wistman's Wood*, and (3) *Childe's*

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Tomb. If we limit the area to be considered to-day to a circle of, roughly, 2¼ miles radius around Wistman's Wood, the last of Risdon's notable objects is two miles beyond it in a S. by E. direction.

Commencing with the other two, about which he gave some historical notes, Col. Prowse mentioned the various antiquities in the area in succession, beginning with those on the east, and passing round by the north, west, and south back to the starting-point.

References were given to the volumes of our *Transactions* (Vols. XXIII, XXXIII, and XXXVI) in which detailed descriptions of the larger groups of antiquities are to be found, while the other isolated and scattered ones were more particularly mentioned.

Special allusion was made to *three* trackways which traverse parts of the area described: (1) The *Lich Path*, which crosses the hillside obliquely above Wistman's Wood, between it and Longaford Tor. (2) The *Great Central Trackway*, which passes eastwards from Lower White Tor through Postbridge towards Hamildon, and (3) a *Trackway*, or small bank, which apparently begins in the Clitter below Sharpitor, and runs thence N.E. through a group of hut circles and enclosures below Leedon Tor; then to another group west of "Double Waters," and a third group N.W. of Devil's Gully (on the Princetown-Dousland road), and so over the lower slopes of North Hessary to the Prison enclosures a short distance higher than the large granite pit above Princetown station. It cannot, of course, now be found and traced over the cultivated ground; but its direction leads straight towards Bare-down *Clapper Bridge*, which is approached from the west by a bank or causeway traceable for about two hundred and fifty yards. It then probably made for the great aboriginal settlement near Postbridge.

Under somewhat better conditions in the afternoon the party inspected the Clapper Bridge, over the Cowsic, and Col. Prowse pointed out the inscribed stones adjoining it. After tea at Two Bridges a pleasant return journey was made by way of Dartmeet, New Bridge, Holne Chase, and Ashburton to Totnes.

Thus ended one of the pleasantest and most instructive meetings in the annals of the Association.

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Obituary Notices.

PETER GILLARD BOND. Mr. Bond, who joined the Association in 1901, died at Plymouth on the 2nd September, 1919, after an illness of considerable duration. A native of Kingsbridge, and the son of a yeoman, he, while still in his teens, left home, and obtained employment with a noted firm of chemists in London. Whilst so engaged he saved enough money to pay his student's fees in order to realize his ambition of becoming a qualified veterinary surgeon. At the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, he distinguished himself, being a silver medallist in cattle pathology and first Fitzwygram prizeman in 1886. In the same year he established himself at Plymouth, and founded an extensive practice in South Devon and East Cornwall. For many years he had been an inspector under the Board of Agriculture. Among those who retained his services were successive Earls of St. Germans, the late Mr. Charles Trelawny and Mr. W. Coryton, and the Corporation of Plymouth.

For many years he was a keen follower of the Dartmoor hounds, under three M.F.H.'s, and was greatly respected by them all. In addition to his professional work, he did a great deal, and at his own cost, to promote a better class of horse-breeding in the district, and for that was warmly commended by officials of the Board of Agriculture. He was also a member of the Plymouth Institution and a frequent lecturer before that Society.

He leaves a widow, to whom will be extended the sympathy of a large circle of friends who esteemed her husband for his skill and knowledge, sterling integrity, and a never-failing geniality and desire to serve.

FANNY LOUISE BURNARD. Mrs. Robert Burnard, who joined the Devonshire Association in 1887, was the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Pearce of Paignton, Devon, and was born on the 19th November, 1851. She married, 6th April, 1871, Mr. Robert Burnard at Wolborough Church,

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Newton Abbot, and died at Plymouth 17th August, 1919, and was buried at Stoke-in-Teignhead.

Mrs. Burnard was keenly interested in the Exploration of Dartmoor, and was an active helper of the Rev. S. Baring-Gould and of her husband in their labours in that direction. She was specially interested, however, in old china, glass, lace, and engravings, of each of which she formed fine collections.

Mrs. Burnard took an active part in the arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the Association when that body visited Princetown in 1905, and the success of that meeting was greatly due to her efforts.

Robert Burnard, J.P., F.S.A. Mr. Robert Burnard who died on the 15th April, 1920, was the son of the late Mr. Charles Frederick Burnard, one of the founders of the firm of Burnard, Lack, and Alger, manufacturers of chemical and other fertilizers, Mayor of Plymouth in 1881–2 and Liberal candidate for St. Ives not long before the borough was disfranchised. Mr. Robert Burnard was associated with his father and his father's partners in the business. Eventually the style of the firm was changed to Burnard and Alger, Ltd., of which at the time of his death he was the senior partner. The business, originally located in Sutton Road, was removed to Cattedown during the lifetime of Mr. C. F. Burnard, and the waterside premises then acquired were later developed by the late Mr. W. H. Alger and Mr. R. Burnard for important deep-water wharves, with spacious warehouses and modern equipment, thereby adding greatly to the accommodation of the port. Mr. Burnard was for many years chairman of the Cattewater Harbour Commission.

In politics he took an active part, especially in the Tavistock Division, and was a supporter of the Liberal party. He was chairman of its divisional association, and proved an effective platform speaker, working hard to secure the return of the late Mr. Hugh F. Luttrell. Probably very few politicians aroused less personal enmity by their political activities. In the split over the Home Rule Bill he remained loyal to Mr. Gladstone. In all matters, public and personal, he kept an unruffled temper, while resolutely maintaining his views.

Successful as a business man, and one to whom the town and port of Plymouth was indebted for the growth and

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maintenance of trade, he carried the same thoroughness into other interests, and especially to the protection of the public rights on Dartmoor and the exploration of the antiquities of the moorland. Although a lifetime lover of the moor, it was not until the year 1887 that he published any paper on the subject of its antiquities. In that year he read before the Plymouth Institution a communication entitled "Recent Dredging in Cattewater," a subject which led him to the consideration of the early miners and their works, the result being that in 1888 he contributed a paper on "The Track of the Old Men, Dartmoor." Once started on this line of research, he pursued it with patience and with a happy contempt for the merely speculative. This soon earned for him the repute of being one of the soundest and best-informed of our local archæologists, especially upon matters prehistoric. In 1891–92 he was president of the Plymouth Institution.

In 1894, dissatisfied with a mere superficial knowledge of Dartmoor which had been sufficient for earlier workers, such as the Rev. E. Atkyns Bray and Mr. S. Rowe, he decided systematically to excavate the Hut Circles. "The Exploration of the Hut Circles in Broadun Ring and Broadun," published in the *Transactions* of the Devonshire Association for that year, gave the first reliable account of the Hut Circles. In the same volume the first report of the Dartmoor Exploration Committee appeared, followed in subsequent years by many further Reports in the preparation of which he took a leading part. Grimspound was thoroughly explored and the results described in the above-quoted Report.

With the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, assisted by Mr. George French of Postbridge, over one hundred hut-circles, the stone rows, and such cairns as had not been rifled by tin-workers, were examined, establishing without doubt that all pertained to a period long anterior to tin mining on the moor, that is to the prehistoric age of flint, when bronze was hardly known, and the belief that these stone monuments, hitherto supposed to be the work of the Druids, was without foundation. The next point he studied, also in collaboration with the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, was the period of the construction and occupation of the camps that surround Dartmoor. The Tregear Rounds in Cornwall were similarly explored in company with the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, the Rev. J. K. Anderson of Petertavy

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and Mr. J. D. Enys of Enys ; and again, in 1904, with the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, other explorations were made in Wales. In Cornwall, the camp explored in St. Kew parish, supposed to belong to the Arthurian period, proved to be prehistoric and no trace of British occupation was found, and as to the Welsh Camps, though the majority were prehistoric, there was evidence of later occupation. But the camps about Dartmoor proved to be all prehistoric, without any traces of British or Saxon occupation, and in some, notably in that on Whit Tor, there were several cairns of stones supposed to be raised over the dead. In some of the Welsh Camps where similar cairns existed, when cleared away they were found to be piles of stones, collected as ammunition for defensive purposes, without any traces of burial.

In 1895 he co-operated with the late Mr. Thurstan C. Peter in the exploration of Carn Brè, near Redruth, and important results followed their efforts. Later, he was associated with the excavations near Harlyn Bay, near Padstow, in which, however, he did not take a leading part.

His connection with the Dartmoor Preservation Association should especially be placed to his credit. His own contribution to its publications, "Plundered Dartmoor," is as important to those who wish to preserve it for the public as are his antiquarian papers to workers in that field. He advocated the acquisition of the moor as a county park by the Devon County Council. Although he failed to realize that ideal, he was ever on the alert when public rights on the moor and its prehistoric relics were menaced, as they often were. To the end his interests in the moor never slackened, and in August, 1919, from a very sick bed he wrote a letter, published in the *Western Morning News*, protesting against the spoliation of Dartmoor by contemplated schemes of land reclamation and the utilization of its waters at disfiguring electric-power stations.

A photographer of ability, he published in four volumes "Dartmoor Records," with illustrations reproduced by a permanent process from his own negatives. The pictures are typical of the moor in its many phases, and the books hold an assured place in local literature.

In addition to the Reports of the Dartmoor Exploration Committee, Mr. Burnard contributed several papers to the *Transactions* of the Devonshire Association of which the following are the principal, viz.: "Dartmoor Stone

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Implements and Weapons" (XXIX, 378); "News from the West" (XXI, 210); "Notes on Dartmoor Kistvaens" (XXII, 200); "The Great Central Trackway—Dartmoor" (XXI, 431); "The Ancient Population of the Forest of Dartmoor" (XXXIX, 198).

In 1900, Mr. Burnard was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. For many years he was a member of the Teign Naturalists Field Club, an honorary F.S.A. of Scotland, and a Justice of the Peace. He joined the Devonshire Association in 1887, acted as one of the Honorary General Secretaries in 1908–9, and was President in 1911, when the Association met at Dartmouth. In his address he sketched the low conditions of Dartmoor and the South of England during the prehistoric period as compared with the more advanced civilization of Egypt during the same and even earlier times.

In 1904 Mr. Burnard gave up his home at Hillsborough, Plymouth, and for about seven years lived at Huccaby House, seven miles from Princetown on the West Dart. More recently he lived at Stoke-in-Teignhead, and afterwards made Torquay his home. He travelled abroad in later years, visiting the Malay Peninsula, and making more than one journey to Egypt, the antiquities of which country especially interested him. This was evidenced by seven lectures which he delivered at the Plymouth Institution, including "A Dreamer of Ancient Egypt—Akenaton," given in 1917, and "Crafts and Customs of Ancient Egypt" in 1918.

Mr. Burnard married, 6th April, 1871, Fanny Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Pearce of Paignton, who died 17th August, 1919, and leaves four children: Mr. Lawrence Burnard, a director of the firm of Burnard and Alger, Ltd., and a son-in-law of the Rev. S. Baring-Gould; Major Charles Burnard, D.S.O.; Mrs. Munday, wife of Surgeon-Com. Munday, C.B., R.N.; and Mrs. Lake, the wife of the Rev. K. A. Lake, rector of Stoke-in-Teignhead.

By his death the Association loses one of its most esteemed and valued members and his friends a much loved comrade. To quote the Rev. S. Baring-Gould—an opinion shared by all who knew him—"his sweet placable temper, his kindliness and courtesy to all, made every one who knew him, esteem him highly."[1]

[1] For many of the particulars contained in this memoir, the Editor is greatly indebted to the Rev. S. Baring-Gould and the *Western Morning News*, and gratefully acknowledges the same.

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SAMUEL GROSE, M.D., F.R.C.S. Dr. Grose, who became a member of the Devonshire Association in 1896, was born at Great Torrington in 1837, and after studying for the medical profession at St. Thomas's Hospital, London, entered the Royal Navy, as Assistant Surgeon, in 1862, from which he retired, through ill-health, in 1874, and settled in civil practice at Melksham in Wiltshire. In 1871 he married Mary Cicilia Rossell, who died in June, 1918.

In 1895 he removed to Torquay and joined the Torquay Natural History Society, and was a member of the Committee of Management till he resigned, on his removal to Bishopsteignton, in 1902. While residing in Torquay, Dr. Grose was a frequent lecturer and regular attendant at the monthly meetings of that Society. He was also a member of the Wiltshire Archæological Society and of the Teign Naturalists Field Club.

His death, which took place on 13th December, 1919, removes a well-known figure from the meetings of the Devonshire Association and of the Teign Naturalists Field Club, by the members of both of which he was much liked, his kindly nature endearing him to all. His loss will be greatly felt.

RT. HON. SIR JOHN HENRY KENNAWAY, BART., M.A., P.C. Sir John Kennaway, who joined the Association in 1872, died on the 7th September, 1919 in his eighty-third year.

Late in the eighteenth century Richard and John Kennaway, second and third sons of an Exeter merchant, left home for Bengal and were shipwrecked at the mouth of the Ganges. Both were saved and entered the service of the East India Company, one in a civil and the other in a military capacity. John, in 1780, was given a commission as Captain by General Sir Eyre Coote, and served in the Carnatic during the invasion of Hyder Ali, and in 1788, while aide-de-camp to the Marquis Cornwallis, was sent as envoy to the Court of Hyderabad, in which he was eminently successful and soon afterwards concluded a treaty of alliance with the Nizam against Tippoo Sultan, for which services he was created a baronet in 1791, and a year later adjusted a definite treaty of peace with Tippoo Sultan.

After a long sojourn in India both brothers returned to

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England. Richard never married, but Sir John married and purchased the Escot estate near Ottery St. Mary. The original mansion was built by Inigo Jones, and had long been the seat of the Yonge family. This was burnt to the ground, and the second baronet, before erecting a new house, built the present little Escot Church where the family, servants, and tenants worship and lie buried. The building of the present mansion began in 1838—thirty years after the fire—and the corner-stone is inscribed to the effect that the late Sir John, then a babe in arms, laid it.

Sir John Henry Kennaway, the elder son of the second baronet, who married Emily Frances, daughter of Thomas Kingscote of Kingscote in Gloucester, was born at Escot in 1837, and was educated at Harrow under Dr. Vaughan, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where his room was next to Jowett's. He graduated M.A. and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1864 and went on the Western Circuit, the leaders of which were Coleridge, Karslake, Kingdon, and Kinglake. Subsequently, he went on a tour in Greece, the Crimea, and the Holy Land. At the close of the Civil War in America he visited that country, the outcome of which was his interesting work, entitled *On Sherman's Track.*

In 1870 Sir John entered Parliament as Conservative member for East Devon, and when the County was divided into single member constituencies Sir John took the Honiton division and Sir William Walrond the Tiverton. He retired from Parliament in 1910, having sat there for forty years without interruption, having, on the death of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, become "father of the House of Commons."

In 1873, on the death of his father, he succeeded to the baronetcy. In 1897 he was appointed a Privy Councillor, while at King Edward's Coronation he was made a C.B. in consideration of his eminent services as a Volunteer. For many years he was President of the Church Missionary Society, and of the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews.

Sir John married in 1866 Fanny, daughter of Archibald F. Arbuthnot, and is succeeded in the baronetcy by his only son John, born in April, 1879.

Sir John was greatly honoured in his own county of which he was a Deputy-Lieutenant. To enumerate all the

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charitable religious and educational institutions which he supported would be to name nearly all in Devon.

The following is a sample of how his praises were sung by his adherents at election times :—

A fine, gert man
Is our Sir Jan,
 A gert, fine man is he :
He has long been sent
Up to Parl-y-ment,
 And he's good enough for we !

Neither State nor Church
Will he leave in the lurch,
 For loyal is our M.P. ;
He can speak out straight
In any debate,
 And he's good enough for we !

Then let every man
Vote for our Sir Jan,
 He's quite good enough for we !

William Charles Lake, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.S.A. By the death of Dr. Lake, on the 8th February, 1920, at the advanced age of 94, the Association has lost one of its oldest members.

Dr. Lake was born at Teignmouth on July 9th, 1825, being the eldest son of Anthony Proctor Lake, surgeon. R.N., and of Elizabeth Kirsopp, both of Northumberland. He was educated at Exeter Grammar School under Dr. Mills, and could number amongst his schoolfellows Mr. J. H. Tozer, Mr. R. W. Templer, and Dr. Robert C. R. Jordan, uncle of Mr. W. F. C. Jordan. Dr. Lake followed his father's profession, and for a time was his father's pupil, and subsequently of the late Dr. Cartwright, of Brimley House. He completed his professional education at King's College, London, and at the University of St. Andrews, where he took his degree of M.D. He practised in Teignmouth as a physician and surgeon for forty-two years, being Medical Officer of Health for fourteen years. He was one of the pioneers of the old Dispensary in Bitton Street and later joined the staff of the Teignmouth Infirmary and Dispensary. On the death of Capt. A. G. Paul, Dr. Lake was appointed Chairman of the Hospital Management Committee, and at the time of his death was consulting physician to the Institution.

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During the cholera epidemic of 1867 Dr. Lake undertook the work in connection with the outbreak, and in many cases he actually laid out the dead bodies. He was presented with a clock and purse by the townspeople for his devoted and unselfish work.

Dr. Lake became a member of the Devonshire Association in 1871, and contributed, besides many papers on meteorology, a "Sketch of the History of Teignmouth"; on the "Frosts of 1855 and 1895 as observed at Teignmouth," and "Notes on the Origin of Teignmouth Streets and their Nomenclature." He was also a member of the Royal Meteorological Society and supplied meteorological observations for close on fifty years.

He was for many years a sidesman of St. James's Church, and had written articles on the Books of the Bible for the Parish Magazine. He was chairman and one of the original trustees of the Risdon Charity which is distributed annually in the vestry of St. James's Church. In politics he was an enthusiastic Conservative and frequently presided at meetings of the party in the town.

In the sixties Dr. Lake was a member of the now defunct Local Board, and the newspapers of those times bear witness of his keen interest in sanitary matters.

He retired from practice in 1891 and was then the recipient of a public presentation.

Having been born in the middle of the reign of George IV—thus having lived under five sovereigns—his reminiscences of the past were most interesting. When at Exeter he often saw the mail coach pass over Cowley Bridge for London. He had travelled in Brunel's atmospheric railway, some of the towers of which yet remain. He remembered when the Tame Brook, which runs through the town, was an open stream with bridges for crossing opposite the Royal Library and at the bottom of Orchard Gardens, and when the site of the railway station was an old farm, and when living in the house in which he was born in the Strand he had an uninterrupted view from his residence of the Den and the sea, and remembered the then Duchess of Clarence riding round the Den. He was one of the oldest and most esteemed and respected residents of Teignmouth. His affable and kind manner won a place in the hearts of rich and poor alike. A sincere Christian he was in every sense much beloved, and his loss will be greatly felt.

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Rev. William Emmanuel Pryke, m.a. The Rev. W. E. Pryke, who was Canon and Chancellor of Exeter Cathedral, was born in Cambridgeshire, the eldest child of a large family and its last survivor. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was a foundation scholar and Naden Divinity Student, and ordained to a curacy at Stapleford, Cambridge, in 1867. For twenty-one years he was Headmaster of Lancaster School, and in 1893 he went to Devon as Rector of Marwood. He held the living for seven years and that of Ottery St. Mary for eight years, being appointed a Canon of Exeter in 1908 and Chancellor in 1915. He was a Proctor in Convocation of Canterbury from 1906 till 1918, and was Select Preacher Cambridge University in 1873, 1887, and 1912.

He joined the Devonshire Association as a Life Member in 1894.

Chancellor Pryke was twice married. His first wife, Ellen, the eldest daughter of Mr. John Collier, died in 1873, having only lived one year after their marriage. In 1883 he married a second time Harriet Mary, younger daughter of Dr. George Adams of Clifton, who, with their only child the Rev. W. Maurice Pryke, vicar of Bradninch, survives him.

Chancellor Pryke died on the 1st February, 1920, in the 77th year of his age.

Herbert George Radford, f.s.a. Mr. Herbert Radford, who became a member of the Devonshire Association in 1901, was born on the 24th July, 1860, and was the third and eldest surviving son of the late Daniel Radford, Esq., j.p., of Lydford and Mount Tavy, Tavistock. As a boy he was fond of outdoor sports, such as shooting, rowing, riding, and driving. His holidays were usually spent at Lydford, where he and his pony were familiar objects in the village, on the moor and in his father's woods.

He entered his father's office, and Mr. Plowden, f.s.a., Secretary of the Meyrick Club—a club for the lovers of armour, of which Mr. Herbert Radford together with Sir Guy Laking, Messrs. Seymour Lucas, r.a., and Arthur Radford were the founders—writing of him says :—

" When the firm was amalgamated with that of William Cory and Son he became a Director from its inception as a Limited Company. He was possessed of great business ability, and his astuteness, sagacity, and enterprise con-

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tributed in no small degree to the success of this great combine; but he had other interests at heart; all his life he was an intelligent collector of objects of art, for which he had an intuitive perception; he was very rarely at fault, and whether it was armour, old furniture, clocks, or pictures, his judgment was equally keen and correct. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1902, and became a member of the Archæological Institute in 1905. He was an original member of the Meyrick Society.

"He was a most generous, kindly, and devoted friend, and the writer of these lines, who knew him for nearly forty years, can say with confidence that he was one of the few men who never had any detractors. Popular with his employés and with his business clientèle, he was loved and esteemed by those with whom he had a closer friendship. Socially, he was a most delightful and knowledgeable companion with a great sense of humour and a marvellous memory, but his humour was never mordant."

In Mr. Radford's collection of armour was a pair of spurs which is thus described in Sir Guy Laking's *Record of European Armour and Arms through Seven Centuries*: "These spurs are remarkable examples of their kind, and may safely be assigned to the first half of the eleventh century" (Vol. I, p. 29). They are believed to be identical with those found in a stone coffin in Chardstock Church. See Pulman's *Book of the Axe* (Ed. 1875, p. 567).

Mr. Radford died after a few days' illness from pneumonia on the 19th March, 1920, at his home, Lested Lodge, Well Walk, Hampstead.

Rev. Joseph Heald Ward, m.a. The Rev. J. H. Ward, who joined the Devonshire Association in 1901, was the son of Isaac Ward, Esq., of Clifton, near York, and was born in 1839. After graduating at Trinity College, Cambridge, he travelled on the Continent and did some Alpine mountaineering under the guidance of Mr. John Barrow of the Royal Society.

In 1866 he became Curate to the Ven. Archdeacon Honey at Baverstoke, near Salisbury; in 1869 he was presented by Lord Portman to the Rectory of Gussage in Dorset, and in 1894 was instituted to the Rectory of Silverton in Devon, which living he resigned in 1909 and retired to Exmouth, where he died 22nd March, 1920.

In 1868 he married Lætitia, younger daughter of Mr.

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William Wyndham, and leaves one son, Francis Wyndham, of the Indian Civil Service, and two daughters, the elder of whom is married to the Rev. E. S. Chalk, M.A., Rector of Silverton.

Among his literary productions are papers on "Herrick" and on "Counsellor John Were of Silverton and the Siege of Exeter, 1645–6," both printed in the *Transactions*.

CHARLES HENRY WETHEY. Mr. Wethey who joined the Association in 1900 was born at Exeter on 6th July, 1840. In 1863 he went to Canada and there obtained a post in the Imperial Bank of Canada, at Toronto, from which he retired in 1910. Returning to England in 1911 he settled at Shaldon, near Teignmouth, where he died on 6th February, 1920, after a painful illness extending over four years.

REV. WILLIAM WYKES-FINCH, M.A., J.P. The Rev. W. Wykes-Finch of the Monks, Chaddesley Corbett, Worcester, and of North Wyke, Devon, who joined the Devonshire Association as a Life Member in 1895, was born at South Tawton on the 6th January, 1832, and was the son of Charles Finch and Sarah Bidgood, and grandson of Charles Finch and Mary Wykes, co-heiress of North Wyke. He proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, in October, 1854, and graduated B.A. (senior optimé) in 1858. Ordained Deacon and Priest in the diocese of Chester, he held the cures of Sandbach, 1860–62; of Farnham, Dorset, 1862–64; and of Burmington, Warwickshire, 1864–80. He married, 27th February, 1862, Emily Dudley, daughter of Josiah Perrin, who predeceased him on 6th October, 1912, leaving no issue.

Mr. Wykes-Finch was a Justice of the Peace for Worcestershire; a member of the County Council for Worcester from 1894 to 1919; of the Kidderminster Board of Guardians, and of the Rural District Council, and took a keen interest in all matters archæological, genealogical, and heraldic, especially of the West Country. He died 25th March, 1920.

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ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT,

EDWARD WINDEATT, Esq., J.P., C.A.,

20th July, 1920.

TOTNES STONE.

Last year a gentleman visited Totnes who was very much interested in antiquarian pursuits and was extremely struck with the many things of interest in this ancient Borough, and he told me in conversation that the thing which interested him most was "Brutus' Stone" in Fore Street, Totnes, and later, in writing to me, spoke of it as the most venerable and valuable treasure in Totnes. This somewhat surprised me because although I have been interested in this Stone, which I have known all my life, and upon which Proclamations of Sovereigns are always read, I knew its history rested largely upon what has been said to be the myth of Geoffrey of Monmouth. But on looking further into the matter I certainly came to the conclusion that the gentleman, to whom I have referred, had a good deal of reason for what he had said. I am, of course, aware that the late Mr. R. N. Worth, in a paper read before this Association at Totnes in July, 1880, entitled *The Myth of Brutus the Trojan* had, in a note to that paper, not read at the Meeting but afterwards printed with it in our *Transactions*, stated that an old inhabitant of Totnes had told him that he and his father had removed this Stone from a well which they were digging about 60 years previous and had deposited it in its present position. This I knew, of course, to be quite incorrect, because John Prince, the author of *Worthies of Devon*, who was Vicar of Totnes in 1685, and afterwards of the adjoining living of Berry Pomeroy, had in his work, which was published in 1701, referred to the existence of the Stone. In his account of John Row, Sergeant-at-Law, one of his Worthies, he says: "Row, John, Sergeant-at-Law, was born in Totnes, a sweet and pleasant town,

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situate on the crest of a hill lying east and west a mile in length upon the ascent of a hill upon the west side of the river Dart which proceedeth from Dartmoor and which was heretofore navigable up to this towne and still is by small boats and barges with the help of the tide which floweth nearly a mile above it," and he adds, "There yet remaineth towards the lower end of the town a certain rock still called Brute's Stone which tradition here, more pleasantly than positively, says that on that Brute first put his feet upon when he came ashore," and in the account of the festivities which took place at Totnes in 1814, after Napoleon had been sent to Elba, the Stone was referred to. And Mr. Cotton in his *Graphic and Historical Sketch of Totnes*, published in 1850, also referred to its existence, so it is perfectly clear that the suggestion of its being dug out of a well about 1820 was a myth.

Mr. Cotton says on page 32 of his *History of Totnes:* "Near the Archway is a rock projecting out of the ground on which a shop front formerly stood, and it is traditionally asserted that the Trojan, Brutus, first stepped ashore here, and that the sea formerly flowed up to this stone, which appears to be of a character of granite, and was levelled when the street was altered about 40 years ago. Before that period it was about 18 inches high. The stone is still visible being about the level of the foot pavement outside the south wall of a house belonging to John Bartlett, Esq., just opposite the Corn Market, and what now remains is a superficial surface of about 2 feet in length (it is really 2 feet 4 inches long) and 18 inches in width, shaped like a kidney bean. It was the custom for the Town Clerk to stand upon this stone to read the King's Proclamations. (I myself as Town Clerk stood upon it and read the Proclamations of King Edward VII, and my son, in a similar capacity, that of George V.) It is to be greatly lamented that a relic of such antiquity should have been altered or lessened, but perhaps there was absolute necessity for it. Formerly there were palisades outside Mr. Bartlett's house, but when these and other palisades in the town were removed in order to widen the street, if the Stone had not been cut down to the level of the pavement it would have presented a serious obstruction to the passengers," and he adds in a note: "For this and much other information I am indebted to James Cornish, Esq., of Blackhall, who kindly allowed me te

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extract from an MS. History of Totnes drawn up by his father." Mr. Cornish was M.P. for Totnes in 1832.

I therefore propose to call your attention to this interesting stone in the hope that it may lead to discussions amongst persons interested in such a subject. It is situated outside the East Gate in the pavement outside No. 51 Fore Street.

As regards Devon, there is a similar stone at Barnstaple, at Bovey Tracey, also in Cornwall at St. Austell, and at Kingston-on-Thames, and Darlington, and last, but not least, London Stone, and there is, of course, the Coronation Stone in Westminster Abbey.

Sir Lawrence Gomme in his *Governance of London*, 1907, goes very fully into the history of London Stone. He says on page 83: "There is one other fact of importance and this is the position of London Stone at the western point of this inner area. Much has been written about the origin of London Stone, and it has always started from the fact that it was in the middle of Roman London. I am inclined to look at it from its position on the western extremity of the first Roman London. If it indicated to Roman Londoners of the second city, its later history would be largely accounted for. Its topographical position is the first help to such an indication, and when we have added the undoubted sacred character attributed to it, throughout all later history, and of the principal features of which I shall have much to say presently, the conclusion, will, I think, be justified that London Stone represents the sentiment of Roman Londoners for the early city and camp which was enclosed in Lundinum." On page 149, he continues: "Other subjects of municipal internal polity claim attention at this juncture. At the election of chief magistrate in Teutonic communities many curious and significant customs were observed, chiefly in connection with the old religion. In early days, when a village was first established, a stone was set up. To this stone the head man of the village made an offering once a year. Of the many traces of this custom in England I will not speak here, but of its survival as a London municipal custom there exists some curious evidence accidentally preserved, and its relation to London Stone. Hollingshead tells us that when Cade in 1450 forced his way into London he first of all proceeded to London Stone, and, having struck his sword upon it, said: 'Now is Mortimer (i.e.

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Cade) Lord of this city.' Pennant in 1793 was the first to note that this act was something more than meaningless nonsense, but it was reserved for Mr. Coote to put it in its true place as a fragment of municipal folk-lore. He points out that Hollingshead attached a meaning to it, and that the crowd of Londoners who witnessed it must have attached a meaning to it. Well, what was that meaning? It was almost lost to us in London municipal custom. We find that London Stone entered into municipal legal procedure, as when a defendant in the Lord Mayor's Court had to be summoned from that spot, and proclamations and other important business of the like nature took place there; but there is no direct clue to the action of Cade and its consequent association of London Stone with an archaic Teutonic custom. Yet if we turn to a parallel municipal custom elsewhere we shall find the clue we are in search of. On the Mayor's Day, at Bovey Tracey, the Mayor used to ride round the cross-stone and strike it with a stick. This significant action proclaimed the authority of the Mayor of Bovey, and it is not difficult to translate this curious parallel into the explanation needed to solve the old municipal custom at London Stone. But it will be noted that while at Bovey Tracey the custom obtains almost the force of municipal law, in London it has sank so long in its scale of importance as only to have been rescued from oblivion by the record of the acts of a rebel. I can refer back at this point to what has already been said about the position of London Stone in relation to the earlier Roman London. If it was held in some degree of veneration by the citizens of Roman London when the first Anglo-Saxons entered into London to claim her alliance in the struggle they were engaged in against a common enemy, there is nothing in Anglo-Saxon thought to prevent that degree of reverence being sustained, and when the Anglo-Saxon kings claimed London as part of their state organization, and Anglo-Saxon citizens of London entered into her new life, the endowment of London Stone with a new sacredness, a sacredness derived from ancient Teutonic rite and ceremony, would naturally follow. This, it seems to me, is the true position of London Stone in London History, and it not only reflects back to the earliest Roman origin of London, but contains the newer element of Saxon life, the two conditions being thus brought into definite juxtaposition.

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I have another remarkable custom to mention in connection with this Stone worship, if it may be so designated. In the *Totnes Times* of 13th May, 1882, is an account of the customs adopted on Mayor's Monday at Bovey Tracey, which gives us the additional piece of information, that young men were induced to kiss the magic stone, pledging allegiance in upholding ancient rights and privileges. In Dublin the custom of kissing the lucky stone was long kept up."

The statement in the *Totnes Times* was that of May 13th, 1882, and was as follows: "Mayor's Monday was duly observed at Bovey Tracey. The Freeholders, accompanied by Mr. S. Hurrell, of Dartmouth (Mayor-elect), contented themselves with merely driving round the outskirts of the parish, inducing 'colts' to kiss the magic stone and pledging allegiance in upholding the ancient rights and privileges."

"Edinburgh, too, has its stone custom, though it is not identified with London Stone."

As to Edinburgh I applied to the present Lord Provost and had a reply which related to the Market Cross of that city with which there was no information as to any particular Stone, but as to the Cross, said it dated from 1400 and the vicissitudes through which it had passed up to its restoration by the late Mr. Gladstone which took place in 1885, when he was M.P. for Midlothian. The foundation-stones which may have been the original Edinburgh Stone are out of white rock from Hailer Quarry. The Cross is now used by the Lyon-King-at-Arms for announcing Proclamations.

"In Bagford's letter to Hearne there is related how the porters at Billingsgate 'used civilly to entreat and desire every man that pass that way to salute a post that stood there in a vacant space. If he quietly submitted to kiss the same, and paid down 6d., then they gave a name, and chose someone of the gang to be his god-father.' Now in these curious relics of old London life we have stumbled upon a set of facts altogether outside the municipal formularities of Roman London. That they are hidden among the popular customs, as distinct from municipal life, proclaims that they have been ousted from their official place by a power that we must recognize to be Roman, but that they exist at all shows that they owe their origin to a power which we must recognize as extremely archaic, and therefore Teutonic."

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It would appear from what Sir Lawrence Gomme has said that his idea was that the chieftains in early times would have outside their particular tent or residence a Stone from which they made proclamations to the tribe, and that Stones were used for this purpose in different parts of England which originated from that custom. With reference to London Stone in *Notes and Queries* there is a Note with regard to London Stone. "The Stone was probably brought from Tarain, Ireland (it is the same geological character as Stonehenge), it was a milliarum from which the Romans measured their mileage. It was also the altar of the temple Diana on which the old British kings took the oaths on their accession, laying their hands on it. Until they had done so they were only kings presumptive. Tradition also declares that it was brought from Troy by Brutus, and laid down by his own hand as the altar stone of the Diana temple, the foundation-stone of London and its palladium. So long as the stone of Brutus is safe, so long will London flourish; it is a very famous stone."

So there is a tradition that London Stone was placed in position by Brutus, and it is certainly a coincidence that Totnes Stone has always been known as Brutus' Stone.

Further enquiry into the question has led me to believe that in the case of the Brutus Stone at Totnes, and several stones of similar character which are found in different parts of Devon and other counties there is more than at first sight appears, and much of very great interest.

Then, again, there is the Stone which forms the support of the seat of the Coronation Chair in Westminster Abbey. It is a flat stone nearly square which formerly, according to Mr. Buchanan, stood in Argyleshire, and it is said King Kenneth in the ninth century transferred it to Scone and then enclosed it in a wooden chair. It has been said that it is the identical stone which Jacob used as a pillow. It it also said that it was the ancient inauguration Stone of the Kings of Ireland, and brought from Ireland by Fergus, the son of Eric, who led the Walreads to the shores of Argyleshire. Its virtues are preserved in the verse:

> "Unless the fates are faithless found,
> And prophets' voice be vain,
> Where'er this monument be found,
> The Scottish race shall reign."

Sir Walter Scott refers to the legend: The stone was

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removed from Scone to Westminster, where it now is, by Edward I, and an antiquarian has described it as "the ancientist respected monument in the world." Its antiquity is undoubted, though questionable whether it be Jacob's pillow, or the stone on which the Kings of Ireland were inaugurated on the hill of Tara. The history of its removal from Scone by Edward I admits of no doubt, a record exists of the expenses attending its removal, and this is good evidence of the reverence which attached to this rude seat of the ancient Kings of Scotland who, standing on it in the sight of assembled thousands, had sworn to reverence the laws and to do justice to the people.

From information which I have been able to glean it would appear that the Coronation Stone at Kingston-on-Thames is of very similar character to London Stone and Totnes Stone. This stone which certain Saxon kings are supposed to have used during the ceremony of the coronation was set up in front of Clattern House, near the market-place, Kingston-on-Thames, on 19th September, 1850, and placed within an ornamental iron rail, an imitation of Saxon work. Saxon kings said to be crowned at Kingston are :

Edward the Elder . . .	901
Athelstan	925
Edmund	940
Edred	946
Edwin	955
Edward the Martyr . . .	975
Ethelred	979

Coins of each reign are inserted in the base of the stone. A commemorative medal was struck at the time of the inauguration of the stone, and a silver copy is to be seen at the Public Library, Fairfield. It should be noted that during the reign of Ethelred there were 31 coins minted at Totnes, illustrations of which are to be found in Mr. Watkin's *Totnes Priory and Medieval Town*.

There is a similar stone at Darlington, Durham, and in connection with that there is an old Nursery Rhyme :

> "In Darnton town there is a stane,
> And strange it is to tell,
> That it turns nine times round about,
> When it hears the clock strike twelve."

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This stone is a huge boulder of Shap granite, and is said to be a relic of the great Ice Age, and that it was left where it now stands when the ice melted and the waters which covered the greater part of Britain at that time subsided. One of the most interesting features about it is that like the Totnes Stone it is not a rock belonging to the district, and must have travelled from as far as Shap, in Westmorland, 50 miles away. The boulder is what is called erratic, of which there are many scattered over the Tees Valley. The old houses outside which it stood once formed the northern boundary of the Borough of Darlington, and were known as Darlington House, and it is of interest that it was almost opposite the then residence of Edward Pease, where he had the memorable interview with George Stephenson, which resulted in the birth of the world's great railway system. The old cottages have since given place to the Technical College. The stone is known as Bulmer Stone, but appears only to have received that name about a century ago from the Borough Crier, old Willie Bulmer, from which he evidently made all the Proclamations, and it is said that he would mount the old stone and, surrounded by crowds of eager listeners, read about Napoleon who was rushing through Europe fighting, killing, and conquering wherever he went.

In Totnes, at that time, the news of the Napoleonic wars was announced at the Church Walk, just outside Totnes Church, the two members for the Borough sending a London newspaper each week, and one of those who used to read the news to an assembled crowd was the father of a celebrated Totnes man, William Brockedon, the painter, writer, and inventor.

The Darlington boulder was also known as Battling stone from the fact that the weavers of the town used to beat their flax upon it. A writer, Mr. Boyde, Director of Education, Darlington, says : " Strange as it may appear this wonderful relic was once in danger of destruction for certain overseers were anxious to thrust it out of the way ; happily their design was frustrated by the Stone being claimed as part of the property on which the adjoining house stood. The men and women of Darlington have reason to look upon Bulmer's Stone with pride and respect and they should guard it with great care."

The Totnes Stone, as Mr. Cotton pointed out, was originally much larger than it is now. Its being cut down

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is much to be regretted. It would have been far better, if, like the Darlington Stone, it had remained some feet above the pavement.

As no doubt members of this Association are aware there is a similar stone of great interest known as the Mengu or Menagu. This stone formerly lay flat in the south end of Menacuddle Street, St. Austell, and over it all the traffic of the street passed, as it was in the middle of the roadway. It is of dark appearance and was reputed to be of the stone from North Cornwall known as Catacleuse. In a *Londoner's Walk to the Land's End* it is said : " Enquire for anything remarkable in the town and you will hardly fail to be told of the Mengu Stone." It is considered to be actually a boundary stone where the Manors of Trenance, St. Austell (or St. Austell Prior), Tewington, and Treverbyn Courtenay met. Its early history is enveloped in the clouds of mystery. The legends are :

(1) A woman accused of being a witch was burned alive there.
(2) Declarations of War, Proclamations of Peace, and public notices were formerly read here.
(3) Unclaimed cattle were impounded and sold.

It has always been called the Stone of Proclamation. It was broken up when some drains were being laid in 1892, and then found not to be a Catacleuse stone, but the ordinary stone of black surface granite on the Downs of the Manor of Trevelyn. It was then placed about 10 feet from its original site in the roadway to a spot in the pavement, and an inscription put above it on the house with its name, by the late Mr. Edmund Carlyon.

The Mengu some think means : " The chief stone." Mr. H. Sid Hancock of St. Austell, who kindly furnished me with this information, says : " I can remember my father saying that he remembered (that was about 70 years ago) that notices were read from the spot. It is in the centre of the town not far from the Church Tower and very near where the old market-place stood."

Barnstaple Stone is a stone table standing fenced about in front of Queen Anne's Walk. It is circular and of small diameter and cut into the thick circumference are the names of " Richard Ferris " and some other Merchants. This is said to have been the " exchange " table that did duty in the money transactions in the Barum Merchants

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Exchange for centuries. In Chanter and Wainwright's *Barnstaple Records*, 1900, Vol. 2, p. 26, is the following: "Many other features connected with the old Hall of St. Nicholas tend to associate it with early trade of the town. Its situation was at the west of Watergate and close to it was the Merchants' Walk or Exchange which existed from an unknown early date, and was only known by that name until after it was restored or rebuilt in 1714, and decorated with a statue of Queen Anne when its name was changed to Queen Anne's Walk. And built in against the west wall of the Hall was a large flat slab on a pedestal about 3 feet high, traditionally called the tome stone or town stone supposed to have been used as a pay table or for jotting down reckonings and which was only removed in 1826: so late as 1670 the grand inquest made a presentment that this stone was out of repair. 'ITEM. PREST. OPPIDUM BARM PR NON EMED LE TOMBA (ALGLICE TOME STONE) APUD PORTA AUSTR.'"

Fifty-one years ago, when the Association first met at Dartmouth, 1869, the Rev. R. Kirwan, M.A., Rector of Gittisham, read a paper on the *Origin and Appropriation of Stonehenge*, and in it he says, "rude memorial stones, of which the associations of venerable tradition have perished with their rearers, still survive in all parts of the world as the enduring literature of an unlettered people." He adds: "I have said that these primeval memorials have outlived the traditions of their builders. While no hieroglyphic carved upon their surface furnishes us with a clue to their long-forgotten origin or purpose, and yet we are not to regard them as altogether silent and meaningless memorials of an older generation." We can furnish a probable answer to the question: "What mean ye by these stones?" It is worthy of remark that remains of the class under consideration are frequently alluded to in the Old Testament. The history of the Jewish people proves that the rude monolith may preserve the memory of the event which it was intended to commemorate, and be faithful to the purpose for which it was set up. The oldest written notice of the monolith is that raised by Jacob after his dream: "Jacob rose up early in the morning and took the stone he had put for his pillow, and set it up for a pillar and poured oil on the top of it" (Gen. xxviii. 18). Again we read: "Joshua took a great stone, and set it up there under an oak, that was by the sanctuary

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of the Lord. And Joshua said unto all the people, Behold this stone shall be a witness unto us; for it hath heard all the words of the Lord which he spake unto us; it shall therefore be a witness unto you, lest ye deny your God."

In January, 1877, a review appeared in the *Western Morning News* of a book which had been issued by Mr. Thomas Kerslake of Bristol, a well-known antiquarian and publisher of that city, entitled *A Primeval British Metropolis*, in which he attempted to prove the incorrectness of Geoffrey of Monmouth's statement that Vespasian, A.D. 47, landed on the Totnes shore and marched to besiege Kairpen-Huelgoit, which Geoffrey adds is called Exeter, and asserted that it was not Exeter at all, and that Vespasian did not land at Totnes shore, but at Talnas, Christchurch.

I ventured on reading the review to write to the Editor of the *Western Morning News* a letter which he published taking up the question raised by Mr. Kerslake and combatting it.

He had referred in his book to the fact of the words littus (a shore) and trieth (a sandy beach) being used in connection with Totnes situated on the banks of the Dart and that it could not have been Totnes in Devon, but Talnas, Christchurch, the mouth of the Stour, and could not apply to such a place as Totnes at all.

In an article in *Macmillan's Magazine* in January, 1888, on Sir Stafford Northcote, by Lord Coleridge, it was pointed out that classics formed the occasion for a pleasant controversy between the young Northcote and the aged Wellesley, in which, as was natural, the larger reading of the old Marquis was able to defend with success the classical authority of the Latin word which the young Oxford man had ventured to question, and a note said that: "The word was littus, which Sir Stafford Northcote maintained to be applied to the Sea-shore alone, whereas Lord Wellesley had used it of a river-bank for which kind of shore it was contended 'ripa' was the proper expression." Wellesley met and silenced the contention by the authority of Horace and Virgil.

John Prince in his account in the Worthies of John Row of Totnes to which I have referred, also says of Totnes: "Of so great consideration was it heretofore, that the shore adjoining was thereof called 'Totonesium Littus.'"

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Mr. Kerslake also referred to Brutus Stone and said: "Since the carboniferous era it has hardened into lime-stone."

In my letter I pointed out that it happened, however, to be a large granite pebble, with its corners well rubbed off on its journey from Dartmoor to Totnes, and as to the distance from the then level of the Dart, had he been in Totnes a fortnight previously he would not have thought it so impossible for the river to reach the spot, and I may say, in proof of this, that on the 15th February, 1900, there was an extraordinary flood, and the water of the Dart went up to 17 Fore Street.

I sent Mr. Kerslake a copy of the *Western Morning News* with the letter I had written marked, and he wrote me as follows: "Returning home from a long absence I find a No. of the *Western Morning News* with a letter from you marked for my attention. I am much obliged for the attention you have given to my pamphlet. Your vindication of the archaic claims of Totnes are evidently the result of a laudable patriotism and fairly stated. It was as you suspect from memory that I quoted the stone with the footprint of Brutus, and as it is of granite and not of lime-stone the advent of the patriarch must be still further protracted and your parallel of the late inundation with one which must have happened when he arrived, implies that there were local floods before the Noachic universal deluge."

To this I replied that on the stone in question there was not, nor as far as I am aware, was ever, a footprint; there was simply a tradition that on this stone Brutus placed his foot in landing, so there was no necessity to place the landing prior to the Deluge. I went on to suggest that should he at any time be visiting Totnes I should be happy, notwithstanding his attempts to upset some of its archaic claims, to show him the stone in question, and what perhaps might interest him more our valuable muniments, charters, etc., which date from 1260. Mr. Kerslake was a prominent member of the Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society, but his theory was not accepted by his Association with whom he had a good deal of controversy, and the *Athenæum* of April, 1877, said with regard to his work: "There are obvious defects in the way of Mr. Kerslake's theory, the main one being the absence of evidence hitherto that the Britons dwelt in

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large cities at all; the vast extent attributed to the alleged metropolis was also puzzling, as the want of the usual traces of old abodes of men, such as markets, and fires, remains of stone structures, flint and bronze implements and weapons of war."

It may be argued that if these stones were general throughout Great Britain, how comes it so few remain? May it not be that when Christianity became general the Cross of the town was substituted for the stone of pagan days, and was sometimes even erected upon it? At Winchester the proclamations are made at the City Cross, variously styled "The Preaching Cross," or the "Market or Butter Cross."

Brutus' landing at Totnes may be a myth, Vespasian may not have landed there, but I am strongly of opinion that records like those of Geoffrey of Monmouth and others are founded on fact, and that there is a great deal more in them than we think. Might it not be that a tribe settled in this part of Devon and the old granite boulder we call Brutus' Stone was the place from which the Head of the Tribe made his proclamations?

Some years ago I wrote to a leading net salmon fisherman of Stoke Gabriel on the Dart asking to what he attributed the shortage of salmon for some years previous, and his reply was to the effect that it had always been so, good years and bad years, and he added: "Skipper Davis said so who lived here 200 years ago." Of course I knew Skipper Davis meant John Davis, the famous navigator, who gave his name to "Davis Straits," and who was born at Sandridge, Stoke Gabriel. My informant was only 150 years out in his date, but that it must have come down from generation to generation by oral tradition only shows that what Skipper Davis said 350 years ago has been preserved, and many similar cases might be quoted, proving the value of oral tradition.

Miss L. Winstanley of University College, Aberystwith, writing in the Literary Supplement to *The Times* stated she and her colleague, Dr. Fleure, considered there was a basis for the traditions of Geoffrey of Monmouth and the places where Geoffrey placed colonies of Trojans, and that one of the colonies was placed at Totnes, she says: "Particularly interesting to Englishmen is the fact that the great group of Devon sailors—Raleigh, Drake, Grenville, and the rest—is associated with a colony of such

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maritime Armenoids which is also one of Geoffrey's Trojan colonies."

May Totnes people always carefully preserve their venerable and valuable treasure of past days, take the greatest care of it, and endeavour to unravel the traditions which surround it, and may there never come a time when the Sovereign of Great Britain shall not be proclaimed in this ancient and loyal Borough from it, in the presence of a crowd of loyal and devoted subjects.

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THIRTY-THIRD REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DEVONSHIRE VERBAL PROVINCIALISMS.

THIRTY-THIRD REPORT *of the Committee—consisting of Mr. J. S. Amery, Mr. R. Pearse Chope, Mr. C. H. Laycock, Rev. J. F. Chanter, Rev. G. D. Melhuish, Rev. O. J. Reichel, Miss C. E. Larter, and Mrs. Rose-Troup; Mr. C. H. Laycock and Rev. O. J. Reichel being Joint Secretaries—for the purpose of noting and recording the existing use of any Verbal Provincialisms in Devonshire in either written or spoken language, not included in the lists already published in the Transactions of the Association.*

Edited by CHARLES H. LAYCOCK.

(Read at Totnes, 21st July, 1920.)

IN this, the Thirty-third Report of your Committee, a certain number of contributions will be found to which are appended the words "Whitstone MS." A few words in explanation of this will not be out of place by way of Editorial.

In the spring of 1918 Mr. Burnet Morris informed me that he had recently seen a valuable list of Devonshire Provincialisms in a manuscript book at Whitstone Rectory, near Exeter. I wrote to the then Rector, the Rev. Canon Hodgins (died 1919), asking him for permission to see this MS., from whom I received a most kind and courteous reply, at the same time enclosing the MS., and giving me permission to take, and publish, what extracts I liked from it.

The volume is entitled "The Records of Whitstone, Devon. Collected by the Rev. Charles Brown, Curate and Rector of Whitstone, from November, 1807, to October, 1856. And continued by his son, the Rev. Wilse Brown, Rector from 1856."

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On the fly-leaf is the following information: "The original MS. volume containing these Records is in the Library of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The present copy was made by the Rev. Wilse Brown, Rector, in 1872."

The whole volume is most interesting. It contains the Parish Register, Church-wardens' Accounts, and other information relating to the parish. On pp. 46–59 of the MS. is a list of provincial words and sayings in use at Whitstone, headed "Parochial Expressions." Of this list I made a *verbatim* transcript. It is a valuable record of Devonshire Provincialisms in use during the first half of the nineteenth century, in that the Compiler of it got his information directly from native lips and not from published dialect dictionaries and glossaries. Some of the etymologies which he suggests are quite fallacious, though others are reasonable. But in judging him on this score, it should be borne in mind that he compiled his list in the days before much study had been given to the subject of etymology, before the works of our great Philologists and Etymologists of the latter half of the nineteenth century, e.g. Furnivall, Skeat, Sweet, A. J. Ellis, etc. etc., had appeared. But perhaps the most interesting feature is the large number of quotations from English authors of all ages which the compiler gives, in order to show the survival in the spoken dialect of words which were once common in the literary language, but which are now obsolete, or very rarely used.

For the sake of these quotations alone, I was tempted to offer the complete list, annotated, for publication by your Committee. But on referring it to the other members of your Committee, they all agreed that it was too long to print *in toto* at the present time of enforced economy of space. And, seeing that about two-thirds of the words contained in it had already been recorded in previous Reports, they advised that only those words, which had not already been adequately dealt with, should be included in future Reports, which course I have adopted. Should any member, however, who is interested in the subject, care to see the complete list, I shall be pleased to send it to him or her for perusal. Mr. R. Pearse Chope has been kind enough to add some interesting notes to it.—Ed.

The Rules and Regulations of the Committee, together with a complete Index of all the words contained in Reports 1–28 inclusive, were printed with the Twenty-eighth Report

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in 1915, Vol. XLVII, p. 94. But the Editor regrets that he has no more spare copies left.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Each provincialism is placed within inverted commas, and the whole contribution ends with the initials of the observer. All remarks following the initials are Editorial. The full address of each contributor is given below, and it must be understood that he or she only is responsible for the statements bearing his or her initials.

CONTRIBUTORS.

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"A-BROAD. Of a man who had evidently grown wider across the back: 'Aw, he's gone a-broad, sure 'nuff.' Here the *a* is clearly not *a=on* or *at*, as in aboard, asleep, abed, ashore, etc., but the rhythmic or euphonic connecting sound. T. J. J."

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I do not agree with this view. *Abroad* is one of the commonest of our dialect terms. In the literary language its meaning is confined to being out of doors or away from home, but in the dialect, in addition to this, it is commonly used to imply in pieces, asunder. When men and women begin to grow stouter and lose their youthful figures, as frequently happens in middle life, the usual expression is "he," or "her's vâllin' abroad," meaning he is going to pieces.

I should say that the *a* in *abroad* certainly *is* the prefix *a*=on, and is analogous to afoot, asleep, etc.

"ALL-VOOR=the hollow left in ploughing the last two ranks in a field. Used by W. Lake of Withycombe Ralegh. O. J. R."

The usual term. See 7th Report, Vol. XVI, p. 95 *et seq.*, where these ploughing terms are fully explained.

"BY-VOOR=the first two ranks in ploughing a field. See 'All-voor.' O. J. R."

"BEAT (usually pronounced *bait*)=field refuse. Synonymous with *stroil*. 'They'm burnin' bait in that-there field.' Torrington, 1917. G. M. D."

Beat and *stroyl* are not usually synonymous terms, though both are burnt in order to enrich the land. *Beat* or *bait* is the actual turf pared off the ground with a *biddix* or other implement, when a meadow or *lay-field* is broken up for pasturage after having been down to grass for many years. See 23rd Report, Vol. XLII, p. 67. Also Mr. R. Pearse Chope's valuable paper on *Old Farm Implements*, Vol. L., p. 270, where the operation is fully described.

The term *stroyl* is usually applied to the roots of couch-grass in land which is tilled annually; it being ploughed up, *dragged*, chain-harrowed, and finally gathered up into heaps and burned.

"BELONG TO USE. A man of past middle-age, born on the moor, said: 'Us don't belong ta use dogs wi' cows.' When a dog was rounding up some dawdling milking-kine.

Qy. What part of speech is 'belong'? T. J. J."

This peculiar use of the verb to belong is very common in Devon. It implies, to be accustomed to use, or to be

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in the habit of using, etc. For a somewhat similar use of the word, see 20th Report, Vol. XXXVII, p. 125.

It is also used peculiarly in the sense of to own or possess; the property and its possessor being transposed, e.g. instead of saying "Does that house belong to you?" a Devonian would say, "Do yü b'long that-there 'ouze?" See also *West. Som. Word-book.*

"BILLERS = the Cow-parsnip and allied plants. Possibly a corruption of '*Umbelliferæ*.'

An old farmer, at an ordinary one market day, pointing to a glass of celery, said: 'Pass me zome more o' they *billers* ta ait wi' my chaize.' Torrington. G. M. D."

See *Billery*, 11th Report, Vol. XXI, p. 87.

It is more likely that the word is of Celtic origin. Cp. Gael. *Biolaire*, water-cresses; and Cornish *Beler*.

See *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Bilders*.

"BLOB = flower. Said of the Rhubarb flower: 'Isn't it a gurt big *blob*!' C. E. L."

Blob implies a small compact mass, or lump, of anything. Not long ago I heard the term applied to clotted cream. While having tea at a farm-house, one of the guests exclaimed to the hostess: "Oh, wat a gurt *blob* o' craim yue've a-putt een my tay!"

One of the local names of the Marsh Marigold (*Caltha palustris*) is *Water-blobs*.

"COFFIN. Old use of the word. In a lecture on 'Life in the 14th Century,' written by the late Mr. P. Q. Karkeek some 25 years ago, I came across the following:—

'Sometimes fish was baked in *coffins* of paste at the seaside, and so sent inland, and by this means its staleness was part disguised and it would bear a longer transit.'

Again, to a quotation from Chaucer, *Franklyn's House*:

'Without a bake mete was never his house.'

The following is given as an explanation: 'That is, meat baked in pies or *coffyns*.' H. J. L."

N. E. D. has *Coffin*, a mould of paste for a pie, the crust of a pie. Also a pie-dish or mould. *Obs.*

"Of the paste a *coffen* I will reare."

Shakes., *Tit. A.*, V, ii, 189.

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"The *Coffin* of our Christmas Pies in shape long, is in imitation of the Cratch."

Selden, *Table-talk* (1654), 33.

"Season your lamb with pepper, salt . . . so put it into your *coffin*."

E. Smith, *Complete Housewife* (1750), 157.

"CRIB=lunch. A snack, or slight repast midway between two important meals. Usually applied to the slices of bread, or the pasty, consumed by a workman, about 9 a.m. which is known as 'crib-time.' 'Us reck'ns ta 'ave a quarter hour crib-time,' said by a Tavistock labourer, aged 50. J. J. A."

This use of the word *crib* is quite common in Devon and Cornwall. As a verb, it implies, to take a very small meal, to eat sparingly. See Chope's *Dial. of Hartland*, p. 38.

Crib is also the term for the movable rack, used to hold hay or straw, from which sheep and cattle are fed when loose in the field or farm-yard. And I have heard it used for the rack fixed at the head of cow-shippens above the manger, which serves the same purpose. Also pronounced *crub* (q.v.).

"CRUB=a crust, or a morsel of bread. Only last Christmas-tide, a farmer's son refused, in my presence, a very tempting dish of goose and apple-sauce, saying: 'I only jist wants a *crub* o' burd 'n chaize, thank'ee.' 1919. C. H. L."

This word is probably merely a variant of *Crib* (q.v.), though in meaning they are not quite synonymous. But short *u* and short *i* are interchangeable vowel-sounds in our dialect.

"CRUCKY DOWN=to crouch down. Maid, at Torquay, in describing a game of hide-and-seek, said: 'We'd be cruckin' down behind zomething ready to rin away.' In the game 'Ring o' Roses,' she said they always say for the last line 'all crucky down' for the more usual 'all fall down.' C. E. L."

See 32nd Report, Vol. LI, p. 68.

"EVERY WHIP AN' SNAP=every so often. A carter of Colyton used this expression. A. J. P. S."

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The most usual term is "every whip's-while," but I have also heard "Every whip an' turn," "Every whip an' trip," and "Every trip an' turn." While yet another variant is recorded in the 11th Report, Vol. XXI, p. 92.

The metaphor is no doubt taken from the carter. It implies that a certain thing happens at fairly regular intervals, as between one snap of a carter's whip and the next. While "Every trip an' turn" implies the interval between the removal of the "trip-stick" in order to discharge the load, and the turning of the cart to receive a fresh load.

"FEEDED=fed. 'They feeded us bütiful.' Man aged 60. C. E. L."

The weak past tense, still the commonest form in our dialect; though, with the spread of elementary education, more and more strong past tenses are heard, but usually with the termination of the weak added, e.g. tear —*tored*, wear—*wored*, etc.

See 5th Report, Vol. XIV, p. 139.

"FLITTEREENS=small pieces. Man, aged 30, at Bovey Tracey, in describing the destruction of a motor-lorry, which he had been driving in France during the late war, said: 'A shell come an' knack'd en aul ta *flittereens*.' Oct., 1919. C. H. L."

This is one of the Devonshire equivalents of the more general *smithereens*, though the latter is also frequently heard. Another common equivalent is *shivereens*.

Shivers and *flitters* are both common in our dialect for atoms, fragments; and the termination *-eens* seems to add intensive force and to imply still smaller fragments. The two words, however, are not always quite synonymous. *Shivers* more usually implies splinters or chips of wood, stone, or metal; while *flitters* is used in connection with cloth or other textile fabric, or paper. A man said to me, with reference to the destruction of a statue of the Kaiser: "They tük an' scat en aul ta *shivers*." While a small girl, whose dress had been sadly torn in a "scrap" she had had with another child, said tearfully: "Er've a-bin an' braukt my vrock aul ta *flitters*."

"FRAIL=hungry. 'Us did begin to veel a bit frail by

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'alf-pas'-vive.' Meaning hungry, wanting their tea. Man aged 60. C. E. L."

It more usually means weak, in delicate health. See 4th Report, Vol. XIII, p. 89.

In the above example it implies feebleness from want of food.

"GIVED=gave. 'The man *gived* en a güde kick.' Torrington. G. M. D."

One more instance of the retention in dialect of the weak past tense, in preference to the strong of literary English. See *Feeded*.

"GOYLES. 'The wind *goyles* aroun' that corner.' C. E. L."

Possibly a local pronunciation of gale, i.e. "the wind *gales*," or blows a gale. We are very fond of coining verbs from nouns in this dialect, e.g. we say, "I *glimps'd* en" for "I caught a glimpse of him."

"HAVING ON=playing on anyone's credulity.

'Susan says you have told her you are going to be married, Ann!'

"Oh, I was 'avin' Susan on.'

C. E. L."

Common semi-slang expression.

"HEAM UP (pron. *aim aup*)=to save, lay by. A Hartland farmer, age about 45, writes to me, asking for more grass-land for his bullocks and colts: 'I have not got much room when the hay crop is *aimed up*—the sheep runs over most of the grass land home' (i.e. on the home farm).

The *Eng. Dial. Dict.* suggests that this represents an O.E. *hœman*, to lay up at home, derivative of *hām*, home. However it seems more likely to be a variant of *hain*, which has apparently the same meaning, but is derived from Norwegian dialect, *hegna*, to fence in, enclose.

R. P. C."

"HIKEY (long *i*)=proud, 'set up.' 'Er'll be prapper *hikey* in 'er new cloase.' C. E. L."

The word is really *Ikey*, but being emphatic is aspirated.

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It is probably an importation, though now in common use among dialect speakers.

"ITEMS=fidgets. 'He's vüll o' *items*.' Meaning he is very fidgety about things. A common expression here in Torrington. G. M. D."

Full of fads and fancies. Common.

See 10th Report, Vol. XIX, p. 72, where the word is used in a slightly different sense.

"KERNED. The grain is well *kern'd*. Corrupted from corned.

'An ill *kerned* or saved harvest.' Carew.

Whitstone MS. per C. H. L."

To *kern* means to ripen, set, form seed. It is used not only of grain, but also of fruit, etc., e.g. "The apple-trees be *kernin'* well this year," i.e. the fruit has set well and there is promise of a good crop.

Both this word and our literary "kernel" are from the same root as "corn."

A.-S. *corn*, grain.

"LITTLES=small instalments. 'You must take the money I owe you by *littles*.' In a letter by a defendant in the Torrington County Court. G. M. D."

"LURK=to take a spell of play. A man, born on the edge of Dartmoor, said of his daughter, who kept house for him, and who liked now and then a spell of play: 'Her'll goo on workin' alright vor a güde bit, an' then her'll *lurk*.' T. J. J."

Lurky means lazy. See 3rd Report, Vol. XI, p. 136. As a verb, to *lurk* implies to slink off.

> "Than home they *lerk'd*, and drapt their furs
> And tails between their legs, leek curs."
>
> Peter Pindar, *Royal Visit to Exeter*.

With this meaning, it is purely dialectal, but the word is no doubt the same as the literary lurk, to lie in wait. M. E. *lurken*. Of Scand. origin.

"MOMMET. See 32nd Report, Vol. LI, p. 72. I have

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received the following note of correction from the contributor :—

'The *Tiverton Gazette* omitted some words in my letter. The bracket before "even an actor" should be omitted; a semicolon should come after "actor," and then: "and so of a doll." The following quotation from Henry IV would then correctly refer to *dolls*, and not to *actors*, as it now appears to.' Francis Herring. M. T. F."

"NOSSET=a nicety, luxury. Old woman, at Clayhidon, on being informed that she was eligible for the Old Age Pension, exclaimed: 'Oh! now I shall be able to buy mezel' ever zo many little *nossets*.' R. A. S."

Eng. Dial. Dict. has *Nosset*, a dainty dish suitable for an invalid. *Som. Dev.*

"OUTWARD. An outward man, i.e. an irregular man. *Outward*—corporeal, carnal, not spiritual, Johnson. *Whitstone MS.* per C. H. L."

Eng. Dial. Dict. gives *Outward*, dissipated, irregular in conduct, wild, spendthrift. *Som.* and other counties. But it does not appear to have been previously recorded in Devon. The adv. *Outwardly* is also used in the same sense, e.g. "He's *outwardly* given."

"PAUNCH. 'Tha pegs 'ad paunch'd up a wet place in the mangel camp.' I heard this word in frequent use while staying in North Devon. 1919. H. W. per R. P. C."

A variant of *poach*. See 4th Report, Vol. XIII, p. 91. In the above example, the word *camp* is unusual in Devon for a mangel pit. The usual word being *cave*, pronounced *keäve*.

"POOK, v. To pook the hay, i.e. put it in hay-cocks. From to poke, or to pucker. *Whitstone MS.* per C. H. L."

In South Devon this word is always pronounced *püke*, but in North Devon R. P. C. says that *poke* is the usual pronunciation.

"PRISAL (long *i*)=purchase.

Plate-layer, adjusting line for timber-wagons near Mamhead, moved his lever, as he said, 'to get a better prisal.' April, 1919. T. J. J."

A subst. formed from the verb to *prize*, i.e. to lift up, or

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force open by means of a lever. A lever or fulcrum is usually spoken of as a *prize* in Devon. See 1st Report, Vol. IX, p. 137.

Fr. *prise*, a grasp. Orig. fem. of *pris*, pp. of *prendre*, Skeat.

"PUGGEN-END = gable-end. I was recently asked by a young man from Hartland the meaning of 'the *puggen*-end of a house,' because he had lately heard an old man say that he put up a linhay at the *puggen*-end of his house. On making inquiry, I elicited the following information: The speaker was an old farmer, over 70, formerly a carpenter, now living at Hartland, but a native of Berry-narbor. His son said that he had often heard his father describe an overgrown clumsy man as ''avin' a a-s on en like tha *puggen*-end uv a church.'

Now this term is found in Mrs. Palmer's *Devonshire Dialogue* (Edn. of 1839, p. 6), but I don't think I ever heard it, although its meaning was well known to dialect speakers to whom I mentioned it. R. P. C."

The common term in many parts of Devon for the gable-end of a house is the "pointing-end" (pronounced *pwointin-een*). And I fancy *puggen* may be a variant or corruption of pointing. The *g* may be a survival of the old French *poingt* or *poinct* (Lat. *punctum*) which we still preserve in the literary poignant and pungent, which Skeat says is from the root *pug*.

On the other hand, R. P. C. writes: "If the speaker's simile, which I have quoted, is at all correct, *puggen* can hardly mean pointed, but rather the contrary, perhaps *puggy* or podgy. Thatched gable-ends (to which *puggen* no doubt relates) are generally rounded rather than pointed, but I have never seen a thatched church. The term church seems to be used to indicate size-hugeness."

To this I would remark that, though in most parts of Devon the gable-ends of thatched houses are more or less rounded, in North-east Devon and West Somerset they are very sharply pointed, the ridge of the thatched roof being terminated at either end like the bow of a ship. Also that, though I have never seen a thatched church, I have heard that certain churches were formerly thatched, and some chapels are so to this day.

Mr. Rhys Jenkins thinks it may be connected with

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pugging (from *pug*, to punch or poke), and that it would denote the end of the house exposed to the weather.

In some localities the gable-end is known as the *pine-end* or *pinion* (Fr. *pignon*, a gable).

But whatever may be its etymology, it is most interesting to find the term still in use in our dialect, which the *Eng. Dial. Dict.* quotes as obsolete.

"QUARRY=a square of glass. French *quarré*. *Whitstone MS.* per C. H. L."

The more usual form of the word is *quarrel*, pronounced *quarriel*. Old Fr. *quarrel*, Mod. Fr. *carreau*, a small square. But the word is equally often applied to the small diamond-shaped panes found in old-fashioned windows.

"QUIRK=to breathe heavily as in pain, to groan. A *quirk*—a quick stroke, sharp fit. Johnson.

'I've felt so many *quirks* of joy and grief.' Shakespeare.

Whitstone MS. per C. H. L."

See 27th Report, Vol. XLVI, p. 89.

"RACKS, subst. 'Her's 'ad *racks* of pain.' Meaning she has been racked with pain. C. E. L."

The West-countryman is very fond of coining substantives from verbs and vice versa. Many examples of this will be found in former Reports. See *Glimpsed*, *Jewel*, in Index, Vol. XLVII, p. 104 *et seq.*

"SLEE. In the plans and particulars of a Devonshire estate, for sale at Southmolton on 3rd July, 1919, in the case of one farm, the contents of the farm-house are given as: Kitchen, Dining-room, Pantry, Wash-house with furnace, *Slee* with pump, and six Bedrooms.

What is a *Slee?*

Is it the same as mentioned in 18th Report, Vol. XXXII, p. 68, as *Slee-* or *Slay-roof?* H. B. S. W."

Yes. *Slee*, or *slay* as it is sometimes pronounced, is a common term in Devon for a sloping or lean-to roof.

R. P. C. writes: "*Slee* is quite the usual word for a small house built up against another and having a lean-to roof. It is generally what is known as a *back-'ouze* in cottages, and may be entered either directly from the cottage itself or from the outside. It forms the scullery

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or wash-up place, and often contains the pump. The term *Slee-roof* is applied more generally to any single or lean-to roof."

Possibly connected with *slope*.

"SLOTTER=muddy slush. 'I never zeed zo much *slotter* in the streets avore.' Said by the Town Scavenger of Great Torrington. 1917. G. M. D."

"SLOTTERY=sloppy or sloughy. 'The roads be slottery.' *Whitstone MS.* per C. H. L."

See *Slotter*, also in 16th Report, Vol. XXIX, p. 62, of which the above is the *adj*. It implies that the roads are wet and dirty. As a verb, to *slotter* means to carelessly spill or splash any liquid, to eat or drink in a slovenly manner so as to spill one's food on the table.

Sometimes pronounced *slatter*, and closely allied to *slat* =to dash or throw about. See 22nd Report, Vol. XLI, p. 80.

"SUMMER, verb=to pasture cattle in the open during the summer. A Hartland farmer, age about 45, writes to me: 'The moor is all right to summer big bullocks and colts.' R. P. C."

Common term. So we have "Summering-ground," i.e. pasture kept for summer feeding.

See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

"TERRIFIED=troubled, or made muddy. ''Er can't git no water vrom the pump 's marnin', they bwoys 'ave been an' turrified the spout.' V. C."

This is a metaphorical use of the common term "to terrify," which in Devon means to irritate or annoy, rather than to frighten. While "frightened" means simply astonished.

See 24th Report, Vol. XLIII, p. 91.

"VEYGE=the dash to give a blow, technically termed a 'feint.' Used at Littleham by a man now dead. 'I stept back to get a *veyge* at en.' O. J. R."

See *Venge*, 25th Report, Vol. XLIV, p. 81. Also 31st Report, Vol. L, p. 185. *Veyge* is, however, the more usual pronunciation. See *Vege* in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

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"When up 'a rak'd, all to wance, and vetch'd a *vege* to thicka plashet."

Mrs. Palmer, *Devon. Dial.* (Edn., 1839), p. 4.

"Vetch a *vaige*, Jack, 'vore's jump."

Pulman, *Rustic Sketches* (Edn., 1871), p. 153.

"VLEET, VLEYT. Some large stones had been thrown down to let the water *vleyt* away. North Devon, 1919. H. W. per R. P. C."

Fleet (pronounced *vlait*) means to drain, lit. to flow away. So, of clothes which have been washed, to drip in process of drying. As an adj. *fleet* means exposed, unsheltered, the exact opposite of *lew*.

A.-S. *fleot*, an estuary.

"VOORSLIP=the piece of iron under the plough, to which the ploughshare is fixed. Literally the furrow-slip. O. J. R."

"WENT=gone. 'Us cüd 'ave went drü the winter.' Said by a Torrington woman. G. M. D."

This use is invariable.

See 18th Report, Vol. XXXII, p. 70, which contains a valuable note by Mr. Elworthy.

"ZAPY (long *a*)=sappy. 'That-there wood 's vurry *zāpy*.' Said by a Torrington carpenter, 1917. G. M. D."

Sap is always pronounced *zape*, or rather *zeăp* in the true dialect.

SAYINGS :—

"(1) Bill : 'Zims to me, Sam, you'm 'feard o' work.'

Sam : 'Noo, Bill, I ban't 'feard o' work, I can always lay down an' sleep 'longzide o't.' J. J. A."

"(2) Common saying at Colyton :—

'It's a fine morning ! '

'Yes, fine 'nuff to split 'alf-a-crown.' Or sometimes 'to split a sovereign.' A. J. P. S."

"(3) On my chancing to refer to a recently married lady by her maiden name, the maid to whom I was speak-

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ing remarked: 'Er'd be vex'd if 'er yeard 'e call 'er Miss T., 'er've a-paid vor 'er name.'

'How paid for it?' I asked, struck by the oddity of this reason for using her wedded appellation.

'Why, when 'er was married o' cou'se. "Yü pays to be born into the world, yü pays to be married in the world, an' yü pays to be putt out o' the world" is the zayin'.' C. E. L."

"(4) A woman, condemning another who took meals too close on one another, gave as a reason against the practice:—

'Us didn' ought to keep our *indigestion* workin'.'

This was not a mere slip. For again and again she referred to the action of 'our indigestion' when she manifestly meant digestion. C. E. L."

"(5) 'If he tells on 'er, 'er zays 'er'll *bust the roost*.' This was said of a woman who had stolen some goods by the aid of a confederate. This threat ensured her acquittal on trial. Her fellow-criminal refused to give evidence that would have established her guilt, lest she should reveal his condoning of the theft in the works where he was foreman. C. E. L."

"(6) Woman, at Manaton, as she tossed the 'new-come' butter on the board: 'It's all work in theäs wordle.' After a pause, 'Wat it 'ull be in the next, *I* doan't knaw!' C. E. L."

"(7) Whilst gathering some dock leaves, to put for coolness on a basket of primroses, a lady was overtaken by two country-women, whom, as they passed on, she heard to comment thus: 'Docks!' in tones of great contempt. 'But there; 'er comes vrom a town wur they doan' knaw nort.' Not even docks! C. E. L."

"(8) 'I'm not so green as I'm cabbaged-faced.' Maid, at Torquay."

"(9) 'Her gives me the pip,' i.e. she makes me sick (with disgust). Maid. C. E. L."

"(10) By a farmer's wife, when chiding the cow-boy for being slow: 'Lor! yü be like a duck afore day!' H. R. W."

"Avore day" is a common expression for early dawn,

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before sunrise. A person who fusses about without doing anything particular is said to be "just like a ole 'ain (hen) avore day."

"(11) Remark by Councillor at meeting of the Totnes Rural District Council, as reported: 'The Parish Council were like a bunch of chicken, they could not do anything.'

Extract from *The Totnes Times and Devon News*, 25th Oct., 1919. H. R. W."

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THIRTY-NINTH REPORT OF THE BARROW COMMITTEE.

THIRTY-NINTH REPORT *of the Committee—consisting of the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, the late Mr. R. Burnard, Rev. J. F. Chanter, and Mr. R. Hansford Worth* (Secretary) *—appointed to collect and record facts relating to Barrows in Devonshire, and to take steps, where possible, for their investigation.*

Edited by R. HANSFORD WORTH, Secretary of the Committee.

(Read at Totnes, 21st July, 1920.)

YOUR Committee has this year sustained a great loss in the death of Mr. Robert Burnard, F.S.A. Patient, thorough and skilful, a pioneer in certain branches of local archæology, he brought to the work of the Committee exceptional assistance and to his colleagues the pleasure of association with a charming personality. His contributions to our Reports were many and important; his advice must long be irreplaceable. Mr. Burnard's work for the Association will find more adequate record elsewhere, but we cannot close this brief reference to its value without an expression of sincere grief that it is ended.

KISTVAEN ON VIXEN TOR.

A kistvaen, hitherto unmapped and unrecorded, is to be found a little to the north of Vixen Tor, not far from the enclosure wall. The six-inch quarter sheet on which it should be marked is, Devonshire, CVI, N.W.; and its position, *long.* 4° 3′ 27½″, *lat.* 50° 33′ 2″.

The east side and the south end of the kist lean inwards, and the north end is slightly defective. The original internal dimensions would, however, appear to have been about 4 ft. by 1 ft. 9 in. One side stone is 5 feet in length, and the other is over 4 ft. 10 ins. in length. The

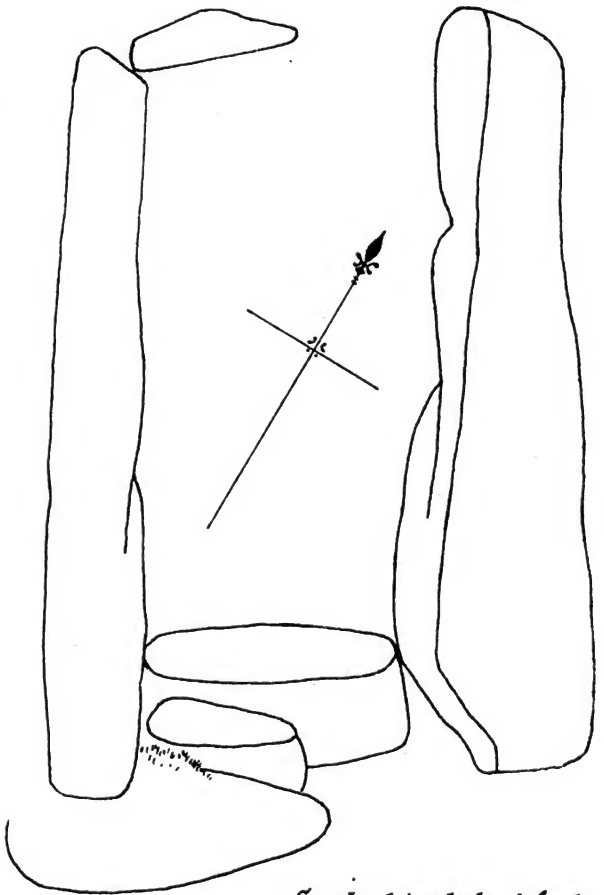
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VIXEN TOR.

lon. 4°-3'-27½"
lat. 50°-33'-2"



Scale 1 inch to 1 foot.

R.H.WORTH. 1919.

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present depth below the top of the side stones is 13 inches, but excavation would probably show the original depth to be at least twice this.

The cover stone, or a part of it, for it seems to have been in two parts, leans against the south corner of the kist.

The direction of length is N. 27° 20′ W., and consistent with the usual orientation in that it lies within the N.W. quadrant. (See plan.)

Although unrecorded, this kistvaen was known to the Rev. H. H. Breton.

BARROW ON BARN HILL, WHITCHURCH COMMON.

There is on the northern slope of Barn Hill, not far from the third milestone from Tavistock on the Tavistock–Princetown road, a barrow which has hitherto escaped record. It has a diameter of 30 feet and lies in *long.* 4° 4′ 32″ and *lat.* 50° 23′ 20½″. The Sheet number of the six-inch Ordnance Survey is, Devon, CVI, N.W.

One hundred and twenty feet to the west of this barrow is a bank, the direction of which is N. 6° 40′ E. Through this bank certain stones stand up, which may be the stones of a row, and two large stones standing with their length athwart the bank may perhaps be the sides of a ruined kistvaen. To definitely ascertain the nature of these remains excavation is needed.

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ELEVENTH REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHURCH PLATE.

ELEVENTH REPORT *of the Committee—consisting of Mr. Maxwell Adams, Mr. J. S. Amery, Mr. T. Cann Hughes, Miss Creswell, Mr. A. L. Radford, Mr. Harbottle Reed, Major G. E. Windeatt, and the Rev. J. F. Chanter* (Hon. Secretary).

Edited by the Rev. J. F. CHANTER, M.A., F.S.A.

(Read at Totnes, 21st July, 1920.)

FOR the Eleventh Report, the Committee present an account of the plate in the Rural Deaneries of Cadbury and Kenn, all of which has been inspected by the Rev. J. F. Chanter since the last report, which will complete the Archdeaconry of Exeter, and as the whole of Barnstaple Archdeaconry has been completed there remains now only part of the Archdeaconry of Totnes to complete the work of this Committee. The Rural Deanery of Totnes has been already printed ; three other of its deaneries are nearly ready ; and the Hon. Secretary trusts that he may be enabled to finish the work he undertook more than a dozen years ago, which, involving a personal visit to every parish in the county, has proved more arduous than he anticipated when he undertook it.

RURAL DEANERY OF CADBURY.

This Deanery comprises twenty-three parishes, stretching from the Taw and the edge of Dartmoor to the Exe ; all are rural with the exception of the small town of Crediton. The Church Plate might be summed up as fairly average, and though I have not such a tale of theft, fire, and alienation to unfold as in the adjoining Deaneries of Tiverton and Collumpton, yet it has not been entirely exempt from such troubles, for Newton S. Cyres lost all its plate by theft, and the Elizabethan chalices that were

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at Crediton as late as 1880 have now entirely disappeared, and there appears to be no note of how or why in its records. In them we read, April 5th, 1577 : " Remember that upon this day Mr. Gylbert Davy brought a fayr. cup. for the Holy Communion " (noted by Miss B. F. Creswell) ; and in the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries for 1883 there is a note of an Elizabethan cup with the date 1590 and the marks C. ESTON. and N, but to-day the oldest chalice is 1872. The parishes of Colebrooke, Kennerleigh, Poughill, and Woolsery have only chalices of the middle nineteenth century ; but in some of them they merely replaced pewter ones. There is a fine complete set of pewter vessels still at Woolsery.

The one outstanding piece of interest in this Deanery is a beautiful covered beaker used as a chalice at Upton Hellions ; it was given to the parish by Sir John and Lady Davie in 1770, but is of far earlier date. Sir Charles Jackson, F.S.A., author of the two great standard works of silver, *The History of English Plate* and *English Goldsmiths and their Marks*, to whom I submitted a photograph, dates it as being between 1600 and 1650 (I had thought it a bit earlier), and that it is probably Flemish work. It is parcel-gilt, standing on a foot with cable border resting on three lions sejant regardant ; above this is a deep moulding. The gilt bowl is ornamented with repoussé work showing the flight into Egypt and other scenes in the life of the B. V. Mary. Its upper and lower portions have bands of pierced work showing gilt surface beneath. The cover also is parcel-gilt, ornamented with a band of acanthus leaves, above which is a band of pierced work, and has as a finial the figure of a griffin. I am glad to be able to give an illustration of this remarkable piece.

Elizabethan cups are found at Bramford Speke, Cadbury, Down S. Mary, Sandford, Shobrooke Spreyton, Stockleigh Pomeroy, and Thoverton. All of them are by Exeter makers : six by John Jones, one by Ralph Herman, and one by C. Eston. Three chalices are of the seventeenth century ; that at Bow is quite Elizabethan in style, is dated 1640, and is by a London maker. At Stockleigh English there is a baluster stem cup, date 1638 ; and at Shobrooke we have, in addition to the Elizabethan chalice, one given by Bishop Trelawney ; none of the others call for any comment. The patens, apart from chalice cases, are of little interest except that at Crediton, which is dated

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1665 and is the earliest example in the Diocese of the large patens on stands, imitated from covers, which came into general use at the beginning of the eighteenth century.

Flagons are found in the majority. Except for quite modern ones, they are all tankards. The oldest are a massive pair at Crediton which bear the London hall-marks for 1665. Alms dishes are of little interest. At Thoverton there is a seventeenth-century plate. In the early eighteenth century silver bowls became the fashion, obeying the rubric which prescribed "a decent bason." There is a good pair of these at Crediton by Thomas Blake of Exeter. Spoons are found in a few parishes; the best is a sixteenth-century apostle spoon at Thoverton. Domestic plate is uncommon, only a few waiters; and armorials are found at Shobrooke and Thoverton. It is surprising to find in this Deanery so little Exeter-made plate later than the Elizabethan Age.

There is one peculiarity in the Elizabethan chalice at Thoverton that I should have mentioned at some period: the stem just below the knop and the foot was broken off from the rest, and its place has been supplied by the cover adapted for the purpose. Does this tell of some struggle for its possession between the custodian and a thief or looter in the Civil War? The church retained the upper part and cover, but the thief or looter made off with the base.

All parishes in this Deanery were visited in the autumn of 1919 or spring of 1920.

J. F. CHANTER.

BOW *als* NYMET TRACY WITH BROD NYMET.

Chalice.—A massive cup in the Elizabethan style, but dating from 1640; possibly a reproduction of an earlier one, 7½ in. high; bowl is bell-shaped, 4⅝ in. diameter, 3¾ in. deep, with two bands of interlacing strapwork and arabesques, each ⅝ in. wide; the upper, near the lip, has trefoil pendants; the lower one is plain. The stem has a good boss ornamented with hit-and-miss work; foot with ornamentation in late Elizabethan style is 4¼ in. diameter. Weight, 13 oz. 9 dwt.

Marks: D G with anchor between and London hall-marks for 1640.

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Cover to fit, 5⅛ in. diameter, 1⅛ in. high, with band of arabesque ornamentation. Weight: 5 oz. 5 dwt.

Marks: as on chalice. Total weight, 18 oz. 14 dt.

Patens.—A. Cover to chalice (see above).

B. Plain on stand, 5⅝ in. diameter, 1¼ in. high.

Inscription: "Nemyt Tracy. Ex Dono Johan Gould. 1680."

No marks. Weight, 4 oz. 2 dwt.

Flagon.—A domed lid tankard. 10½ in. high, 8½ in. to lid, 4 in. diameter at lid, 6 in. at foot. On handle is date 1735.

Marks: 𝔓 𝔈 and Exeter hall-marks for 1735. Weight, 29 oz. 8 dwt.

Alms Dishes.—A. Plate. 7 in. diameter.

B. Brass.

BRAMPFORD SPEKE.

Chalices.—A. Elizabethan Exeter type. 172 mm. high; bowl conical, 87 mm. diameter, 93 mm. deep, with band of interlacing strapwork and arabesque ornamentation, 20 mm. broad, and four trefoil-ending pendants and lineal ornamentation at junction with stem; usual type of stem, with knop and fillets; foot 82 mm. in diameter; has lineal ornamentation.

Mark: R H in square, indented at the base; probably the mark of Ralph Hermann, of Exeter, or possibly Richard Hilliard.

Cover to fit. 93 mm. in diameter and 25 mm. high; is quite plain except for Tudor rose surrounded by an ornamentation of basket-work on the button.

No marks.

B. A replica in many respects, but perfectly plain, of chalice A. 170 mm. high; bowl is conical, 85 mm. diameter and 92 mm. deep; stem with small knop; foot 82 mm. diameter.

Inscription: "Dedicated to the service of God for the Holy Communion of the Lord's Supper, by George Cornelius Gorham, B.D. Instituted to the Vicarage Aug. 6, 1850. Used for the first Communion after reopening the new Church 10 March on Easter Sunday, 27 March, 1853." And on bowl: "In whom we have redemption through His blood. The forgiveness of sins. Ephesians, Chapter 1, verse 7," with cross and crown.

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Patens.—Cover to chalice A, see above.

B. A waiter, with shell and scroll border. 181 mm. diameter, 27 mm. high, standing on three legs.

Weight: 18 oz. 17 dwt.

Inscription: "The gift of John Veysey. 1798."

Marks: R R (Robert Rew ?), and London hall-marks for 1750.

C. A square waiter with corners rounded off by a bifoil on four legs, decorated at corners. 145 mm. across and 17 mm. high.

Marks: T C. (Thomas Coffin), and Exeter hall-marks for 1733.

Inscription: "The gift of William Downman, Esq. 1745."

Flagon.—A domed-lid tankard. 225 mm. high, 185 mm. to lid; 84 mm. diameter at lid, 120 mm. at foot.

Inscription: "The gift of Mary Oliver widow relict of Mr. Benjamin Oliver, late of Cowley Gentm. 1735."

Marks: J. S. (James Strang), and Exeter hall-marks for 1732.

Alms Dish.—A good embossed brass dish. 384 mm. diameter. On the rim engraved: "Do all to the Glory of God," and in the centre the Sacred Monogram.

CADBURY.

Chalice.—Elizabethan, Exeter type, with cover complete. 7½ in. high; bowl conical, 3⅝ in. diameter, 3⅞ in. deep, with usual concave lip and band of interlacing strapwork and arabesques round centre, and tongue-work at junction with stem, which has small knop and fillets at top and bottom ornamented with hatching; foot 3½ in. diameter, ornamented with tongue-work.

Mark: E S T O N in oblong. Weight, 11 oz. 9 dwt. with cover.

Cover to fit, 3¾ in. diameter, 1 in. high; quite plain except for tongue-work on button and inscription: "In the year of our Lord God 1582."

Marks: (i.) C; (ii.) ESTON. Weight, 2 oz. 8 dwt.

Patens.—A. Cover to chalice, see above.

B. Modern mediæval style gilt, 6⅝ in. diameter, with hexagonal depression, and Agnus Dei in centre round

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rim engraved: "Agnus Dei qui tollis peccata mundi miserere nobis."

Marks: I J. K. and London hall-marks for 1846.

C. Pewter on stand. 9¾ in. diameter, 2 in. high.

Flagon.—A. Victorian tankard with cross on lid. 12¾ in. high. Weight, 15 oz. 10 dwt.

Mark: R H (R. Hennell), and London hall-marks.

B. A pewter tankard. 14½ in. high, 4¼ in. diameter at lid.

Alms Dish.—A silver-gilt embossed dish. 8¼ in. diameter, 1 in. high, with Adoration of Magi and inscription:

"Benedic anima mea Domino et noli oblivisce retributiam ejus."

Marks: as on paten B.

CHERITON FITZPAINE.

Chalice.—A large plain baluster-stem cup. 10½ in. high; bowl 4½ in. diameter, 5⅜ in. deep; foot, 4¼ in. diameter.

Marks: E G and London hall-marks for 1768.

Weight: 19 oz. 3 dwt.

Paten.—On stand, with later engraving, 5¾ in. diameter, 1¾ in. high.

Marks: as on chalice. Weight, 8 oz. 8 dwt.

Flagon.—A domed-lid tankard. 12½ in. high, 10¾ in. to lid, 4⅜ in. diameter at lid, 7½ in. at base.

Marks: as on chalice. Weight, 51 oz. 19 dwt.

Alms Dish.—9½ in. diameter, with fluted edge. Plated.

CLANNABOROUGH.

Chalice.—Georgian style. 7 in. high; bowl conical, 3¾ in. diameter, 3⅞ in. deep; stem with small knop; foot, 3⅝ in. diameter.

Inscription: "R Freke A. M. late Rector of this parish. 1785."

Marks: H B (Hester-Bateman), and London hall-marks for 1785. Weight, 8 oz.

Paten.—Plain, on stand. 5½ in. diameter, 1⅞ in. high.

Inscription: "D D Henricus Allwright Hughes M.A."

Marks: CD and London hall-marks for 1802. Weight, 6 oz.

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COLEBROOK.

Chalices.—A. Georgian style. 8¼ in. high; bowl with sacred monogram, 3¾ in. diameter, 3⅞ in. deep; stem with slight knop; foot, 3¾ in. diameter.

Inscription: "Colebrook, Devon, the gift of John Sillifant of Combe. A.D. 1848. Christmas."

Marks: E J. B. W. (E. J. and W. Barnard), and London hall-marks for 1848. Weight, 10 oz. 4 dwt.

B. Duplicate of A.

Marks: same.

Patens.—A. On stand. 7 1/16 in. diameter, 2 in. high.

Marks and inscription: as on chalices. Weight, 9 oz. 15 dwt.

B. Plain. 4½ in. diameter. Electro-plate.

Flagon.—Victorian type tankard. 13 in. high, 10¼ in. to lid, 3¼ in. diameter at lid, 5½ in. at base.

Marks and inscription: as on chalice. Weight, 30 oz. 12 dwt.

CREDITON.

Chalices.—A. Modern mediæval style. 200 mm. high; bowl conical, 99 mm. diameter, 71 mm. deep, with band 19 mm. wide round centre, engraved "Calicem salutaris accepiam et nomen domini invocabo"; stem hexagonal, with boss; foot with white sapphire and sacred monogram in circle in front compartment; base sexfoil, 124 mm. diameter.

Marks: S S (Stephen Smith), and London hall-marks for 1872.

B. Replica of A, but without sapphire.

Marks: same.

Patens.—A. On stand. 244 mm. diameter, 53 mm. high; foot, 103 mm. diameter.

Inscription: "The gift of Mrs. Snow of Westwood 25 March 1666."

Mark: A mullet over an escallop. Weight, 19 oz.

B. Replica of A. Mark and Inscription, the same.

C. Modern mediæval style, with cross in quatrefoil. 137 mm. diameter.

Marks: T T & Co. and Birmingham hall-marks for 1871.

Flagon.—A. A large massive tankard with flat lid. 309 mm. high, 274 mm. to lid, 135 mm. diameter at lid, 215 mm. at base. Weight, 73 oz.

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Inscription : as on patens A and B.

Marks : A mullet over an escallop and London hall-marks for 1665.

B. A replica of A. Marks and inscription the same, but weight is 70 oz. 10 dwt.

C. Silver-and-glass cruet. 228 mm. high.

Marks : H F W and London hall-marks for 1880.

D. Glass, with silver stopper. London hall-marks for 1895.

Alms Dishes.—A. A decent bason. 222 mm. diameter, 74 mm. high.

Inscription : " The gift of some of the Communicants to the Church at Crediton."

Marks : T B (Thomas Blake) and Exeter hall-marks for 1747. Weight, 16 oz.

B. Replica. Marks and inscription the same, but weight 15 oz.

C. A large salver on foot. 398 mm. diameter, 88 mm. high.

Inscription : " In the year 1629 Mr John Conesby gave a Bole to the Chancell of Crediton weighing 13 ounces which another gift having made useless is now included in this bason. 1673."

Marks : W W between mullets and pellets, and London hall-marks for 1673. Weight, 46 oz. 10 dwt.

Spoon.—A table spoon with double drop, the bowl of which has been pierced in shape of cross, and sacred monogram. 201 mm. long.

Marks : I F (John Fawdery) and London hall-marks for 1727.

S. LUKE'S, POSBURY.

A chalice, two patens, all of 1836, and a pewter alms dish.

DOWN S. MARY.

Chalices.—A. Elizabethan ; a good dwarf example of the work of J. Jones, of Exeter, but without the usual Exeter lip. 5¼ in. high ; bowl bell shaped, 3 in. diameter, 2⅞ in. deep, with band of arabesque foliage ½ in. wide round centre ; stem with small knop ; foot, 2⅞ in. diameter.

Marks : (i.) [illegible] ; (ii.) I O N S ; (iii.) Exeter town mark.

Weight of chalice : 3 oz. 17 dwt. ; of cover, 1 oz. 16 dwt.

Cover to fit, with narrow band of arabesque work. 1½ in. high, 3¼ in. diameter, and has had a smaller paten gilt-fitted into it which hides marks ; but on button is the date 1577.

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B. Modern mediæval style, parcel-gilt. 8½ in. high; bowl, 4⅛ in. diameter, 3 in. deep; hexagonal stem, with plain boss; and sexfoil foot with sacred monogram.

Inscription: "Deo et ecclesiæ Scte Mariæ de Down. In Memoriam Mariæ Radford quæ obiit XV die Decembris Anno Dni MDCCCLIII."

Marks: I K and London hall-marks for 1854. Weight, 16 oz. 8 dwt.

Patens.—A. Cover to chalice A. See above.

B. Modern mediæval style, parcel-gilt. 6¾ in. diameter; made from an old Exeter plate worked up.

Inscription round hexagonal depression with sacred monogram: "Lord, evermore give us this bread."

Marks: I F (name not traced) and Exeter hall-marks for 1741.

Flagons.—A. Modern mediæval style, parcel-gilt. 11⅛ in. high, 10¼ in. to lid, 2 in. diameter at lid, 4 in. at foot; round belly engraved "Glory be to Thee, O God."

Inscription and marks: as on chalice B.

B. Pair of cruets; one glass and silver, one plain glass.

Alms Dish.—Brass. 10½ in. diameter, with inscription as on chalice B.

Baptismal Shell with cross handle.

HITTISLEIGH.

Chalice.—Georgian style. 6 in. high; bowl, 3½ in. diameter, 3 in. deep; foot, 3¼ in. diameter.

Inscription: "Hittisleigh Parish, 1739."

Marks indistinct. Weight, 7 oz. 10 dwt.

Patens.—A. On stand. 8 in. diameter, 2½ in. high.

Inscription: "Hittisleigh. E. Dono. W. Ponsford, Curate 1844." Weight, 10 oz. 9 dwt.

B. Plain. 4½ in. diameter. Plated.

KENNERLEIGH.

Chalice.—Georgian style. 8¼ in. high; bowl bell shaped with marked lip, 4¼ in. diameter, 4⅛ in. deep; stem with slight knop; foot, 3¾ in. diameter.

Inscription: "Parish of Kennerleigh, 1834."

Marks: E E J. W. B (Messrs. Barnard) and London hall-marks for 1833.

Paten.—A small salver on three feet. 7 in. diameter.

Marks and inscription: as on chalice.

Alms Dish.—A plate. 7 in. diameter.

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Marks and inscription : as on chalice.

Also a good set of pewter vessels, consisting of a chalice 7 in. high ; bowl, 3¼ in. diameter, 3⅛ in. deep ; a paten on stand, 9 in. diameter, 3½ in. high ; a tankard with domed lid, 7½ in. high ; and an alms bason, 5⅞ in. diameter and 3½ in. high ; all now at Woolfardisworthy.

MORCHARD BISHOP.

Chalices.—A. Georgian style. 10⅝ in. high ; bowl bell shaped, 4⅞ in. diameter, 5⅛ in. deep ; baluster stem ; foot, 4½ in. diameter.

Inscription : "This Challice was given to the Church of Morchard Bishop. 1755."

Marks : W P (W. Parry) and Exeter hall-marks for 1754. Weight, 21 oz. 17 dwt.

B. French Renaissance type. 6½ in. high ; bowl hemispherical, 4⅝ in. diameter, 2 in. deep ; unusual style of stem with collar ; hexagonal foot, with chevron ornament.

Marks : B L in monogram and London hall-marks for 1910. Weight, 9 oz. 2 dwt.

C. "In usu infirmorum." Georgian style. 4 in. high ; bowl, 2 in. diameter, 2 in. deep.

Inscription : "Parish of Morchard Bishop. Private Communions. 1827."

Marks : R.E. EB (Emes and Barnard) and London hall-marks for 1827. Weight, 3 oz. 7 dwt.

Patens.—A. On foot. 6½ in. diameter, 2 in. high.

Inscription : "This patten was given to the Church of Morchard Bishop 1755."

Marks : as on chalice A. Weight, 7 oz. 5 dwt.

B. A plain plate. 5¼ in. diameter.

Marks : M E and London hall-marks for 1911. Weight, 3 oz. 12 dwt.

C. To match chalice C. 3¾ in. diameter.

Inscription and marks : as on chalice. Weight, 2 ozs. 17 dwt.

Flagons.—A. A conical shaped tankard with domed lid. 11⅞ in. high, 10⅜ in. to lid, 4¼ in. diameter at lid, 7 in. at foot.

Inscription and marks : as on chalice A, except "Flagon" instead of "Challice." Weight, 54 oz. 1½ dwt.

B. To match chalice and paten C. A small flask. 3¾ in.

Marks : as on chalice. Weight, 3 oz. 16 dwt.

Alms Dishes.—A. Plain plate with beaded rim. 7½ in. diameter.

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Inscription: "M E Pish. 1703."

Marks: Ⓔl, crown over, and Exeter hall-marks for 1702. Weight, 7 oz. 5 dwt.

B. Parcel-gilt. 10 in. diameter, embossed with Adoration of Magi and inscription "Benedic anima mea Domino, noli oblivisci omnes retributiones ejus."

Mark: I K and London hall-marks for 1846.

NEWTON ST. CYRES.

Chalice.—Georgian style. 240 mm. high; bowl conical, with lip, 106 mm. diameter, 118 mm. deep; baluster stem; foot, 108 mm. diameter.

Inscription: "The Communion Plate of Newton S. Cyres, Devon. 1767."

Marks: T C W / W (Whipham and Wright) and London hall-marks for 1767.

Cover.—Domical with a finial. 70 mm. high.

Inscription: as on chalice. Weight, 18 oz.

Paten.—Plain on stand. 148 mm. diameter, 48 mm. high.

Inscription: as on chalice. Weight, 7 oz. 5 dwt.

Marks: S P (Sarah Parr) and London hall-marks for 1731.

Flagon.—A domed-lid tankard. 315 mm. high, 272 mm. to lid, 102 mm. diameter at lid, 184 mm. at base.

Inscription and marks: as on chalice, "A.D. 1767." Weight, 7 oz. 5 dwt.

Alms Dishes.—A. A decent bason. 174 mm. diameter, 67 mm. high. Weight, 47 oz. 4 dwt.

Marks and inscription: as on chalice.

B. A plain plate. 214 mm. diameter.

Marks and inscription: as on chalice. Weight, 12 oz. 5 dwt.

POUGHILL.

Chalice.—Georgian style. 7¾ in. high; bowl, 3¾ in. diameter, 3¾ in. deep, with sacred monogram; stem with slight knop; foot, 3¾ in. diameter.

Inscription: "Poughill Church, an offering from Thomas Melhuish."

Marks: E B, J. B (E. and J. Barnard) and London hall-marks for 1859. Weight, 9 oz. 7 dwt.

Paten.—On stand. 7⅞ in. diameter, 2⅜ in. high.

Inscription: E B 1745. Weight, 9 oz. 7 dwt.

Marks: Ie (Edward Jennings) and London hall-marks for 1714.

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Flagon.—Tankard with flat lid. 9¼ in. high, 8½ in. to lid, 3¾ in. diameter at lid, 5¾ in. at base.

Inscription: "Honour the Lord with thy substance and with the first fruits of thine increase. The gift of Mrs. Mary Bradford to the Church of Poughill, 1736." Weight, 31 oz.

Marks: I W, crown over and mullet under (John Webber), and Exeter hall-marks; date letter indistinct, probably 1724.

Alms Dish.—With sacred monogram on centre. 7 in. diameter.

Marks: E B J. B (E. and J. Barnard) and London hall-marks for 1860. Weight, 5 oz. 5 dwt.

SANDFORD.

Chalices.—A. Elizabethan Exeter type, wanting its cover. 6¾ in. high; bowl conical, 3⅞ in. diameter, 4 in. deep, with band of arabesque foliation and interlacing strapwork, with four erect and four pendent fleur-de-lys; stem with usual knop; foot, 3⅝ in. diameter, with tongue-and-dart ornament.

Marks: (i.) [; (ii.) I O N S; (iii.) Exeter town mark. Weight, 9 oz. 12 dwt.

B. Georgian style. 7¼ in. high; bowl, 4½ in. diameter, 4¼ in. deep; stem with a collar, with gadroon rim under bowl; foot, 3¾ in. diameter.

Inscription: "Glory be to God on high. Presented in great humility by Arabella Morgan to the Parish Church of Sandford, Dec. 8th, 1824. Aged 84."

Marks: S H (Samuel Hennell) and London hall-marks for 1811.

Patens.—A. Silver-gilt on stand. 9½ in. diameter, 2½ in. high, with gadroon edge.

Inscription: "The gift of Margaret Davie to ye Church of Sandford in Devon, May ye 25. Anno 1697."

Arms: Arg. on a fesse three swans between three roundels.

Marks: R and London hall-marks for 1693. Weight, 17 oz. 7 dwt.

B. Plain. 8 in. diameter.

Inscription: "A D 1864. This paten was manufactured from a Chalice inscribed as the gift of Margaret Walrond. 1693."

Marks: A.G.P and London hall-marks for 1863. Weight, 9 oz.

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Flagons.—A. A tankard. 9 in. high, 5¾ in. diameter at base, 3¾ in. at lid.

Inscription: "The gift of the eldest daughter of Sr. William Davie Bart late of Creedy to ye parish of Sandford in 1726."

Marks: R. M and London hall-marks for 1694. Weight, 27 oz.

B. A replica of A. Marks and inscription same, but weight 26 oz. 10 dwt.

Alms Bowls.—A. A decent bason. 7⅞ in. diameter, 2½ in. high.

Inscription: "The gift of Sir John Davie Bart 1757."

Marks: T. W (Thomas Whipham) and London hall-marks for 1756. Weight, 13 oz.

B. An oblong tray, 17½ in. by 13⅞ in.

Inscription: "Presented to Rev. C. Gregory by the Parishioners of Sandford in 1878."

Marks: W.H J.H and Sheffield hall-marks for 1877.

Spoon.—Apostle spoon with twisted stem and pierced bowl, in shape of cross.

Marks: R.M E H and Sheffield marks for 1877. Weight, 1 oz. 7 dwt.

SHOBROOKE.

Chalices.—A. Elizabethan Exeter type, with cover complete. 7¼ in. high; bowl conical, with usual lip, 3⅞ in. diameter, 4 in. deep, with band of interlacing strapwork and arabesque foliation ¾ in. wide round centre; stem with fair knop and fillets at top and bottom; foot ornamented with tongue-work.

Marks: (i.) [illegible]; (ii.) I O N S. Weight, 12 oz. 3 dwt.

Cover to fit. 4¼ in. diameter, 1 in. high, with band of interlacing strapwork and arabesques round rim, and button with hit-and-miss wavy band.

Marks: as on chalice. Weight, 2 oz. 17 dwt.

B. Puritan style, gilt. 8⅛ in. high; bowl cylindrical, 4⅛ in. diameter, 4¾ in. deep; stem with small flange instead of knop; foot, 4⅛ in. diameter.

Arms: Impaling Diocese, Or a chevron gules, a hand in a canton (Trelawney) On a shield of pretence, Arg. a bend lozengy.

Inscription: "The gift of Sir Jonathan Trelawney, Ld. Bishop of Exeter and Rector of Shoebrock." Weight, 14 oz. 6 dwt.

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Marks: R and London hall-marks for 1695.

Patens.—A. Cover to chalice A. See above.

B. On foot, gilt; forms also cover to chalice B.

Marks and inscription: as on chalice. Weight, 8 oz. 12 dwt.

Flagons.—A. A flat-lid tankard. 11½ in. high, 10½ in. to lid, 4⅛ in. diameter at lid, 6 in. at base.

Inscription: "Gratitudinis ergo Benedicat Deus Thomæ Lamplugh."

Arms: Or a cross flory; and crest, a goat's head erased.

Marks: M B interlinked, and London hall-marks for 1674. Weight, 46 oz. 6 dwt.

B. Modern mediæval style. 11 in. high, 10½ in. to lid, 2 in. diameter at lid, 4¾ in. at base round belly-band, with "Te Laudamus tibi benedicimus."

Marks: I J. K and London hall-marks for 1846. Weight, 17 oz. 4 dwt.

C. Pewter. 9 in. high. Marks: S P 1665.

SPREYTON.

Chalice.—Elizabethan, Exeter type, with cover complete. 5⅝ in. high; bowl with usual Exeter lip, 3⅛ in. diameter, 3¼ in. deep, with band of interlacing strapwork and arabesque foliage, ½ in. wide round centre, and tongue ornamentation at junction with stem, which has usual knop and fillets; foot, 3 in. diameter, ornamented with tongue-work. Weight, 6 oz. 2 dwt.

Marks: (i.) Exeter town-mark; (ii.) I O N S.

Cover to fit. 3¼ in. diameter, 1 in. high; button with Tudor rose and tongue-work at base.

Marks: as on chalice. Weight, 1 oz. 18 dwt.

Patens.—A. Chalice cover. See above.

B. Plain on stand. 7 in. diameter, 2¼ in. high.

Marks: J. E E W B (Messrs. Barnard) and London hall-marks for 1846. Weight, 10 oz. 2 dwt.

C. Modern mediæval style. 6 in. diameter. Plated.

Flagons.—A. Modern mediæval style. 11 in. high, 9 in. to lid. Plated.

B. Silver and glass cruet.

Alms Dishes.—A. Pewter "decent bason." 5½ in. diameter, 3¾ in. high, 3 in. deep.

B. Pewter plate. 9¼ in. diameter.

STOCKLEIGH-ENGLISH.

Chalice.—A baluster stem cup. 6⅛ in. high; bowl conical. 3⅜ in. diameter, 2⅞ in. deep; foot, 2⅞ in. diameter.

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Inscription: "S E, I B 1669." Weight, 7 oz. 5 dwt.

Marks: I M over a bear and London hall-marks for 1638.

Paten.—Plain. 5⅞ in. diameter.

Inscription: "S E S M Y Of their devotion Frances Bellew 20 Jan 1822. Mary Anne Bellew 1884." Weight, 2 oz. 19 dwt.

Marks: C S / H and London hall-marks for 1883.

Flagons.—A pair of cruets, plate and glass.

Inscription: "F + S Michaelmas, 1881."

Alms Dishes.—A. Plain plate. 8⅜ in. diameter.

Marks and inscription: as on paten. Weight, 8 oz. 4 dwt.

B. A pewter bowl. 7½ in. diameter.

STOCKLEIGH POMEROY.

Chalice.—Elizabethan, Exeter type. 6⅞ in. high; bowl with usual Exeter lip, 3⅝ in. diameter, round its centre band of interlacing strapwork and arabesque foliage ¾ in. wide, and tongue ornamentation at junction with stem, which is of usual Exeter type; plain knop and fillets at top and bottom; foot, 3⅝ in. diameter, with tongue-and-dart ornamentation.

Marks: (i.) [illegible]; (ii.) I O N S; (iii.) B; (iv.) Exeter town-mark. Weight, 9 oz. 2 dwt.

Cover to fit. 1 in. high, with narrow band of arabesque ornamentation; on button is inscription "In the yeare of our Lord God 1576."

Marks: as on chalice. Weight, 2 oz. 10 dwt.

Patens.—A. Chalice cover. See above.

B. Plain on stand. 7⅝ in. diameter, 2½ in. high.

Marks: Li (John Lingard) and London hall-marks for 1719. N.S. Weight, 9 oz. 18 dwt.

Flagon.—Victorian tankard, with spout and finial to domed lid. 10½ in. high, 8 in. to lid, 3 in. diameter at lid, 4½ in. at base. Weight, 18 oz. 14 dwt.

Inscription: "Stockleigh Pomeroy. Offered Easter Day, 1856."

Marks: Messrs. Barnard and London hall-marks for 1851.

Alms Dish.—Plain. 7½ in. diameter, 1½ in. high.

Marks: as on flagon. Weight, 8 oz. 18 dwt.

THOVERTON.

Chalices.—A. A composite piece, but all of the Elizabethan age. At some time the stem below the knop and

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foot have been broken off and apparently lost, and its place has been supplied by a chalice cover roughly soldered on ; at present it is 170 mm. high. The bowl is Exeter type, with usual concave lip and narrow band of interlacing strapwork and arabesques, 16 mm. broad round centre, and tongue-work at junction with stem, 108 mm. diameter and deep ; upper part of stem usual type ; lower part and foot is a chalice cover, possibly original one cut down.

Marks : (i.) **I O N S** ; (ii.) **I O**. Weight, 10 oz. 18 dwt.

B. Georgian style, with baluster stem. 233 mm. high ; bowl, 115 mm. diameter, 116 mm. deep, with marked lip ; foot, 108 mm. diameter.

Inscription : "The offering of Sir John Taylor Coleridge, Knight, one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, 3rd Nov. 1844."

Marks : E E J. W. B (Messrs. Barnard) and London hall-marks for 1831. Weight, 14 oz. 9 dwt.

C. Modern mediæval style. 166 mm. high ; bowl hemispherical, 85 mm. diameter, 58 mm. deep ; stem hexagonal, with plain knop ; foot sexfoil.

Inscription : " Drink ye all of this."

Marks : I K and London hall-marks for 1863. Weight, 10 oz. 9 dwt.

D. Plated. 113 mm. high ; bowl, 69 mm. diameter, 45 mm. deep.

Patens.—A. Plate, with rim ornamented by concentric circles. 202 mm. diameter.

Inscription : " The gift of Mrs Elizabeth Tuckfield to the Parish of Thoverton, 1798." Weight, 8 oz. 4 dwt.

Marks : P B, A B (Peter and Ann Bateman) and London hall-marks for 1798.

B. A plate. 175 mm. diameter. Plated.

Flagon.—A massive tankard with flat lid. 288 mm. high, 258 mm. to lid, 122 mm. diameter at lid, 177 mm. at base.

Inscription : " The guift of Roger Tuckfield ye younger, Esq."

Arms : In mantling, with crest an eagle with arrow in dexter claw, arg. three lozenges az. in fesse, impaling az. a chevron gules between three mallets pierced gules.

Marks : T E with fleur-de-lys above and escallop below, and London hall-marks for 1683. Weight, 56 oz. 6 dwt.

Alms Dish.—A. A circular dish. 280 mm. diameter, with inscription. Arms and marks : as on flagon. Weight, 18 oz. 9 dwt.

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Spoon.—A late seventeenth-century apostle spoon with flat stem. 183 mm. long. Weight, 1 oz. 2 dwt.

Marks : (i.) Maltese cross ; (ii.) triangle over crossed pins.

ST. JOHN'S, THOVERTON.

Chalice D and paten B described among Thoverton Church Plate are supposed to belong to this chapel.

UPTON HELLIONS.

Chalices.—A. A very fine beaker with cover. 229 mm. high, 151 mm. without cover. It is parcel-gilt, standing on a foot with cable border resting on three lions sejant regardant ; above this is a deep moulding. The bowl is ornamented with repoussé work of the flight into Egypt and other scenes from the life of the Virgin, above and below which are bands of pierced work, showing gilt surface under. The cover, also parcel-gilt, has an ornamentation of acanthus leaves above, which is pierced work with plain gilt surface under, and as a finial a figure of a griffin, on the head of which is a small circular plate of a later date with the inscription " The gift of Sir John and Lady Davie, 1770."

Marks : (i.) In circle **t** ; (ii.) in circle a device indistinct. See illustration.

B. Modern mediæval style. 178 mm. in height. Plated.

Paten.—Plain on stand. 192 mm. diameter, 57 mm. high.

Marks : R B (Robert Brown) and London hall-marks for 1737.

Inscription : " Upton Hellions Church, 1771."

UPTON PYNE.

Chalices.—A. Nondescript style. 184 mm. high ; bowl semi-ovate, 81 mm. diameter, 76 mm. deep, standing in a calix of cast work formed of interlacing tracery with cherubs ; baluster stem, with three heads on knop ; foot with interlacing work, 111 mm. diameter. Weight, 10 oz. 16 dwt.

Inscription : " Presented by the cottagers and non-ratepayers of Upton Pyne, 1875."

Marks : T G interlinked and London hall-marks for 1874.

B. Replica, slightly larger.

Mark and inscription same. Weight, 9 oz. 11 dwt. Date 1871.

Patens.—A. Plain on stand. 204 mm. diameter, 66 mm. high.

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COVERED BEAKER. UFTON HELLIONS.

Circ. A.D. 1690.

Church Plate Report.—*To face p.* 96.

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Marks : T S (Thomas Salter) and Exeter hall-marks for 1721. Weight, 10 oz. 16 dwt.

B. Plain plate. 108 mm. diameter.

Inscription : "In memoriam Earl of Iddesleigh, 1887."

Marks : C S / H. and London hall-marks for 1887. Weight, 2 oz. 19 dwt.

Flagon.—A small embossed tankard with domed lid. 179 mm. high, 139 mm. to lid, 100 mm. diameter at lid, 121 mm. at base. A spout at side has been added, and destroyed marks, perhaps. Only one is now visible, R°. Weight, 23 oz. 17 dwt.

Alms Dish.—Plated. 230 mm. diameter. Inscribed : "The gift of Sir S. H. Northcote, Bart., to Upton Pyne, 1843."

WOOLFARDISWORTHY, E.

Chalice.—Modern mediæval style. 8 in. high ; bowl conical, 4¼ in. diameter, 2½ in. deep ; hexagonal stem with knop ; and sexfoil foot, 5⅛ in. diameter.

Marks : E B J. B (Messrs. Barnard) and London hall-marks for 1853.

Paten.—Modern mediæval style. 7⅛ in. diameter. Sexfoil depression round rim, engraved "Agnus Dei qui tollis peccata mundi da nobis tuam pacem."

Inscription : "To the glory of God and in memory of Sophia A. B. Kempe her sister Margaret Brassey Hole gives this communion plate to the Church of Woolfardisworthy, Christmas, 1885."

Marks : E J. W. B. (Barnards) and London hall-marks for 1846.

Flagon.—Modern mediæval style. 9½ in. high, 7½ in. to lid. Plated.

Alms Dish.—7¾ in. diameter, 1⅛ in. high, with sacred monogram in centre. Plated.

Also a fine complete pewter set, consisting of :

Chalice.—7 in. high ; bowl, 3¼ in. diameter, 3⅛ in. deep.

Paten.—On stand. 9 in. diameter, 3½ in. high.

Flagon.—A tankard with domed lid. 7½ in. high, 6 in. to lid.

Alms Bason.—5⅞ in. diameter, 3½ in. high. Kennerleigh, however, claims this set as belonging to her.

J. F. CHANTER.

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The Deanery of Kenn.

The present Rural Deanery of Kenn consists of the twenty-six parishes that lie south-west of Exeter, comprising roughly the district between the Rivers Exe and Teign. Of these, twenty-one are ancient parishes, three ancient chapelries, and two modern districts; and though none lie very far from the metropolis of the county, yet many are most inaccessible and secluded. From a church plate point of view it may be described as slightly above the average, for, although no parish possesses anything older than Elizabethan times, yet there is a very fair proportion of that period, several interesting pieces of the early seventeenth century, and, as might be expected, a good many examples of the work of Exeter craftsmen.

The one outstanding piece of interest is the older Kenn chalice, which is the finest existing example of the revival of pre-Reformation forms for chalices during the reign of Charles I. Although it shows strongly Renaissance influence, it approaches nearer to true Gothic art than any other surviving chalice of that period. Its chief weakness, from an artistic point of view, is that the bowl is too large for the base, although the latter with its bold foot of six mullets, with its points terminating in knops or toes formed of winged cherubs ending in small balls, has a very fine effect. I am glad to be able to give an illustration of this most remarkable piece; it is the work of F. Terry, a well-known London goldsmith, its date being 1638. The date of 1696 which is inscribed on it has, however, misled many who had seen it.

Another striking or rather curious piece is the mother-of-pearl chalice at Cofton. It is composite work; originally it was doubtless a cup with handle formed of two flat layers of haliotis shell geometrically cut, radiating from a medallion at the bottom, mounted on a short silver foot, probably sixteenth-century work; but in 1838 it was mounted on a new base formed of stem with knop and foot, ornamented with Victorian engine-worked tracery, to make it into a chalice.

Another chalice at Cofton has been stated to be pre-Reformation. It is, however, a baluster-stem wine cup of the early seventeenth century converted into a chalice, cutting down the bowl by removing the upper part of it, and engraving a crucifix in an ancient form on the foot.

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By this operation the hall-marks, which would have been near the rim, were removed. I regret having to destroy the pleasing illusion that it had survived all the changing scenes of life in the varied history of the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary at Cofton ; but I suspect that if an inquiry had been addressed to Lords Devon or Halifax its history would have been forthcoming before now.

There are seven surviving examples of Elizabethan chalices in this Deanery, viz. at Ashcombe, Cheriton Bishop, Dunchideock, Kenton (two), Shillingford, and Whitstone, and, as might be expected, all are of Exeter workmanship. Five are the work of John Jones, one by the unknown worker whose mark was V I, and one with no marks. At Exminster there is also a good chalice in the late Elizabethan style by John Lavers, of Exeter, which may be dated as about 1638 ; there is another example in the diocese of a chalice by this craftsman, whose name I have only recovered since the last report, viz. at Ashwater. The maker's mark, I L, was before an unknown one. Other examples in the Deanery of the seventeenth century are at Kenn, to which I have already referred ; Doddiscombsleigh, a very interesting cup, dated 1647, by an Exeter craftsman whose mark is almost indecipherable, which is of a style almost unique ; a Puritan shape bowl ; stem with knop ornamented with punched work in a semi-pre-Reformation style, and base with Elizabethan ornament. At St. Mark's, Dawlish, there is a graceful Jacobean cup of the year 1628 ; it is of interest as being almost a replica and by the same maker as the chalice from which Charles I. received his last communion. Dawlish Parish Church, Powderham, and Tedburn S. Mary have cups in the Puritan style ; while, of later times, the only ones of any interest are those at Ashton, Bridford, Christow, and Holcombe Burnell, which are all early eighteenth-century examples of the work of an Exeter craftsman. That at Bridford is by John Avery and dated 1703 ; it is the only chalice by this maker that I have met with, and is in a style quite distinct from any other Exeter chalice of this period. Some of the late nineteenth-century chalices might attract attention, whether from their adornment with diamonds and other precious stones, and in one case with bracelets, brooches, and pearls, or from their curious design, such as the East Teignmouth chalice with its seven-sided stem and septfoil foot. From one cause or another every parish in

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this Deanery, with the exception of Bishops Teignton and its chapelry at Luton, has something of interest, and it has suffered less from alienation, fire, theft, and vandalism than almost any other division of the Diocese of Exeter.

With regard to patens there is little that calls for remark. Apart from chalice covers, the oldest is 1640, found at Dawlish; but it is a secular plate adapted for a paten by having a stand fixed under it; and at Powderham there is another domestic plate dated 1679, but it is in its original state. Many of the later ones are of Exeter work and, as local work, of interest.

Flagons are found in nearly every parish. The most interesting is that at Dunsford; originally it was doubtless a tiger ware flagon, with silver mounts foot and cover, but unfortunately the stoneware part must have got broken and a new one supplied which is too small for the mounts. The silver parts still remaining show that it was the work of John Eydes, an Exeter goldsmith, and it may be dated at about 1570. The majority of the others are plain tankards of the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century, the oldest of which are at Powderham, dated 1659, and Kenn, 1662.

Alms dishes of silver, plate, pewter, or brass are almost universal; the most interesting is that at Bridford—a Charles I sweetmeat dish. East Teignmouth has no less than six silver ones. There was in many a fondness for "a decent bason" to obey the rubric, many of which, from their small size, have been erroneously thought to have been made for the priest's ablutions.

Miscellaneous articles, consisting of silver palls, wafer boxes, bread boxes, spoons, and curious pewter vessels that look like sugar basins, are widely scattered. Among the spoons there is a seal-headed one with the Poole town-mark at Dunsford, an apostle spoon with date pricked 1656 at Cofton, and a very curious pewter one at Kenton.

Both domestic plate and armorials are very scanty. Finally, I may say that, generally speaking, all the plate in this Deanery is well cared for and every precaution is taken for its safety, in which respect Kenn Deanery is an example to the Diocese.

1920. J. F. CHANTER.

ALPHINGTON.

Chalice.—Georgian style, with baluster stem. 222 mm. high; bowl, 102 mm. diameter, 101 mm. deep; domical foot, 105 mm. diameter.

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Marks : T W. C.W. (Whipham and Wright) and London hall-marks for 1759.

Paten.—Plain on stand. 213 mm. diameter, 39 mm. high.

Marks : as on chalice.

Flagons.—A. Modern mediæval style, with flat lid and cross for thumb-piece ; round belly engraved " Christus pascha nostrum immolatus est " ; sexfoil foot, 120 mm.

Marks : E B. J.B. (E. and J. Barnard) and London hall-marks for 1848.

Inscription : " An offering to Alphington Church, Easter. A D. 1853."

B. A pewter flagon with dome lid and finial. 357 mm. high.

Alms Dish.—A bowl. 224 mm. diameter, 30 mm. high, with border edge of gadroon and six shell-and-flower ornaments.

Inscription : " The gift of Mrs. Sarah Mole to the Parish of Alphington."

Marks : S & Co. and Sheffield hall-marks for 1819.

ASHCOMBE.

Chalices.—A. Elizabethan, Exeter type. 7¼ in. high ; bowl cylindrical, 3⅜ in. diameter, 4⅜ in. deep, with usual Exeter type concave lip which is ornamented with hit-and-miss work ; round centre band of interlacing strapwork with arabesques ⅝ in. wide, and at base ornamentation in shape of hearts ; stem with small knop and fillets ; foot with heart ornamentation, 3⅜ in. diameter.

Mark : VI or IA. Weight, 8 oz. 14 dwt.

Cover to fit. 3½ in. diameter, 1½ in. high, with band of arabesques and, on button, Tudor rose, with basket-work ornamentation.

Marks : as on chalice. Weight, 3 oz. 5 dwt.

B. A curious small cup, the base of which forms a smaller cup. 4⅛ in. high ; bowl is 2 9/16 in. diameter, 1¼ in. deep.

Inscription : " Ashcombe." Weight, 2 oz. 15 dwt.

Marks : Maker indecipherable, and London hall-marks for 1815.

Patens.—A. Cover to chalice A. See above.

B. On stand, with gadroon edges. 8 in. diameter, 2⅜ in. high.

Mark : EI with crown over (John Elston) and Exeter hall-marks for 1708. Weight, 7 oz. 16 dwt.

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Flagon.—Tankard with domed lid and spout. 9¼ in. high, 7¾ in. to lid. Sheffield plate.

Alms Dish.—Plate. 5¾ in. diameter. Plated.

ASHTON.

Chalice.—A good example of early Georgian style. 8 in. high; bowl bell-shaped, 4⅛ in. diameter, 4⅜ in. deep; stem with good knop for the period; foot, 3⅞ in. diameter.

Marks: Ri in circle (Edmond Richards) and Exeter hall-marks for 1718.

Paten.—Plain on foot. 7¾ in. diameter, 1⅞ in. high.

Inscription: "I S M 1689."

Marks: I E, with star under in shield. Doubtless this is an early mark of John Elston, of Exeter. A somewhat similar mark is found at Broadhembury on a chalice.

Flagon.—A tankard with domed lid. 9¾ in. high, 3¾ in. diameter at lid, 5⅜ in. at foot.

Inscription: "For the use of the Parish of Ashton. 1746."

Marks: P.S. (P. Symons) and Exeter hall-marks for 1738.

Alms Bowl.—"A decent bason." 6⅛ in. diameter.

Inscription: "For the use of the Parish of Ashton. 1746."

Marks: T B in circle (Thomas Blake) and Exeter hall-marks for 1737.

BRIDFORD.

Chalice.—An early Queen Anne chalice of somewhat peculiar design. 241 mm. high; the bowl is 109 mm. diameter, 128 mm. deep, bell-shaped, and has two mouldings 4 mm. wide in the upper half; stem with large ovate knop which has a moulding round centre; base with several deep mouldings; and foot 105 mm. diameter. Weight, 10 oz. 18 dwt.

Inscription: "John Hall Warden 1703 of the Parish of Bridford."

Marks: Av : in oval (John Avery) and Exeter hall-marks for 1703. This is the only chalice so far known by this Exeter craftsman.

Cover to fit is quite plain like an inverted paten, except for a flange which fits tight to the inside of bowl, 123 mm. diameter, 35 mm. high.

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Marks : as on chalice. Weight, 3 oz. 9 dwt.

Paten.—Chalice cover. See above.

Flagon.—Modern mediæval pattern. 284 mm. high, 261 mm. to lid, 36 mm. diameter at lid, 123 mm. at base ; sexfoil foot.

Inscription : "Bridford, 1886. E. R. Gotto, M.A., Rector ; Nicholas Tuckett, John Frost Northcott, Churchwardens."

Alms Dish.—A Charles I sweetmeat dish with two lug-shaped handles, ornamented with punched work. 157 mm. diameter, 230 mm. diameter to ends of handles.

Inscription : "Bridford. Edward Hall, Warden. 1680."

No marks. Weight, 3 oz. 3 dwt.

CHERITON BISHOP.

Chalices.—Elizabethan, Exeter type. 182 mm. high ; bowl conical, 92 mm. diameter, 102 mm. deep, with band 18 mm. wide round centre of interlacing strapwork and arabesque foliage, which has three pendants and three similar upwards ending in kind of trefoils ; at junction with stem there is egg-and-chevron ornamentation ; stem with usual knop and fillets, and egg-and-chevron work at junction with base ; foot is 87 mm. diameter. Weight, 10 oz. 15 dwt.

Marks : I O N S and Exeter town-mark.

Cover to fit. 99 mm. diameter and 21 mm. high, with band of strapwork and arabesques, and on button is the inscription : "THE PARISHE OF CHERETEN BISHVPE +," and on inside "Richard Dicker" (he was parishe clerk in 1625). Weight, 1 oz. 12 dwt.

Patens.—A. Cover. See above.

B. Plain on stand. 155 mm. diameter, 39 mm. high.

Inscription : "This patin belongs to the church of Bishops Cheriton in Devonshire."

Marks : S L (Gabriel Sleath) and London hall-marks for 1713. Weight, 8 oz. 1 dwt.

Flagon.—A domed-lid tankard. 271 mm. high, 233 mm. to lid, 98 mm. diameter at lid, 156 mm. at base.

Inscription : "This Flagon was given to the Parish of Cheriton Bishop in the County of Devon by Peter Foulkes, D.D. Rector, 1738." Weight, 43 oz. 2 dwt.

Marks : T S. (Thomas Sampson) and Exeter hall-marks for 1737–8.

Alms Dish.—Circular. 233 mm. diameter, 25 mm. high.

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Inscription: "This plate was given to the Parish of Cheriton Bishop in the County of Devon by Peter Foulkes, D.D., Rector, 1738."

Marks: T C (Thomas Coffin) and Exeter hall-marks for 1737–8. Weight, 12 oz. 10 dwt.

CHRISTOW.

Chalice.—Georgian style. 275 mm. high; bowl bell shaped, 115 mm. diameter, 132 mm. deep; stem has two knops, a smaller one in upper part and a larger one in the lower; foot circular, 119 mm. diameter. Weight, 14 oz. 2 dwt.

Marks: J. E label over (John Elston, jr.) and Exeter hall-marks for 1725.

Patens.—A. On stand, with cable borders to top and foot. 178 mm. diameter and 59 mm. high. Weight, 6 oz. 16 dwt.

Inscription: "Ex Dono Elizabeth Luscombe."

Marks: D and London hall-marks for 1691.

B. Plain plate. 114 mm. diameter. Plated.

Flagons.—A pair of cruets. 185 mm. high. Glass and electro-plate.

Alms Bowls.—A. Bowl. 203 mm. diameter, 83 mm. high. Has on it a crest, a cock crowing; also a patriarchal cross.

Marks: J B, crown over in circle (John Burdon), and Exeter hall-marks for 1724. Weight, 10 oz. 2 dwt.

B. A pewter bowl. 234 mm. diameter and 34 mm. high.

COFTON.

Chalices.—A. A very curious cup of composite work, now 301 mm. high; the bowl is conical, formed of two flat layers of haliotis shell, commonly called mother-of-pearl, geometrically cut, radiating from a medallion. At the bottom it is 112 mm. diameter and 171 mm. deep, and has a silver rim 25 mm. deep scalloped at the lower edge with tracery. It appears formerly to have had a handle and probably had originally a short silver foot, but in 1838 to have been mounted on stem and knop, with a foot ornamented with Victorian engine-worked tracery. There are no marks on the older work, which is sixteenth century; but the new part has the marks of Messrs. Barnard and London hall-marks for 1838.

Inscription: "Deo et sacris in Capella de Cofton

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D. D. D. Gulielmus Collyn de Kenton Chireurgus MDCCCXXXIX."

B. A baluster-stem cup. 152 mm. high; bowl is now 80 mm. diameter, 57 mm. deep. It appears to have been cut down slightly and thereby the hall-marks destroyed. Foot is 93 mm. diameter and has on it a crucifix with I N R I, the N R interlinked.

It has been described as a pre-Reformation chalice, but this is incorrect. There have been some repairs, but the date is early seventeenth century, as is shown by the lion passant mark still existing under the foot, and crucifix, a modern addition.

Paten.—Plain on stand. 127 mm. diameter, 38 mm. high.

Marks: D K (David Keene) and Dublin hall-marks for 1733.

Spoon.—An apostle spoon (S. John). 181 mm. long; bowl pierced with I H S.

Inscription: Pricked "J B T B 1656."

Alms Dishes.—A pewter bowl and plate.

DAWLISH.

Chalices.—A. Puritan style. 177 mm. high; bowl bell-shaped, 112 mm. diameter, 111 mm. deep; trumpet stem, with small annular knop; base, 107 mm. diameter. Weight (*circ.*) 10 oz. 15 dwt.

Inscription: Pricked "T.T, R G Wardens. 1675."

Marks: T R, crescent over, and London hall-marks for 1660.

B. Late Georgian type. 204 mm. high; bowl with wide lip, 109 mm. diameter, 101 mm. deep. Weight (*circ.*) 13 oz. 10 dwt.

Marks: R E E B (Emes and Barnard) and London hall-marks for 1824.

C. Modern mediæval style; a plain example. 165 mm. high; bowl conical, 94 mm. diameter, 58 mm. deep; hexagonal stem, with small knop; foot sexfoil, 114 mm. diameter. Weight (*circ.*) 14 oz. 10 dwt.

Marks: Messrs. Barnard's and London hall-marks for 1901.

D. "In usu infirmorum." 88 mm. high; bowl, 39 mm. diameter.

Marks: G. G. and Birmingham hall-marks for 1893.

Patens.—A. A plate to which a stand has been added at a later date. 176 mm. diameter, 47 mm. high.

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Inscription : as on chalice A. Weight, inscribed, 5 oz. 6 dwt.

Marks : C P, rose under, and London hall-marks (*circ.* 1640).

B. Plate. 213 mm. diameter, ornamented with sacred monogram in circlet.

Marks : R E, E B (Emes and Barnard) and London hall-marks for 1822.

C. "In usu infirmorum." To match chalice D.

Flagons.—A. Domed-lid tankard with spout. 273 mm. high, 232 mm. to lid, 113 mm. diameter at lid, 144 mm. at base.

Marks : as on chalice B. Weight (*circa*) 32 oz.

B. Cruet. Silver and glass. 204 mm. high.

Inscription : "A. M D. G In loving memory of E. M. Scott, late of the Buffs."

Marks : London for 1904.

C. Cruet. Silver and glass. 202 mm., with London hall-marks for 1902.

D. "In usu infirmorum." A small pitcher. 95 mm. high.

Alms Dish.—Plate, with gadroon edge. 235 mm. diameter. Plated.

ST. MARK'S, DAWLISH.

Chalices.—A. A graceful tall, slender Jacobean cup. 208 mm. high ; bowl, 88 mm. diameter, 99 mm. deep ; baluster stem ; foot, 86 mm. high.

Inscription : "S Marks Dawlish. MDCCCL."

Marks : R C, pheon under in heart, and London hall-marks for 1628. It is by the same maker and very similar to the cup from which King Charles I received his last communion.

B. Modern mediæval style. 163 mm. high ; bowl hemispherical, 102 mm. diameter, 54 mm. deep ; hexagonal stem, with small knop ; foot hexagonal, with points terminating in trefoil toes.

Inscription : "The gift of certain parishioners of Dawlish to the Rev. John Martin, M.A., and by him dedicated to the service of God at the Chapel of S. Mark. 1859."

Marks : E B J. B. (E. and J. Barnard) and London hall-marks for 1859.

Patens.—A. Plate. 178 mm. diameter, with sexfoil ornamentation in depression.

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Inscription : " S. Mark's, Dawlish. MDCCCL."

Marks : Messrs. Barnard's and London hall-marks for 1850.

B. Plain plate. 178 mm. diameter.

Inscription : " S. Mark's, Dawlish. The gift of Mrs. Plenderleath, 1909."

Marks : London hall-marks for 1909.

Flagons.—A. Modern mediæval style, to match chalice B. 308 mm. high, 287 mm. to lid ; hexagonal foot.

Inscription and marks : as on chalice.

B. Cruet. Glass and silver.

Marks : T A and London hall-marks for 1887.

Alms Dish.—215 mm. diameter, 30 mm. high.

Inscription, marks, etc. : as on chalice B.

Wine Strainer.—Electro-plate.

DODDISCOMBSLEIGH.

Chalice.—Somewhat peculiar in both its style and its date, which is 1647. It is 208 mm. high ; the bowl is in the Puritan shape, plain, 100 mm. diameter, 106 mm. deep, and tongue-work at junction with the stem, which is circular, with large knop after pre-Reformation style, ornamented with punched work of stars and dots ; there is a fillet at top of stem, and at base three raised lines ; foot, 101 mm. diameter, with tongue-work and oblongs in the Elizabethan style.

Inscription : " Oct. 1647. This chalice was exchanged for the olde and 3 oz. added unto it which was the gift of William Cheney and his wife late of Doddiscombsleigh."

Marks : (i.) a monogram indistinct ; (ii.) and (iv.) a quatrefoil with roundels and circle ; (iii.) Exeter town-mark (blurred). Weight, 13 oz. 2 dwt.

Paten.—Plain on stand. 163 mm. diameter, 49 mm. high. Weight, 6 oz. 7 dwt.

Marks : C L in bifoil (Joseph Clare) and London hall-marks for 1718.

Flagon.—A domed-lid tankard. 238 mm. high, 188 mm. to lid, 95 mm. diameter at lid, 137 mm. at foot. Weight, 28 oz. 17 dwt.

Inscription : " Doddescombsleigh. Ex Dono R. Geo. Comyns Rector 1740," in a mantling with cherub above.

Marks : P E in oval (Philip Elston) and Exeter hall-marks for 1740.

Alms Dishes.—A. Plain. 191 mm. diameter.

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Inscription: "Doddiscombsleigh Anno Salutis MDCCCXVIII D d. Thomas Hole A M Jam fere per XXXIV annos huj: paroec: Rector."

No marks. Weight, 11 oz. 7 dwt.

B. Exactly similar, but inscription: "Anno salutis MDCCCCIII d d Fredericus F Buckingham M A R D Jam per. XX annos. huj paroec. Rector."

Marks: C S H and London 1903. Weight, 12 oz. 3 dwt.

DUNCHIDEOCK.

Chalice.—Elizabethan, Exeter type. 155 mm. high; bowl conical, with usual Exeter concave lip which has chevron ornamentation and band of interlacing strapwork and arabesque foliation, 20 mm. wide, which has two large trefoil-ended drops and two smaller; it is 84 mm. diameter and 83 mm. deep. At junction with stem there is a band of tongue ornamentation; stem has plain knop and fillets, with linear ornamentation; base is 75 mm. diameter, with tongue ornamentation.

No marks. Weight, 7 oz. 10 dwt.

Cover to fit. 37 mm. high, 90 mm. diameter, with border of chevron-work; button has quatrefoil with cross of darts.

No marks. Weight, 2 oz. 5 dwt.

Patens.—A. Cover. See above.

B. Plain. 152 mm. diameter. Plated.

C. On foot. 178 mm. diameter, 70 mm. high.

Inscription: "Deo et Ecclesiae de Dunchideocke Dom^{s} Robertus Palke, Bart. D.D.D. Anno Salutis. 1791." Weight, 10 oz. 5 dwt.

Marks: P B, A.B (Peter and Anne Bateman) and London hall-marks for 1791.

Flagon.—Plain domed-lid tankard. 293 mm. high, 233 mm. to lid, 85 mm. diameter at lid, 152 mm. at foot.

Inscription and marks: as on paten C. Weight, 31 oz. 10 dwt.

Alms Bowl.—"A decent bason." 149 mm. diameter, 60 mm. high.

Marks and inscription: as on paten C. Weight, 16 oz. 8 dwt.

DUNSFORD.

Chalices.—A. Goblet. 178 mm. high; bowl ovate, 95 mm. diameter, 105 mm. deep; trumpet-stem foot, 89 mm. diameter.

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Inscription : " Dunsford Church." Weight, 7 oz. 15 dwt.

Marks : P B, A B. (Peter and Anne Bateman) and London hall-marks for 1798.

B. Replica.

Marks, inscription, etc. : the same.

Paten.—Plain on stand. 184 mm. diameter, 48 mm. high. It is a composite piece, the upper part being the work of John Crouch and Thomas Hannam, of London, 1776 ; foot added in 1815 by John Stone, of Exeter, when ornamentation of sacred monogram and cross was placed on plate.

Inscription : " Dunsford Church." Weight, 8 oz. 15 dwt.

Flagons.—A. Georgian tankard. 292 mm. high to top of cross, 212 mm. to lid, 89 mm. diameter at lid, 133 mm. at base.

Inscription : " Dunsford Church, 1796." Weight, 34 oz. 13 dwt.

Marks : W D and London hall-marks for 1795.

B. A stoneware jug with silver mountings. 260 mm. high. The mounts are all Elizabethan, but evidently the original stoneware jug was broken and replaced by a new one, which was too small and quite out of proportion.

Marks : (i.) Exeter town-mark ; (ii.) **Y E D S**. in oblong ; (iii.) ℵ.

John Eydes, of Exeter (1568–1623).

Alms Dish.—A sweetmeat dish with leaf handles. 203 mm. diameter. It is ornamented with punched work, with stars of six points and bunches of grapes. Weight, 8 oz. 4 dwt.

Marks : S. R. cinquefoil below in shield and London hall-marks for 1663.

Spoon. — A seal-headed spoon, parcel-gilt. 178 mm. long ; hexagonal stem. Weight, 2 oz. 5 dwt.

Inscription : Pricked " A W H B."

Marks : In bowl, an escallop in a circle (the Poole town-mark).

EXMINSTER.

Chalice.—Jacobean, in the late Elizabethan style, parcel-gilt, with its cover. 215 mm. high ; bowl bell-shaped, 106 mm. diameter, 105 mm. deep, with band of strapwork and arabesques, 15 mm. wide, and three pendants ; stem with small knop and fillets ; domical foot, with tongue ornamentation, 115 mm. diameter.

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Marks: (i.) Exeter town-mark in shield shaped to letter X; (ii.) I L in shield; (iii.) as No. (ii.). This is the mark of John Lavers, an Exeter goldsmith (1636–1654). It is found on a chalice at Ashwater; also on spoons. Weight, 18 oz. 4 dwt.

Cover to fit. 45 mm. high, 115 mm. diameter, with band of chevron work.

Marks: as on chalice.

Patens.—A. Cover to chalice. See above.

B. Plain on stand. 57 mm. high, 174 mm. diameter.

Marks: C L in heart (Joseph Clare) and London hall-marks for 1719. Weight, 6 oz. 7 dwt.

C. A replica of B.

Marks: same.

Flagons.—A. A squat, domed-lid tankard. 274 mm. high, 228 mm. to lid, 110 mm. diameter at lid, 155 mm. at foot, with good thumb-piece; a spout has been added later.

Marks: ℰI (John Elston) and Exeter hall-marks for 1710. Weight, 43 oz. 15 dwt.

B. Similar to A. 278 mm. high.

Inscription: "Deo et Ecclesiae de Exminster Stephanus Northleigh de Peamore. Arm. Cantharum hanc—e. Patinis alteram cum. S. Mensae tegumento et pulvinari D D D. 1720."

Marks: ℰI and Exeter hall-marks for 1719. Weight, 50 oz. 18 dwt.

Alms Dish.—"A decent bason." 172 mm. diameter, 57 mm. high.

Marks: ℰI and Exeter hall-marks for 1716. Weight, 7 oz. 6 dwt.

HOLCOMBE-BURNELL.

Chalices.—A. Early Georgian. 212 mm. high; bowl bell-shaped, 114 mm. diameter, 121 mm. deep, with sacred monogram; stem with small knop; foot, 116 mm.

Inscription: "The gift of Thomas Bolitho, Esq., 25 March, 1748."

Marks: P E (Philip Elston) and Exeter hall-marks for 1740. Weight, 15 oz. 10 dwt.

B. Georgian style. 200 mm. high; bowl, 104 mm. diameter, 107 mm. deep, with sacred monogram; foot, 114 mm. diameter.

Inscription: "Holcombe-Burnell. The gift of Richard Stephens, Esq., of Culver House, 1826."

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Marks : G F (George Ferris) and Exeter hall-marks for 1825. Weight, 13 oz. 4 dwt.

Paten.—On stand, with gadroon edge and sacred monogram. 214 mm. diameter, 54 mm. high ; foot, 92 mm. diameter.

Inscription : as on chalice A. Weight, 10 oz. 9 dwt.

Marks : R pellet below in shield and London hall-marks for 1694.

Flagon.—Tankard with domed lid. 288 mm. high, 231 mm. to lid, 113 mm. diameter at lid, 165 mm. at foot.

Inscription : "Holcombe-Burnell. The gift of Elizabeth Stephens, relict of Richard Stephens of Culver House, 1843." Weight, 43 oz. 15 dwt.

Marks : J. S (John Stone) and London hall-marks for 1843.

Alms Dish.—A plate. 224 mm. diameter.

Inscription : "It is more blessed to give than to receive. Acts xx. v. 35. Holcombe-Burnell. The gift of Richard Stephens, Esq., of Culver House. 24th June, 1809." Weight, 12 oz. 15 dwt.

Marks : P B, W B (P. and W. Bateman) and London hall-marks for 1808.

Breads Box.—A square box. 85 mm. across. Weight, 5 oz. 9 dwt.

Inscription : "Presented to Holcombe-Burnell Church by Eleanora Mabel Stawell in memory of her father, Edward Byrom, of Culver, 1915."

Marks : C $\frac{G}{S}$ C and London hall-marks for 1915.

IDE.

Chalice.—A plain Georgian cup with debased baluster stem, silver-gilt. 228 mm. high ; bowl, 101 mm. diameter, 114 mm. deep ; foot, 104 mm. diameter.

Inscription : "Ide, Devon. The gift of Mrs. Philippa Portbury, A.D. 1766."

Marks : I S (John Steward) and London hall-marks for 1766.

Paten.—Plain gilt, on stand. 149 mm. diameter, 47 mm. high.

Inscription and marks : as on chalice.

Flagon.—Tankard with domed lid, silver-gilt. 343 mm. high, 305 mm. to lid, 114 mm. diameter at lid, 190 mm. at base.

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Inscription and marks: as on chalice, except maker's mark has mullets above and below the initials.

Alms Dish.—Plated. 152 mm. diameter.

KENN.

Chalices.—A. A very fine example of the revival of pre-Reformation forms for chalices during the reign of Charles I, and, though it shows Renaissance influence strongly, it approaches nearer the Gothic forms than any other existing example. It is 263 mm. high; the bowl perfectly plain and conical, 122 mm. diameter, 97 mm. deep; the stem plain, hexagonal, is connected with the bowl by a projecting moulded capping; a good boss or knop in the late pre-Reformation style, with six lozenge-shaped facets, between each of which are pairs of treble-tongued ornaments pierced with oblongs; at the junction of stem with foot there is a bold projection of three steps decreasing in size; the foot, which also is hexagonal, spreads outward in a concave line and rests on a recessed moulding ornamented with double concentric circles joined by horizontal lines, and below, on foot, an ornamentation of tongue-work, the points of the six-mullet foot terminating in knops or toes formed of cherubs ending in small balls, 161 mm. diameter to points of toes.

Marks: F T conjoined (F. Terry) and London hall-marks for 1638. Weight, 26 oz. 8 dwt.

Inscription: "Sacrum Deo et Ecclesiæ Sanctæ Andreæ de Kenn. 1696." The date appears to be a later addition (see illustration).

Cover to fit is now a perfectly plain plate, with flange to hold it in position, but appears to have had formerly a foot in the Elizabethan shape. Weight, 6 oz.; with chalice, 32 oz. 8 dwt.

Marks and inscription: as on chalice.

B. Modern mediæval style, gilt. 264 mm. high; the bowl is hemispherical, 130 mm. diameter, 92 mm. deep, with two bands, the upper engraved "Requiem eternam dona ei Domino et lux perpetua"; round its base is a gold buckle bracelet; hexagonal stem with large boss, on which is a cable-work bracelet, and at top of base a third gold bracelet; on base six bosses, with gold bracelet, carbuncle, and pearl brooches and gold balls; in one of the compartments a crucifix, in another a pelican in his piety,

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CHALICE. KENN.

A.D. 1638.

CHURCH PLATE REPORT.—*To face p.* 112.

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in the four others brooches, gold balls, etc.; foot sexfoil, 165 mm. diameter.

Inscription: "To the glory of God and for the use of St. Andrew's Church, Kenn, presented by the Rev. Reginald Porter, Rector of Kenn, 1858–1894."

Marks: I K (John Keith) and London hall-marks for 1858.

Pall.—Square plate. 152 mm. across. Silver-gilt, with cross, etc.

Marks: I F and London hall-marks for 1898.

Patens.—A. Cover to chalice A. See above.

B and C. A pair of plates. 210 mm. diameter.

Marks and inscription: as on chalice A.

D. Modern mediæval style to match chalice B, gilt with hexagonal depression. 203 mm. diameter.

Inscription and marks: as on chalice B.

E. Plain modern mediæval style. 181 mm. diameter. Silver-gilt.

Marks: I K and London 1858.

Flagons.—A. Tankard with flat lid. 242 mm. high, 215 mm. to lid, 108 mm. diameter at lid, 171 mm. at base.

Inscription: "Sacrum Deo et Ecclesiae S^{ti} Andreae de Kenn, 1665."

Marks: A key between two mullets and London hall-marks for 1665.

B. A replica of tankard A.

Marks and inscription: the same.

Alms Dish.—"A decent bason." 152 mm. diameter, 70 mm. high.

Inscription: "Sacrum Deo et Ecclesiae S^{ti} Andreae de Kenn, 1737.

Marks: J E, label over (John Elston, jr.), and Exeter hall-marks for 1736.

Breads Box.—Silver-gilt. 51 mm. square, with ornamentations.

Marks: as on chalice B.

KENTON.

Chalices.—A. Elizabethan, Exeter type, with cover complete. It is 171 mm. high without cover; bowl conical, with usual concave lip, 90 mm. diameter, 99 mm. deep, with band of interlacing strapwork ornamented with arabesque foliage and four pendants, 16 mm. wide; stem with usual knop, but fillet only at the top; foot has ornamentation of concentric circles, 98 mm. diameter.

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Inscription: "William Lux, Vicar, John Jope, Ch. Warden, Kenton, 1694."

Marks: (i.) [illegible]; (ii.) I O N S. Weight, 10 oz. 9 dwt.

It is much ruder work than usual and probably an early example.

The cover to fit is 32 mm. high, with band of interlacing strapwork and Tudor rose on button.

Marks: as on chalice. Weight, 3 oz. 10 dwt.

B. A replica of chalice A; also with cover.

Marks and inscription: the same.

Patens.—A and B. Covers to chalices A and B. See above.

C. A plain disc. 171 mm. diameter. Weight, 5 oz. 11 dwt.

Marks: T T & Co. and Birmingham hall-marks for 1887.

D. A plate. 203 mm. diameter. Weight, 8 oz.

Marks: as on paten C.

Flagons.—A. Tankard with domed lid. 266 mm. high, 220 mm. to lid, 118 mm. diameter at lid, 142 mm. at foot.

Inscription: "The gift of David Long, Esq., High Sheriff of the County of Devon, to the Parish Church of Kenton to remain for the use of the Communion Table for ever. 1705."

Marks: [illegible] crown over (John Elston), and Exeter hall-marks for 1708. Weight, 36 oz. 14 dwt.

B and C. A pair of cruets. Silver and glass.

Alms Dish.—Brass. Engraved "God loveth a cheerful giver." 355 mm. diameter.

Spoon.—With twisted stem and cross on top. 127 mm. long.

Marks: J. C. S and London hall-marks for 1868. Weight, 11 dwt.

Pewter vessels:

Alms Bowl or Font.—190 mm. high, the basin which is 266 mm. diameter, 77 mm. deep, on a circular stand.

Inscription: "Kenton, 1822."

A pair of Sugar Basins.—141 mm. diameter, 85 mm. high.

LUTON.

A new parish formed from Bishops Teignton in 1866. The only plate is a chalice, 166 mm. high; bowl, 85 mm. diameter.

A *paten*, 133 mm. diameter; and a plated one, 152 mm. diameter.

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MAMHEAD.

Chalices.—A. Modern mediæval style. A reproduction of the Fox chalice at Corpus Christi, Oxford; it is 184 mm. high; bowl conical, 109 mm. diameter, 76 mm. deep; hexagonal stem, good knop; the base has in the centre compartment a cross formed of fifteen brilliants; foot sexfoil, 130 mm. diameter.

Marks: G and S. Co. and London hall-marks for 1909.

B. A Georgian cup. 190 mm. high. Plated.

Patens.—A. To match chalice A. 162 mm. diameter.

Marks: as on chalice A.

B. Sheffield plate on stand.

C. Plain on stand. 171 mm. diameter, 60 mm. high.

Marks: ℰI crown over (John Elston), and Exeter hall-marks for 1714.

Flagons.—A. A Georgian jug. Sheffield plate.

B and C. A pair of cruets. Silver and glass.

POWDERHAM.

Chalices.—A. Puritan style. 197 mm. high; bowl is bell-shaped, 117 mm. diameter, 124 mm. deep; stem an inverted trumpet shape; foot, 121 mm. deep.

Marks: T K, rosette below, and London hall-marks for 1672.

B. Modern mediæval style. 193 mm. high; bowl conical, 98 mm. diameter, 73 mm. deep; hexagonal stem, with small knot; foot sexfoil, 115 mm. diameter.

Inscription: "S. Clement's, Powderham."

Marks: T B and S. and Sheffield hall-marks for 1905.

Patens.—A. Plain. 131 mm. diameter, 24 mm. high; forms cover to chalice.

Marks: as on chalice A.

B. A plain plate. 222 mm. diameter.

Marks: P, crown over (Benjamin Pyne), and London hall-marks for 1679.

Pall.—A square disc. 123 mm. across.

Marks: J W and Co. and London hall-marks for 1915.

Flagon.—Tankard with flat lid. 228 mm. high, 205 mm. to lid, 118 mm. diameter at lid, 178 mm. at base.

Marks: E H, with crescent (? Edward Hole), and London hall-marks for 1659.

Alms Dish.—Dish. 248 mm. diameter.

Inscription: "For the use of Powderham Church."

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Marks : I E and London hall-marks for 1718.

Wafer Box.—Square. 73 mm. diameter.

Inscription : "S. Clement's, Powderham."

Marks : J. W. & Co. and London hall-marks for 1915.

SHILLINGFORD.

Chalices.—Elizabethan, Exeter type. 158 mm. high ; bowl conical with usual concave lip, 86 mm. diameter, 92 mm. deep, with narrow band of interlacing strapwork with arabesque foliation and tongue-work at junction with stem, which is of usual form ; small knop with fillets ornamented with lines ; foot, 86 mm. diameter, with tongue-work.

Marks : (i.) [illegible] ; (ii.) I O N S ; (iii.) Exeter town-mark ; (iv.) A. (1575). Weight, 7 oz. 5 dwt.

Inscription : "Shillingford S. George. Robert Palk Willand. 1793."

Cover to fit. 25 mm. high, with arabesque decoration and date 1575 on button.

Marks : as on chalice. Weight, 2 oz. 5 dwt.

Patens.—A. Cover to chalice. See above.

B. Plain on stand. 136 mm. diameter, 70 mm. high.

Inscription : "Hanc patinam in usum fidelium ad coenam Dominicam in aedi Sancti Georgii de Shillingford convenientium oblatum dederunt Rectoris proxmi Filiae in festo Paschae 1845."

Marks : E A (John East) and London hall-marks for 1720. Weight, 5 oz.

Flagon.—A good reproduction of a mediæval cruet. 168 mm. high, 140 mm. to lid, 35 mm. diameter at lid, 62 mm. at base.

Inscription : "Glory be to God. The gift of Mrs. Charlotte Ellacombe to the Church of Shillingford S. George, Devon."

Marks : London hall-marks for 1868 ; maker's mark indistinct.

STARCROSS.

Chalices.—A. A cup with practically no stem. 161 mm.; bowl cylindrical, with marked lip, 106 mm. diameter, 100 mm. deep ; foot, 76 mm. diameter.

Inscription : "In usum Capellae de Starcross in Comitatu Devoniensi, 1828."

Marks : R E, E B (Emes and Barnard) and London hall-marks for 1825.

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B. Similar to A. 158 mm. high; bowl, 103 mm. diameter, 94 mm. deep; foot, 75 mm. diameter.

Inscription: same as on chalice A, but date 1836.

Marks: T B (Thomas Byne) and Exeter hall-marks for 1836.

C. Modern mediæval style. 209 mm. high; bowl very conical, 98 mm. diameter, 72 mm. deep; hexagonal stem, with fair knop; and sexfoil foot, with sacred monogram.

Marks: J W & Co (J. Wippell) and London hall-marks for 1904.

Patens.—A. Plain on very low stand. 176 mm. diameter, 30 mm. high.

Inscription: as on chalice A, but date is 1844; also "D.D. Gul. Powley A.M."

Marks: W P (W. Parry) and Exeter hall-marks; date letter indistinct (*circa* 1755).

B. Plain, to match chalice C. 165 mm. diameter.

Marks: as on chalice C.

Flagon.—Tankard with finial and spout, ornamented with bands of arabesque foliation round centre and at base. 261 mm. high, 209 mm. to lid, 91 mm. diameter at lid, 129 mm. at base.

Inscription: as on chalices, but date 1846.

Marks: W T (prob. Walter Tweedie) and London hall-marks for 1770.

Alms Dishes.—A. Plain. 200 mm. diameter.

Inscription: as on chalice; also "The gift of Sir J. L. Duntze, Bart., 1852."

Marks: Messrs. Barnard's and London hall-marks for 1851.

B. Replica, but marks Emes and Barnard and London 1822.

Baptismal Shell.—With cross. 69 mm. by 57.

Marks: Wippell and Co. and London 1904.

TEDBURN S. MARY.

Chalices.—A. Puritan style. 205 mm. high; bowl cylindrical, 107 mm. diameter, 122 mm. deep; stem an inverted trumpet; foot, 109 mm. diameter.

Marks: F S, star under in shield, and London hall-marks for 1670. Weight, 12 oz.

Cover to fit. 145 mm. diameter, 25 mm. high.

Marks: as on chalice. Weight, 5 oz. 9 dwt.

B. Modern mediæval style. 178 mm. high; bowl

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conical, 100 mm. diameter, 69 mm. deep; hexagonal stem; foot sexfoil. Weight, 6 oz. 11 dwt.

Marks: J. W. & Co. and London hall-marks for 1890.

C. A goblet. 128 mm. high; bowl ovate. 66 mm. diameter, 63 mm. deep; wine-glass stem; foot, 52 mm. diameter. London hall-marks for 1889.

Patens.—A chalice cover. See above.

B. Waiter on three feet. 172 mm. diameter, with beaded rim and sexfoil depression, 25 mm. high.

Inscription: "Tedbourn S. Mary." Weight, 4 oz. 19 dwt.

Marks: W. C. (William Caldecott) and London hall-marks for 1780.

Electro and glass cruets and two breads boxes. Plated.

TEIGNMOUTH EAST.

Chalices.—A. Georgian style. 204 mm. high; bowl, 103 mm. diameter, 106 mm. deep; stem with slight ring for knop; foot, 94 mm. diameter.

Marks: Co (Lawrence Coles) and London hall-marks for 1698.

B. A replica of A, inscribed "East Teignmouth Church," and London hall-marks for 1849.

C. Modern mediæval style. 188 mm. high; bowl hemispherical, 114 mm. diameter, 57 mm. deep. It is set in a calyx of trefoil-headed flowers and has a narrow band round rim; stem has seven sides, with good knop and foot also of septfoil, 138 mm. diameter, with open-work at base.

Inscription: "S. Michael's Church, East Teignmouth, 1895."

Marks: W G and London hall-marks for 1895.

Patens.—A salver. 248 mm. diameter.

Inscription: "The gift of Mrs. Amy Newberry to the Chapel of East Teignmouth Devon, 1787."

Marks: E I (Edward Jay) and London hall-marks for 1787.

B. Plate. 249 mm. diameter, ornamented with star and cross.

Inscription: "East Teignmouth Church, 1852."

Marks: R H and Sheffield hall-marks for 1851.

C. To match chalice C. 175 mm. diameter, with ornamented rim and four crosses in circle.

Inscription: "This Chalice and Paten were given to S. Michael's Church, East Teignmouth, 1895. For God's service and in tender memory of a loved one."

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Marks: W G J. L and London hall-marks for 1895.

Flagon.—A tankard with domed lid and spout. 284 mm. high, 249 mm. to lid, 102 mm. diameter at lid, 160 mm. at base.

Marks: R E E B (Emes and Barnard) and London hall-marks for 1822.

Alms Dishes.—A, B, C, and D. 205 mm. diameter, 35 mm. high, with sacred monogram and cross in centre.

Inscription: "East Teignmouth Church, 1846."

Marks: J E. J. W. B. (Messrs. Barnard) and London hall-marks for 1846.

E and F. Similar to the four preceding.

Inscription: "The gift of Mrs. Amy Newberry to S. Michael's Church, East Teignmouth, 1894, James Veysey, M.A., Vicar; James W. Bower, W. H. Walton, Churchwardens."

Marks: G M. J. and London hall-marks for 1894.

Spoon.—120 mm. long.

Marks: S B, T W and London hall-marks for 1892.

TEIGNMOUTH WEST.

Chalice.—A. Georgian type. 182 mm. high; bowl, 110 mm. diameter, 105 mm. deep; stem with small knop; foot, 71 mm. diameter.

Inscription: "The gift of Mr. John Holland of South Audley Street, London, to the Church of Christ, West Teignmouth, Jan. 1st, 1811."

Marks: B S I S (Smith and Sharp) and London hall-marks for 1810. Weight, 12 oz.

B. Modern mediæval style. 205 mm. high; bowl hemispherical, 114 mm. diameter, 65 mm. deep, with band engraved "Calicem salutaris accipiam et nomen Domini invocabo." Weight, 12 oz.

Inscription: "Given in memory of Mary Elizabeth Stirling by her children, Dec. 10th, 1863." Weight, 12 oz.

Marks: Messrs. Barnard's and London hall-marks for 1863.

C and D. A pair, modern mediæval style. 202 mm. high. Plated.

Patens.—A. Plain on stand. 241 mm. diameter, 73 mm. high.

Inscription: "The gift of Mrs. Mary Risdon to the parish church of West Teignmouth, ob. Mar. 31st, 1718." Weight, 14 oz. 11 dwt.

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Marks: GI, crown over (John Elston), and Exeter hall-marks for 1717.

B. A small waiter on three legs. 145 mm. diameter, with cable border.

Inscription: "West Teignmouth Church, 1864."

No marks. Weight, 7 oz. 10 dwt.

C and D. A pair, modern mediæval style, plated. 144 mm diameter.

Flagon.—A tankard with flat lid. 245 mm. high, 198mm. to lid. It has been modernized with spout finial and embossing.

Inscription and marks: as on chalice A. Weight, 36 oz. 8 dwt.

Spoon.—Apostle spoon, plated. 114 mm. long.

Alms Dishes.—Two, brass. 305 mm. and 311 mm. diameter.

TEIGNTON BISHOP.

Chalices.—A. Nondescript kind of modern mediæval. 234 mm. high; bowl conical, 112 mm. diameter, 84 mm. deep, ornamented with quatrefoils round base and trefoils; circular stem, with fluted knot; foot circular, 136 mm. diameter.

Inscription: "The gift of Sarah Gardiner and her children Henry, Mary and Lucy MDCCCLViii." In a band round foot. Weight, 18 oz. 15 dwt.

Marks: E S (Edward Smith) and Birmingham hall-marks for 1858.

B. Replica of chalice A, but no inscription or marks.

C. A goblet with wine-glass shape stem. 130 mm. high; bowl, 61 mm. high, 66 mm. deep; foot, 57 mm. diameter.

Marks: W A and Birmingham hall-marks for 1902.

Patens.—A. On stand. 281 mm. diameter, 53 mm. high. Weight, 28 oz. 10 dwt.

Inscription: "An offering to the altar made by the parishioners of Bishopsteignton in the year of our Lord 1836."

Marks: Messrs. Barnard and London hall-marks for 1836.

B. Perfectly plain. 152 mm. diameter. Plated.

C. Plain. 88 mm. diameter.

Marks: G U and Chester hall-marks for 1912.

D. Plain. 69 mm. diameter.

Marks: S I L^{d} and Chester hall-marks for 1909.

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Flagon.—Domed-lid tankard. 323 mm. high, 279 mm. to lid, 120 mm. diameter at lid, 172 mm. at foot. Weight, 52 oz. 13 dwt.

Marks and inscription : as on paten A.

Alms Dish.—Plain. 253 mm. diameter, 34 mm. high, with sacred monogram. Weight, 18 oz. 15 dwt.

Marks and inscription : as on paten A.

WHITSTONE.

Chalice.—Elizabethan, Exeter type, parcel-gilt. 209 mm. high ; bowl conical, with usual lip, 104 mm. diameter, 121 mm. deep, with band of interlacing strapwork round lip, and a second one with arabesque foliation, with three pendants and three upward, ending in a kind of trefoil ; egg-and-chevron work at junction with stem, which has usual knop and fillets ; foot with egg-and-chevron work, 91 mm. diameter.

Marks : [illegible] **IONS** and Exeter town-mark. Weight, 12 oz. 15 dwt.

Cover to fit. 116 mm. diameter, 27 mm. high, with band of strapwork and arabesque, and star on button.

Marks : as on chalice. Weight, 3 oz. 3 dwt.

Patens.—A. Chalice cover.

B. Plain on stand. 248 mm. diameter, 86 mm. high.

Inscription : "The gift of Elizabeth the wife of Manister Barnard, Rector, to Whitestone Church. E B 1756." Weight, 11 oz. 18 dwt.

Marks : Ba (Richard Bayley) and London hall-marks for 1718.

Flagon.—A flat-lid tankard. 220 mm. high, 191 mm. to lid, 97 mm. diameter at lid, 154 mm. at base.

Marks : I C, crown over (J. Chadwick), and London hall-marks for 1694.

Inscription : "D D Ecctae de Whitstone. Nic. Hall. S T P Rector ibid 1695." Weight, 32 oz. 16 dwt.

Arms : in mantling. Three talbots heads collared erased ; and crest, a talbot's head collared erased.

J. F. CHANTER.

May, 1920.

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TWELFTH REPORT OF THE BOTANY COMMITTEE.

TWELFTH REPORT *of the Committee—consisting of Miss R. E. Carr-Smith, Miss Chichester, Mr. G. T. Harris, Mr. W. P. Hiern, Miss C. E. Larter* (Secretary), *Mr. C. H. Laycock, Mr. C. V. B. Marquand, Mr. H. G. Peacock, Miss C. L. Peck, and Col. A. B. Prowse, with power to add to their number—for the purpose of investigating matters connected with the Flora and Botany of Devonshire.*

Edited by C. E. LARTER.

(Read at Totnes, 21st July, 1920.)

1. BARNSTAPLE BOTANICAL DISTRICT.

Cochlearia anglica L., var. *Hortii* Syme. Fremington (Mr. W. P. Hiern).

Viola Riviniana Reichb. formae? Woolacombe sand dunes, Mortehoe (Mr. H. J. Riddelsdell).

"The stipules of these plants suggest affinity with *V. rupestris;* they are broad enough and furnished with processes rather than teeth. Fresh specimens in flower would be instructive. Just where *arenaria=rupestris* should occur, one would expect, though the var. *arenaria* of *V. rupestris* is not represented here." (Mrs. E. S. Gregory.)

Cf. *V. meduanensis* Bor. Georgeham (Messrs. F. A. Brokenshire and R. Taylor).

Sagina ciliata D. Don. Ilfracombe. A form of this species, not *S. Reuteri* Boiss as recorded in last year's Report (Mr. C. P. Hurst).

**Geranium Endressi* Gay. Ilfracombe (Mr. R. Taylor).

Prunus Cerasus L. Ilfracombe (Mr. W. P. Hiern).

Epilobium angustifolium L. Bittadon (Mr. W. P. Hiern).

Pyrus communis L. Braunton (Mr. F. A. Brokenshire).

Leontodon autumnalis L., var. *sordidus* Bab. Challacombe and Stoke Rivers (Mr. W. P. Hiern).

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Antirrhinum Orontium L. Ilfracombe (Mr. W. P. Hiern).
Euphrasia borealis Towns. Braunton (Rev. H. J. Riddelsdell, *det.* Bucknall).
E. Rostkoviana Hayne. Ilfracombe (Rev. H. J. Riddelsdell, *det.* Bucknall).
E. Kerneri Wettst. Ilfracombe (Rev. H. J. Riddelsdell, *det.* Bucknall).
**Leonurus Cardiaca* L. Heanton Punchardon (Mr. C. E. C. Gardner).
Orchis morio L. Fremington (Mr. F. A. Brokenshire).
Polygonatum multiflorum All. High Bray (Mr. T. W. Pearce).
Carex Pseudo-cyperus L. Bishop's Tawton (Mr. R. Taylor).
C. pallescens L. Atherington and Bideford (Mr. W. P. Hiern).
Avena strigosa Schreb. Challacombe (Mr. W. P. Hiern).
Botrychium Lunaria Sw. Loxhore (Mr. R. Gregory).

Freshwater Algæ, etc.

The following list is contributed by Mr. F. A. Brokenshire :—

Dinobryon sertularia Ehrenb. Braunton.
Bulbochaete setigera Ag. Braunton. Of this genus G. S. West (1904) states, "In the greater part of the British Islands fructiferous specimens are relatively scarce." The material collected in August last of this nanandrous, dicœcious species was in good fructification.
Trentepohlia aurea Mart. Heanton Punchardon.
Gonatonema ventricosum Wittr. Braunton. Plants of this genus are described by G. S. West (1904) as the rarest of the *conjugatæ*, and reports this species as "known in Ireland." Mounted specimens were forwarded to him last June, but a promise to report on my specimens was not fulfilled, for he died on August 7th, 1919. A further examination of preserved material confirms my original observations and identification.
Spirogyra majuscula Kütz. Ilfracombe.
Scenedesmus quadricauda (Turp.) Bréb. Bishop's Tawton.
S. spicatus W. and G. S. West. Bishop's Tawton.
Selenastrum gracile Reinsch. Bishop's Tawton.
Cylindrospermum stagnale (Kütz.) Born. and Flah. Braunton.
Anabœna Flos-aquæ Bréb. Braunton.

Fungi.

Stereum purpureum Pers. Barnstaple (W. P. Hiern).
Chlorosplenium æruginosum De Not. Sherwill and Marwood (Mr. W. P. Hiern), who contributes the following note: "The verdigris-green stain was shown on dead and fallen

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branches of oak trees; the fungus itself was not seen. With its mycelium the fungus permeates the wood and secretes a green pigment, which stains the wood in its vicinity. The actual fungus is usually not obvious, both the apothecium and the mycelium having disappeared. Pieces of the stained wood are used in the manufacture of 'Tunbridge ware.' Jas. Sowerby published a figure of the plant in his figures of English Fungi, Vol. III, tab. 347, Jany. 1, 1802, under the name of *Helvella æruginosa* Dicks."

2. Torrington Botanical District.

Rubus Radula Weihe, var. *anglicanus* Rogers, rather than a form of *R. Griffithianus* Rogers, as recorded in last year's Report. Okehampton Hamlets (Mr. W. P. Hiern). "The record of *Linosyris vulgaris* Cass. in last year's Report was an error." (W. P. Hiern.)

Fungus.

Lepiota procera Scop. Okehampton (Miss K. M. Denmeade).

3. South Molton Botanical District.

Bartsia viscosa L. Chittlehamholt (Mr. W. P. Hiern).
Carex pendula Huds. Chittlehampton (Mr. Trethewy).

Freshwater Algæ, etc.

The following list is contributed by Mr. F. A. Brokenshire :—

Mougeotia parvula Hass. Molland.
Zygnema leiospermum De Bary. Molland.
Tetraspora gelatinosa (Vauch) Desw. Molland.
Anabæna oscillaroides Bory. Molland.
Chroococcus turgidus (Kütz) Näg. Molland.

4. Exeter Botanical District.

Ranunculus floribundus Bab. Tiverton and Exminster (Mr. W. P. Hiern).
Castalia alba Wood. Tiverton, "perhaps not native" (Mr. W. P. Hiern).
Lepidium Draba L. Exminster (Mr. W. P. Hiern).
Fœniculum vulgare Mill. Exminster (Mr. W. P. Hiern).
Chærophyllum Anthriscus Lam. Exminster (Mr. W. P. Hiern)
Pyrus communis L., galled with *Eriophyes pyri* Pagenst Exminster (Mr. W. P. Hiern).
Epilobium lanceolatum S. and M. Exminster (Mr. W. P. Hiern).
Myriophyllum spicatum L. Tiverton (Mr. W. P. Hiern).

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Sium erectum Huds. Tiverton (Mr. W. P. Hiern).
Orobanche major L. Exminster (Mr. W. P. Hiern).
Ceratophyllum demersum L. Tiverton (Mr. W. P. Hiern).
Lemna trisulca L. Tiverton (Mr. W. P. Hiern).
Equisetum limosum L. Tiverton (Mr. W. P. Hiern).

5. Honiton Botanical District.

Geranium pyrenaïcum Burm. f. East Budleigh (Mr. G. T. Harris).
Erodium cicutarium L'Herit., var. *pimpinellifolium* Willd. Yettington (Mr. G. T. Harris).
**Hieracium aurantiacum* L. Harpford Common, "certainly a garden escape" (Mr. G. T. Harris).
Scutellaria galericulata L. Bicton (Mr. G. T. Harris).
Orobanche hederæ Duby. Weston Mouth, near Sidmouth (Mr. G. T. Harris).
Habenaria bifolia Br. Aylesbeare Common, in 1917 in greatest profusion, in a part of the common that had been fired a year or two previously (Mr. G. T. Harris).
Arum italicum Mill. "Near Sidford, in a hedgebank, well established. On enquiring at the nearest garden I was told that it did not grow in the garden, and had not been known to do so at any time" (Mr. G. T. Harris).

Moss.

Breutelia arcuata Schp. Lympstone Common (Mr. G. T. Harris).

Fungus.

Mitrula paludosa Fr. Woodbury Common, in bogs (Mr. G. T. Harris).

6. Torquay Botanical District.

Cardamine pratensis L., *flore pleno*. Wolborough (Miss R. E. Carr-Smith).
Sisymbrium officinale Scop. *flore albo*. Torquay.
S. Thalianum Gay. Dittisham.
Lepidium Draba L. Kingskerswell.
Viola odorata × *hirta* = *sub-hirta*. Abbotskerswell.
V. hirta L., var. *inconcinna* J. Brig. Dunsford (Miss H. E. Pratt), and St. Mary Church.
V. hirta L., var. *hirsuta* Lange, forma *hirtiformis* Greg. Brixham.
V. rupestris Schmidt, var. *glabrescens* Neuman. Torquay.
Geranium Robertianum L., var. *hispidum* Druce. St. Mary Church.

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Erodium Lepellii Jord. Brixham and Paignton or Churston Ferrers (Major Wolley-Dod).
See *Journ. Bot.*, 1920, p. 126.
Malva moschata L., var. *heterophylla* Lej. Moretonhampstead (Miss H. E. Pratt).
Hypericum humifusum L. Lustleigh, on old walls.
Medicago denticulata Willd. Moretonhampstead (Miss H. E. Pratt).
Cratægus Oxyacantha L., galled with *Authonomous cratægi*. St. Mary Church.
**Melilotus arvensis* Wallr. St. Mary Church.
Cirsium britannicum Scop. Moretonhampstead (Miss H. E. Pratt) and Bovey Heathfield.
Taraxacum vulgare Lam., var. *obliquum* (Jord.). St. Mary Church.
Verbascum Blattaria L. Paignton (Miss K. M. Denmeade).
Linaria minor Desf. Kingswear, by the railway bridge (Field Club, R.N.C., Dartmouth, com. Mr. R. M. Milne).
Sibthorpia europæa L. Lustleigh.
Euphrasia borealis Towns. Brixham.
E. fouloensis Towns. Moretonhampstead.
E. hirtella Jord. Moretonhampstead and Manaton.
Satureia Acinos Scheele. St. Mary Church.

On this plant sent to him Mr. W. P. Hiern contributes the following note :—

"The specimen, 'St. Mary Church, on limestone, 23 May, 1920,' seems best to answer to the plant described in *Journ. Bot.*, 1915, p. 217, from St. Vincent's Rocks, Clifton, as having the 'root-stock woody, flowers larger, May.'

J. W. White, *Flora of Bristol* (1912), p. 475, gave *Cal* (*amintha*) *arvensis* Lam., as a synonym, and called it 'native on limestone rock and rubble, rarely in cultivated ground ; locally frequent.'

Bentham, *Labiatarum Genera et species*, p. 389(May, 1834), also gave *C. arvensis* Lam., as a synonym, and described it 'herbacea annua . . . corollis vix calycem excedentibus.'

J. T. Boswell Syme, *English Botany*, 3rd ed., VII (1867), p. 32, agreed as to synonymy, and stated, 'Corolla twice as long as the calyx' ; also, p. 33, 'Annual or Biennial, Summer, Autumn. Stems branching at the base, otherwise simple or nearly so in annual plants ; in biennial ones there is a short root-stock rooting at the nodes, and the

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stems are frequently considerably branched. . . . Calyx ¼ inch long. . . . Corolla about ½ inch long.'

In the St. Mary Church specimen the calyx including its lobes is 6 mm. long, and the corolla 9 mm. long.

T. CARUEL, *Flora Italica*, VI, pp. 141–143 (Sept., 1884), among synonymy gave '*Thymus acynoides* Ten. Fl. nap. 1 prodr., p. 35,' and stated 'annua . . . corolla calyce vix vel dimidio longiore.' The note (in Italian) which he added runs thus in translation: 'I have not cited the figure of *Thymus acinoides* of Tenore (Fl. nap. t. 155, f. 1), because he gave the flower with the corolla much larger than in fact it is, judging from an authentic specimen of the author in the Central Herbarium, which in other respects corresponds to the figure. In that specimen, as in the figure, the lower part of the plant is wanting, and I suppose, as do Tenore and Bertolini, that in saying of it that it is suffruticose, an appearance is supposed other than the actual drawing presents.'

GIOVANNI ARCANGELI, *Compendio della Flora Italiana* (1882), p. 542 gives '3323. *C* (*alamintha*) *Acinos* Clairv. in Gaud, iv, 74.

B. acinoides (Ten.) f. suffruticoso: fg. lanceolate, acute: corolle lunghe il doppio del calice. *Colli aridi* della *Lucania*, *dell' Abruzzo*, *ecc.*"

**Allium triquetrum* L. Dartmouth, "in a meadow near College, perhaps a garden escape" (Field Club, R.N.C., Dartmouth, com. Mr. R. M. Milne).

LIVERWORT.

Marchantia polymorpha L. Lustleigh.

FUNGI.

Mitrula paludosa Fr. Dartmoor (Mr. G. T. Harris).
Spathularia flavida Pers. Teigngrace. New County record.
Lachnea crucipilis Pers. Hennock. New County record.
Lycoperdon giganteum L. Marldon (Miss K. M. Denmeade).
Chlorosplenium æruginosum De Not. Little Haldon. New County record. See note p. 123, under Barnstaple District.
Cyathus striatus Hoffm. Dartmouth (Field Club, R.N.C., Dartmouth, com. Mr. R. M. Milne).
Geaster multifidus. Dartmouth (Field Club, R.N.C., Dartmouth, com. Mr. R. M. Milne).

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The following list is contributed by Mr. H. G. Peacock :—

Lachnella nivea Hedw. Milber.
Coprinus micaceus Fr. Milber.
Gomphidium glutinosus Schæff. Milber.
Lactarius sub-dulcis Russ. Milber.
Russula emetica Fr., var *rubra*. Milber.
Fomes fulvus Fr. Torquay garden, on plum tree.
Irpex obliquus Fr. Milber.
The lophora laciniata Pers. Little Haldon.
Clavaria cinerea Bull. Milber.
Helotium conigenum Fr. Milber.
Mollisia cinerea Batsch. Milber.

Phenological Note.

On 8th Dec., 1919, *Scabiosa Columbaria* L. and *Potentilla sterilis* Garcke were still in flower on cliffs by the sea. On 25th Dec. I found, for the third year in succession, one flower newly opened on *Ruscus aculeatus* L. and *Geum urbanum* L. respectively.

The extraordinarily earliness of the season of 1920 is evidenced by the records following. On 6th Jan., seven blooms were out on plants of *Fragraria vesca* L. all growing within the space of a couple of yards. On the same date *Salvia Verbenaca* L. showed a full spike of flower-buds. On 2nd Feb., *Myosotis sylvatica* Hoff. was in flower. By the 26th Feb., the flowers of *Ulmus sativa* Mill. were already over. On the same date *Silene maritima* With., *Cochlearia danica* L., and *Euphorbia portlandica* L. were in flower on the cliffs at Meadfoot, Torquay. On 20th March *Stellaria Holostea* L. was out, and on the 31st March *Vicia sepium* L. On the 1st April the flowers of *Prunus Cerasus* L. were all but over. On 16th May a bush of *Rosa mollissima* Willd., var. *sylvestris* (Lindl.) that for eleven years I have watched had flowers open, the earliest date on which I have seen them out. On 22nd May *Geranium columbinum* L. was in flower, together with *Satureia Acinos* Scheele.

7. Plymouth Botanical District.

The following records of the Field Club of the R.N.C., Dartmouth, are communicated by Mr. R. M. Milne :—

Trifolium striatum L. Stoke Fleming.
Hypericum undulatum Schousb. Halwell, "very typical fine specimens."

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Veronica scutellata L. Halwell.
Scutellaria minor Huds. Halwell.

Mosses.

The following list of Sphagna is contributed by Mr. C. V. B. Marquand. The five first-named forms were all collected by him from "a small stream below the Three Barrows' Tor ridge above South Brent."

Sphagnum inundatum R. and W., var. *ovalifolium* W. f. *brachycladum* W., and var. *diversifolium* f. *eurycladum* W.
S. crassicladum W., var. *magnifolium* W. f. *lonchocladum* W. f. *fluitans*, and f. *rufescens* W.

The following var., sub-form, and form were collected "above Owley, near South Brent."

S. plumulosum Roll., var. *versicolor* W.
S. papillosum Lindb., var. *normale* W., f. *squarrosulum* Ing. and Wheld., sub-form *neglectum* Ing. and Wheld., and f. *majus* Grav.

8. Tavistock Botanical District.

**Antennaria margaritacea* Br. Hamlet of Lake, near Sourton. "Well established." (Mr. G. T. Harris).

Fungus.

Armillaria mucida Vall. Bridestowe (Miss K. M. Denmeade).

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FIFTH REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BIBLIOGRAPHY.

FIFTH REPORT *of the Committee—consisting of Mr. Maxwell Adams, Rev. J. F. Chanter, Miss B. F. Cresswell, Mr. R. Burnet Morris, Mr. Northmore, Mr. H. Tapley-Soper, Mr. Hugh R. Watkin, and Mr. H. B. S. Woodhouse—for the compilation of a Bibliography of the County of Devon.*

By R. BURNET MORRIS, M.A., LL.B. (Camb.), Hon. Sec. of the Committee.

(Read at Totnes, 21st July, 1920.)

THE Report last year brought the work of the Committee down to 22nd June, 1919, when the total number of written slips in the collection was estimated to be approximately 105,000.

During the year now under review steady progress has been made, the number of written slips added to the collection having been practically the same as last year. Much work, however, still remains to be done. The accessions for 1919–20 may be divided into three classes: (1) Notes on MSS. in the Public Record Office; (2) Notes on Parish Registers; and (3) Miscellaneous Notes.

(1) *MSS. in the Public Record Office.* The following printed calendars and books relating to MSS. kept at the Public Record Office have been worked through for Devon references: Acts of the Privy Council, 1542–7, 1550–80; Ancient Deeds, Vol. VI; Charter Rolls, 1226–57; Close Rolls 1307–23, and Supplementary Close Rolls, 1277–1326; Home Office Papers, 1760–72; Patent Rolls, 1281–1301, 1307–13, 1327–38, 1377–81; Scutage Rolls, 1277–1326; State Papers (Colonial), 1574–1660, also East Indies, 1625–34, and America, 1669–76; State Papers (Committee for compounding), 1643–60; State Papers (Foreign), 1547–58, 1560–61, 1566–8, 1575–77; State

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Papers (Ireland), 1509–99, 1603–25, also Documents relating to Ireland, 1285–1307; State Papers (Scotland), 1509–1603; State Papers (Spanish), 1485–1509, 1536–42, 1558–67; State Papers (Venetian), 1520–91; Treasury Papers, 1556–1728. The foregoing occupy more than 70 volumes.

One, at least, of these MSS. is of special interest in this place as it shows the importance of Totnes at the beginning of the fourteenth century. This MS. is a Close Roll of Oct. 8, 1312, on which is entered an order for the sheriff of Devon to proclaim Totnes as the only place for the sale of tin raised in the County of Devon.

Attention must also be called to the Patent Rolls of April 4 and 8, 1297, and to the Supplementary Close Rolls of the same year. In them we find documents executed by King Edward I during his visit to Devon, containing the names of more than 200 of the Devon clergy with their benefices. These documents are of importance as they enable us to fill up, to a considerable extent, the gap caused by the loss of the Registers of Thomas Bytton, who was Bishop of Exeter from 1291–1307. It is not surprising that Prebendary Hingeston-Randolph did not refer to them in his "Attempt towards a brief Register for the Episcopate of Bishop Bytton," published with his edition of the Registers of Bishop Bronescombe, in 1889, seeing that the Calendar of the Patent Rolls of 1297 was not published until 1895, nor the Calendar of Supplementary Close Rolls until 1912. The information contained in these Rolls has, however, been made use of for the purposes of the Lists of Incumbents to be found in connexion with the churches at Alverdiscott, Cadeleigh, Crediton, and Gittisham.

(2) *Parish Registers.* Since last year's report the Register Books of the churches in the Rural Deaneries of Cadbury, Cullompton, Honiton, and Tiverton have been dealt with, and now the whole of the Archdeaconry of Exeter has been finished, so far as regards churches which have Registers dating before July 1st, 1837.

In the Archdeaconry of Barnstaple, the Rural Deanery of Chulmleigh, begun some time ago, has been completed, as also the Rural Deanery of Torrington. In the Archdeaconry of Totnes, a beginning has been made. Including previous reports, the Register Books of 215 churches have now been dealt with. In 196 cases the books have been seen, and in 19 cases information has been obtained from

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other sources. The total number of Parish Register Books which have been seen now amounts to 2425, in addition to many books of Churchwardens' Accounts and other MSS. It may be well to say that for the purposes of this Committee only three points are of importance: (1) the size and appearance of the Register Book, so that it may be identified or visualized; (2) the general nature of its contents; and (3) the place where it is kept. The details of the entries are matters for the Devon and Cornwall Record Society. It would, of course, be beyond the scope of the Committee on Bibliography to make any suggestions about the custody of Parish Registers, but attention may be directed to the Third Report of the Royal Commission on Public Records (Cmd. 367 of 1919) published since last year's meeting of the Devonshire Association, in which the subject is considered at some length. With reference to Parish Register Indexes, Mr. R. Cornish of Axminster has been kind enough to state that he has made indexes to the Registers of Axminster, Dalwood (1568–1655 only), Kilmington, and Membury, and that they are all in MS. in his possession, with copies, in the cases of Dalwood, Kilmington, and Membury, in the vestries of the churches. There is also an Index at Offwell made in 1796 by the Rev. E. Copleston. It is in MS. in a quarto book and covers the period 1551–1783. The arrangement is in three alphabets, the surnames in lexicographical order and the Christian names in chronological order. At Kentisbeare the Rev. E. S. Chalk has made an Index in three parts: that of Baptisms is in MS. in a book and is unfinished, that of Marriages is in type-script, and that of Burials (1695–1912) is in MS. in a book, the names in lexicographical order. At Sandford there is an Index in book form for the period 1603–1812 made by the Rev. George Bent.

To all the Clergy of the above-named deaneries, who were kind enough to produce their Registers, most hearty thanks are offered. Many of them were put to considerable inconvenience in order to help the work of the Devonshire Association.

(3) *Miscellaneous.* Under this heading, work done includes the Cartulary of Buckland Priory (Somerset Record Society), Catalogues of various libraries at Plymouth, T. Duffus Hardy "Descriptive Catalogue of Materials relating to the History of England . . .," John Nichols's

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" Literary Anecdotes," Orders in Council published in the *London Gazette*, 1830–1883, Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, Vols. 121–176, Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, and many more. Among scarce printed books which have been collated may be mentioned " The Tinners' Charter," printed at Tavistock Abbey in 1534, of which the only known copy was most kindly produced by the Librarian of Exeter College, Oxford, " The Register of Huntsham " (unindexed), of which the printers Messrs. William Pollard and Co., Limited, have been kind enough to state that only three copies were printed (in 1905), the well-known Tavistock " Bœthius " (of 1525), of which some nine copies are known (one of these was also shown at Exeter College, Oxford), and the Life of James Sheridan Knowles (a resident at St. Marychurch), of which only 25 copies were printed, shown in the North Library at the British Museum.

Mr. Woodhouse has continued his good work of collating at the Plymouth Libraries, and has contributed, it is estimated, 650 written slips.

The total number of written slips in the collection on 22nd June, 1920, was estimated to be approximately 131,000. Members of the Devonshire Association are invited to consult the collection, without fee.

It is desired to thank the following for their help: Mr. H. C. Barnard, Burnham, Som. (Beadon family); Rev. J. L. S. D. Bennett, Ashreigney (Church Music); Rev. W. H. Burgess (Unitarian Historical Society); Rev. E. S. Chalk (Tiverton Information); Rev. J. F. Chanter (Exeter Goldsmiths' records and some scarce books); Mr. R. Cornish (List of Works); Editor of the *Exmouth Journal* (History of Exmouth by an Inhabitant, c. 1836); Mr. H. Ford, Exeter (Lieutenancy Minutes); Mr. W. P. Haskett-Smith (Society of Genealogists of London. Blankminster Family); Mr. S. K. Jones (Dr. Williams' Library, London. Nonconformist Divines); Librarians of the Bodleian, Oxford, John Rylands, Manchester; St. Andrew's University Libraries (Tavistock " Bœthius "); Mr. A. Rippon, Topsham (Biographical Notes, " The Connoisseur," Nos. 1–100, Science Notes); Mr. A. J. P. Skinner (Colyton Parish Registers); Mr. H. Stone, Topsham (answers to several questions); Mr. H. Tapley-Soper (facilities for borrowing books); Mr. H. Michel Whitley (loan of his paper on " Inquisitions for Proof of Age ");

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Mr. E. R. Wood (Exeter Castle Records, see *Devon and Exeter Gazette*, 17 June, 1919). The late Professor F. W. Moorman, of Leeds (born at Ashburton), who was unfortunately drowned last September, had contributed a list of his publications shortly before his death.

It is impossible to conclude this Report, written in 1920, without looking back to 1320, six hundred years ago, when Walter Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, was appointed Treasurer of England and Keeper of the Treasury Records.

He set to work to organize a Commission to calendar the State Papers under his control, and is considered to have saved from destruction many of the documents relating to Devon and Devonians, which have been noted for this collection (see "Calendar of State Papers," Ireland, 1603–6, Preface, pp. ix–x; "The Antient Kalendars and Inventories of the Treasury of His Majesty's Exchequer" (Record Commission, 1836); Hingeston-Randolph, Register of Stapeldon, Preface, p. xxiii n.). Though miscreants might murder his body, in the streets of London, the memory must remain in the minds of the members of this Committee, of Walter of Exeter, King of Calendar-Makers, Inspirer of Indexers, best of Bibliographers.

BELAIR, EXMOUTH.

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THIRTY-EIGHTH REPORT (THIRD SERIES) OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CLIMATE OF DEVON.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REPORT *of the Committee—consisting of Mr. J. S. Amery, Sir Alfred W. Croft, and Mr. R. Hansford Worth* (Secretary)—*appointed to collect and tabulate trustworthy and comparable observations on the climate of Devon.*

Edited by R. HANSFORD WORTH, Secretary of the Committee.

(Read at Totnes, 21st July, 1920.)

THE weather of the year 1919 was no exception to the general rule that our climate mainly consists of extremes, and that nothing is more unusual than an approach to what is mathematically considered the normal, maintained over any considerable period.

The rainfall for the whole year was but 9% above the normal, but the rainfall of February was 92% in excess, and that of October showed 64% deficiency.

The temperature was 1° below the normal on the mean of means for the whole year, but November was 6·1° below the normal.

Sunshine for the whole year was 6% above the normal, for the month of October it was 49% above the normal and 14% below in December.

January showed 56% excess of rainfall, but also 23% excess of sunshine. July showed 55½% deficiency of rainfall, but also 2% deficiency of sunshine.

At Rousdon the extremes were less marked than at Ashburton, which latter we take as our standard.

The rainfall at Rousdon for January, February, and March totalled 14·90 inches; at Ashburton it was 25·04 inches. At Rousdon the rainfall for May, June, and July was 4·18 inches; at Ashburton it was 3·97 inches. At Ashburton the rain in the first-named period was 74%

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above the normal, and the later period it was 53% below the normal.

October was everywhere a wonderful month, at Rousdon it was the sunniest October in 38 years, having 26 hours more sunshine than September, notwithstanding the rapidly shortening days. The rainfall at Ashburton was only 3·6% of the normal October fall, but the month was cold, being 2·7° below the normal. It was followed by a very cold November of nearly normal rainfall; and that was followed in turn by a wet and dull December. June was the best month of the year—dry, warm, and sunny.

On the whole, from April to October inclusive, except in the matter of temperature, the weather was good, so that Spring, Summer, and Autumn were fine, but rather cool; and the fine weather came when traditionally it would be expected.

January, February, March, November, and December were true winter months. The Seasons were for once respected.

The following table gives the comparison of the weather of 1919 with the average. The rainfall is based on the Druid record, and compared with the forty years ending 31st December, 1905. Temperature is also based on the Druid record, the period for average being 25 years to the end of 1919. Sunshine comparisons are founded on the Rousdon record, the period for average being 36 years ending 31st December, 1919.

The weather of 1919 compared with average conditions.

	Rain %.	Temperature Degrees.	Sunshine %.
January	156	−1·5	123
February	192	−2·2	87
March	174	−1·9	89
April	84	+0·1	111
May	60	+1·5	93
June	37½	+0·3	114
July	44½	−1·9	98
August	107½	+1·8	117
September	74	−0·9	89
October	36	−2·7	149
November	97	−6·1	102
December	159	+1·7	86
Whole year	*109*	*-1·0*	*106*

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The highest recorded temperature was 86·8° at Benton, Teignmouth, in August; while Ilfracombe shows 86° for a day in September. The coldest night fell in November at Torrington, when the thermometer stood at 13°.

Lynmouth.—Mr. T. H. Mead-Briggs having ceased to reside at Lynmouth there is no return from this station in the present report.

The stations are as follows:—

STATION.	ELEVATION (feet) O.D.	OBSERVER OR AUTHORITY.
Arlington Court (N. Devon)	613	Miss Chichester.
Ashburton (Druid)	584	J. S. Amery, J.P.
Ashwater (Rectory)	500	Rev. G. D. Melhuish, M.A.
Barnstaple (Athenæum)	25	Miss E. Young.
Bere Alston (Rumleigh)	125	Sir Alfred W. Croft, M.A., K.C.I.E.
Coplestone House	315	Miss M. Pope.
Cowsic Valley (weekly)	1352	Frank Howarth, M.INST.C.E.
Cullompton	202	Murray T. Foster, F.R.MET.SOC.
Devil's Tor (near Beardown Man) (monthly)	1785	Frank Howarth, M.INST.C.E.
Exeter (Devon and Exeter Institution)	155	John E. Coombes, Librarian.
Exmouth Observatory	12	Samuel Hutton.
Holne	620	L. Frost.
Huccaby	900	— Ford, for Major H. H. Joll, R.A.
Ilfracombe	25	O. Prouse, A.M.INST.C.E.
Leusdon (Vicarage)	900	Rev. A. A. Woolcombe.
Plymouth Observatory	116	H. Victor Prigg, A.M.INST.C.E., F.R.MET.SOC.
Plymouth Watershed:—		
Head Weir (Plymouth Reservoir)	720	Frank Howarth, M.INST.C.E.
Siward's Cross (monthly)	1200	
Princetown (H.M. Prison)	1359	H. W. Shrimpton.
Roborough Reservoir	548	Frank Howarth, M.INST.C.E.
Rousdon	516	C. Grover, observer for Lady Peek.
Salcombe	39	The Meteorological Office.
Sidmouth (Sidmount)	186	Miss Constance M. Radford
South Brent (Great Aish)	500	Miss C. M. Kingwell.
South Brent (Badworthy)	550	T. W. Latham.

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STATION.	ELEVATION (feet) O.D.	OBSERVER OR AUTHORITY.
South Molton	430	Fred. Day, F.R.G.S.
Tavistock (Reservoir)	457	W. J. Monk.
Teignmouth Observatory	20	G. Rossiter.
Teignmouth (Benton)	320	W. C. Lake, M.D.
Thornworthy	1150	H. B. Varwell, J.P.
Torquay Observatory (Princess Pier)	12	P. C. Steventon, A.R.SAN.I.
Torquay Watershed :—		
Kennick	836	S. C. Chapman, M.INST.C.E.
Laployd	1041	
Mardon	837	
Torrington, Great (Enfield)	336	George M. Doe.
Totnes (Berry Pomeroy)	185	Charles Barran, J.P.
Woolacombe (N. Devon)	60	R. W. Hansford, for Miss Chichester.

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JANUARY, 1919.

STATION.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Snowless Days.
		GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.			MEANS.				EXTREMES.					
	Total Depth.	Depth.	Date.	Wet Days.	Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.	
Arlington Court	6.68	.87	1	23	...	34.6	42.8	38.7	26.0	51.0	...	...	...	...
Ashburt'n(Druid)	8.98	1.14	14	26	38.5	35.2	44.2	39.7	25.0	51.0	90	6.0	...	...
Ashwater	7.18	.73	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnstaple	4.77	.49	20	24	40.7	34.9	44.7	39.8	27.0	53.0	...	...	...	...
Bere Alston	7.05	.70	1/4	26	...	32.8	44.6	38.7	24.0	51.0	...	...	...	...
Coplestone Ho.	4.74	.72	6	26	34.7	30.5	43.1	36.8	22.0	54.0	...	...	...	
Cowsie Valley	9.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton	6.00	.82	1	28	37.5	33.0	44.2	38.6	25.0	53.0	91	6.5	53.7	10
Devil's Tor	7.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter	5.29	.76	6	25	39.1	34.9	43.6	39.2	29.0	54.0	...	...	...	...
Exmouth Obs.	4.33	.53	4	24	...	36.6	45.0	40.8	30.0	53.0	...	...	78.6	7
Holne	11.39	1.80	14	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby	8.06	.87	7	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe	4.30	.58	15	25	42.9	38.1	45.9	42.5	30.0	53.0	84	9.4	61.1	12
Lewdon	10.05	1.05	5	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs.	5.89	.83	1	23	40.9	37.0	46.2	41.6	26.2	51.7	89	6.5	72.0	9
Plymouth Wtshd.														
Head Weir	9.45	1.20	14	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross	9.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown	11.50*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Roborough (S. Devon)	7.50	1.06	14	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon	5.37	.76	10	22	...	34.4	43.6	39.0	26.0	49.9	...	...	84.5	9
Salcombe	6.90	1.06	19	21	...	36.0	46.6	41.3	28.0	53.0	...	...	75.9	—
Sidmouth	5.64	.82	1	24	39.3	35.0	44.5	39.8	26.2	52.0	90	6.5	71.8	10
South Brent	10.73	1.54	14	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Brent Badworthy	11.53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Molton	6.03	.62	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock	7.76	.93	14	26	39.1	34.6	43.6	39.1	24.0	51.0	89	7.6	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	6.61	.82	4	24	39.9	36.4	46.9	41.7	28.0	53.9	88	5.0	68.4	11
Teignmouth (Benton)	5.20	.75	4	26	39.2	35.4	45.2	40.3	26.0	52.2	87	5.3	...	..
Thornworthy	10.66	1.28	6	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torquay Obs.	5.67	.71	4	24	41.1	37.3	46.3	41.8	30.0	52.9	87	7.0	70.2	9
Torquay Wtrshd.														
Kennick	7.00	.98	4	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd	7.45	1.15	20	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon	5.69	.76	20	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington	5.76	.60	14	28	...	...	...	...	20.0	46.0	...	...	...	...
Totnes (Berry Pomeroy)	8.54	1.03	14	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe	4.22	0.44	14	24	42.1	39.0	46.0	42.0	31.0	53.0	84	6.0	58.7	8

* Estimated.

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FEBRUARY, 1919.

STATION.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
		GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.			MEANS.				EXTREMES.					
	Total Depth.	Depth.	Date.	Wet Days.	Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.	
Arlington Court	3.92	.95	21	13	...	33.0	42.0	37.5	25.0	52.0	...	...	...	...
Ashburt'n(Druid)	9.03	1.81	6	15	38.4	34.8	42.8	38.8	26.0	53.0	90	7.7	...	...
Ashwater	2.92	.53	6	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnstaple	3.76	.75	16	14	36.0	35.5	43.7	39.6	26.0	52.0	...	...	...	...
Bere Alston	5.28	1.38	16	19	38.7	34.9	44.7	39.8	28.0	53.0	...	...	...	...
Coplestone Ho.	3.72	.80	16	16	35.7	31.8	46.1	38.9	23.0	53.0	...	...	...	...
Cowsic Valley	5.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton	3.58	.68	21	13	37.4	33.4	43.5	38.5	26.0	54.0	91	7.4	59.8	15
Devil's Tor	5.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter	4.73	.81	16	14	39.2	35.5	43.7	39.6	24.5	53.5	...	...	...	...
Exmouth Obs.	5.66	1.13	6	15	...	38.7	46.2	42.4	28.0	54.0	...	...	64.3	11
Holne	9.62	1.85	16	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby	6.94	1.77	17	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe	3.60	.85	16	13	39.7	36.3	43.7	40.0	28.0	53.0	84	8.3	75.1	17
Lewsdon	10.23	1.87	16	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs.	6.31	1.07	16	16	41.4	37.5	45.5	41.5	29.0	53.0	86	7.7	67.0	10
Plymouth Wtshd.														
Head Weir	6.97	1.80	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross	6.55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown.	7.60	2.01	16	18	...	31.5	40.3	35.9	22.0	47.0	97	7.9	...	...
Roborough (S. Devon)	6.12	1.34	16	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon	4.58	1.08	16	13	...	32.7	41.8	37.3	24.0	52.3	...	...	75.4	11
Salcombe	5.80	1.42	6	14	...	36.0	46.8	41.4	28.0	53.0	...	...	68.0	—
Sidmouth	4.70	.81	21	14	38.7	34.7	43.2	39.0	27.2	52.7	90	7.8	69.8	10
South Brent	7.66	1.72	16	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Brent Badworthy	8.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Molton	3.74	1.11	16	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock	4.95	1.34	16	18	40.2	36.1	44.2	40.1	26.0	51.0	89	7.0	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	7.36	1.25	6	15	40.4	37.0	44.8	40.9	29.1	55.2	89	7.5	42.2	14
Teignmouth (Benton)	5.94	1.05	16	16	39.2	31.7	43.8	37.7	27.1	53.6	86	8.1	...	...
Thornworthy	6.97	1.53	16	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torquay Obs.	5.88	1.10	16	15	41.3	37.8	45.5	41.7	30.4	54.6	87	7.0	55.8	12
Torquay Wtrshd.														
Kennick	7.21	1.35	16	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd	7.25	1.38	16	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon	5.78	1.18	16	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington	3.71	.92	16	14	...	...	...	...	19.0	46.0	...	...	...	...
Totnes (Berry Pomeroy)	6.43	1.36	16	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe	3.77	1.11	16	11	39.8	36.0	44.0	40.0	28.0	52.0	80	7.0	66.3	8

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MARCH, 1919.

STATION.	RAINFALL. Total Depth.	RAINFALL. GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS. Depth.	Date.	Wet Days.	TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN. MEANS. Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	EXTREMES. Minimum.	Maximum.	Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.	
Arlington Court.	6.82	1.01	10	22	...	33.9	44.4	39.2	24.0	52.0	...	...	...	..
Ashburt'n(Druid)	7.03	1.32	10	22	42.2	35.6	47.4	41.5	26.0	57.0	81	6.0	..	...
Ashwater . .	5.06	.58	18	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Barnstaple .	5.59	1.01	18	22	40.9	36.3	45.6	40.8	30.0	56.0	...	...	...	...
Bere Alston .	5.81	.68	4	24	40.2	35.6	47.2	41.4	27.0	55.0	...	...	...	..
Coplestone Ho. .	4.92	.87	5	23	39.5	32.5	48.4	40.4	22.0	61.0	...	...	...	...
Cowsic Valley .	9.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton .	4.99	.86	5	22	41.8	34.7	47.9	41.3	26.0	58.0	85	6.9	113.5	9
Devil's Tor .	7.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter . .	4.52	1.10	5	19	43.1	36.4	48.2	42.3	27.0	59.0	...	.	..	...
Exmouth Obs. .	3.07	.58	5	15	...	36.3	49.6	42.9	29.0	57.0	...	...	117.4	8
Holne . .	8.83	1.74	10	23	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby . .	6.07	1.19	8	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe . .	4.60	.95	19	23	43.3	38.4	46.5	42.4	31.0	56.0	86	9.1	121.7	7
Leusdon . .	6.66	1.27	10	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Plymouth Obs. .	5.04	.66	4	22	43.7	37.7	48.4	43.1	27.0	54.0	82	6.6	120.0	10
Plymouth Wtshd.														
Head Weir .	8.26	1.58	10	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Siward's Cross.	7.86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown .	14.10	3.03	7	24	...	31.9	42.1	37.0	23.0	48.0	94	7.2	...	...
Roborough (S. Devon)	6.81	1.04	10	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon . .	4.95	1.12	18	19	...	34.2	45.4	39.8	25.0	52.4	...	..	116.5	7
Salcombe . .	4.70	.87	3	18	...	37.1	50.0	43.6	28.0	55.0	...	...	153.1	—
Sidmouth . .	4.65	.86	18	20	41.8	35.9	47.5	41.7	28.7	56.6	83	7.5	131.0	5
South Brent .	8.79	1.50	10	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Brent Badworthy .	9.86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Molton .	6.31	1.05	18	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock .	7.07	1.17	10	24	42.3	35.4	40.5	40.9	25.0	54.0	87	7.5	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	4.63	.75	5	19	43.0	37.8	48.8	43.3	30.0	56.5	87	5.6	123.4	7
Teignmouth (Benton)	4.00	.71	5	21	42.1	35.6	48.3	41.9	27.2	57.0	80	6.7	...	...
Thornworthy .	10.73	2.56	10	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torquay Obs. .	3.92	.52	4	20	44.1	38.1	49.3	43.7	30.0	57.9	81	6.0	135.7	9
Torquay Wtrshd. Kenniek . .	5.70	1.19	5	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd . .	6.59	1.34	5	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon . .	6.31	1.20	5	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington .	5.91	1.13	10	23	...	...	...	...	20.0	53.0	...	...	...	...
Totnes (Berry Pomeroy)	5.36	.85	10	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	3.94	.79	18	21	42.5	40.0	47.0	43.5	30.0	56.0	82	7.0	110.7	10

Digitized by Google

APRIL, 1919.

STATION.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
		GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.			MEANS.				EXTREMES.					
	Total Depth.	Depth.	Date.	Wet Days.	Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minims.	Maxims.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.	
Arlington Court	2.84	.45	26	15	...	37.1	50.3	43.7	28.0	64.0	...	...	...	...
Asburt'n (Druid).	2.71	.89	13	13	47.6	42.4	53.6	48.0	31.0	69.0	74	6.2	...	...
Ashwater	3.35	.82	14	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnstaple	2.58	.59	14	14	46.5	38.9	51.2	45.0	26.0	58.0	...	...	...	...
Bere Alston	2.94	.66	13	17	45.6	37.5	52.9	45.2	27.0	66.0	...	...	...	...
Coplestone Ho.	2.21	.58	14	16	48.1	36.4	56.0	46.2	25.0	69.0	...	...	...	...
Cowsic Valley	5.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton	2.60	.90	14	17	47.1	37.3	54.7	46.1	26.0	69.0	82	6.4	155.1	2
Devil's Tor	3.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter	1.95	.64	14	12	47.8	40.2	55.1	47.6	30.0	67.0	...	...	...	...
Exmouth Obs.	1.36	.46	14	11	...	35.4	53.3	44.3	...	66.0	...	...	180.4	1
Holne	3.49	1.26	13	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby	3.14	1.28	14	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe	2.30	.42	13	14	45.7	41.4	49.9	45.7	33.0	57.0	81	6.6	166.3	5
Leusdon	3.50	1.08	13	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs.	2.70	.66	14	17	47.8	40.1	54.0	47.1	31.0	71.0	82	6.7	172.0	2
Plymouth Wtshd. Head Weir	3.82	.78	13	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross.	3.85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown	5.40	1.06	13	15	...	36.0	48.1	42.1	28.0	66.0	86	6.9	...	...
Roborough (S. Devon)	3.16	.53	14	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon	2.28	.46	4	14	...	37.5	52.0	44.8	29.0	68.0	...	...	190.6	2
Salcombe	2.40	.55	13	10	...	38.6	54.4	46.5	30.0	67.0	...	...	207.0	...
Sidmouth	1.82	.48	14	14	47.5	39.0	53.7	46.4	30.3	68.4	78	6.5	181.8	1
South Brent	4.21	.91	14	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Brent Badworthy	4.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Molton	3.88	.93	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock	3.38	.69	13	16	46.2	38.0	52.3	45.1	29.0	70.0	84	7.0	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	1.84	.50	13	14	46.3	40.9	53.9	47.4	32.0	66.2	83	5.4	187.6	0
Teignmouth (Benton)	1.60	.43	13	16	44.0	37.4	52.4	44.9	30.0	68.9	78	6.3	...	...
Thornworthy	4.75	1.82	14	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torquay Obs.	1.78	.53	14	15	48.7	41.4	54.6	48.0	33.0	68.3	74	6.0	199.9	2
Torquay Wtrshd. Kennick	2.11	.62	14	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd	2.53	.75	14	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon	2.21	.76	14	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington	2.50	.56	14	16	...	...	...	...	22.0	54.0	...	...	...	...
Totnes (Berry Pomeroy)	2.12	.72	14	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe	1.70	.39	14	14	45.7	41.0	51.0	46.0	34.0	57.0	87	6.0	155.3	3

Digitized by Google

MAY, 1919

STATION.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
		GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.			MEANS.				EXTREMES.					
	Total Depth.	Depth.	Date.	Wet Days.	Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.	
Arlington Court.	1.45	.50	3	10	...	47.8	61.9	54.9	38.0	75.0	...	...	...	...
Ashburt'n(Druid)	1.60	.72	14	9	56.2	48.0	61.5	54.8	42.0	70.0	77	5.5	...	...
Ashwater .	1.27	.42	14	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnstaple.	0.78	.17	14	10	56.8	47.8	62.8	55.3	40.0	77.0	...	...	...	...
Bere Alston	2.10	.93	14	15	57.4	49.1	63.3	56.2	41.0	75.0	...	...	...	...
Coplestone Ho.	0.99	.57	14	11	57.8	45.9	68.1	57.0	37.0	77.0	...	...	...	...
Cowsic Valley	1.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton	0.81	.26	14	7	58.3	46.9	66.5	56.7	38.0	78.0	73	6.5	187.0	2
Devil's Tor	1.65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	0.63	.37	14	5	58.5	49.1	65.5	57.3	43.5	76.0	...	...	...	...
Exmouth Obs.	0.66	.40	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206.0	0
Holne .	1.62	.60	14	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby .	1.64	.53	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe.	1.00	.28	11	11	54.0	49.8	61.5	55.7	42.0	77.0	78	6.9	194.3	4
Leusdon .	1.60	.50	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Plymouth Obs.	1.53	.62	14	12	56.7	49.8	61.3	55.6	43.0	70.4	76	7.3	198.0	4
Plymouth Wtshd. Head Weir .	2.45	.96	14	17	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross.	2.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown .	2.70	.87	11	13	...	45.4	57.4	51.4	40.0	66.0	77	6.4	...	...
Roborough (S. Devon)	2.84	1.47	14	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Rousdon .	0.98	.28	14	8	...	46.8	59.2	53.0	40.0	69.6	...	...	200.7	2
Salcombe .	1.70	.67	14	8	...	47.8	60.2	54.0	42.0	65.0	...	...	200.9	—
Sidmouth .	0.80	.26	11	7	57.1	48.4	62.0	55.2	41.0	74.7	76	7.3	206.2	2
South Brent .	2.47	.82	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Brent Badworthy .	2.59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
South Molton .	1.23	.34	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Tavistock .	2.17	.83	14	14	56.6	48.1	64.5	51.3	40.0	71.0	77	7.0	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	1.10	.58	14	4	55.1	50.2	61.2	55.7	55.6	69.8	81	6.6	189.6	1
Teignmouth (Benton)	1.10	.59	14	5	54.4	48.1	61.6	54.8	42.0	73.1	80	7.1	...	...
Thornworthy .	1.88	.70	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torquay Obs.	0.64	.30	14	5	56.5	50.6	61.4	56.0	45.6	71.0	75	6.0	203.2	0
Torquay Wtrshd. Kennick .	1.01	.43	14	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd .	1.11	.39	14	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	1.05	.43	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington.	0.97	.29	14	11	...	...	...	...	36.0	73.0	...	...	...	...
Totnes (Berry Pomeroy)	1.20	.43	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	0.81	.16	3	9	55.4	50.0	62.0	56.0	44.0	77.0	79	6.0	181.6	3

Digitized by Google

JUNE, 1919.

STATION.	RAINFALL. Total Depth.	RAINFALL. Greatest Fall in 24 hours. Depth.	Date.	Wet Days.	TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN. Means. Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Extremes. Minimum.	Maximum.	Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.	
Arlington Court.	2.16	.63	12	14	...	47.9	62.7	55.3	40.0	76.0	...	...	...	...
Ashburt'n(Druid)	0.99	.40	20	8	59.3	50.6	65.4	58.0	44.0	73.0	71	4.9	...	...
Ashwater .	1.07	.30	25	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnstaple.	1.26	.33	12	13	61.2	48.2	62.7	55.5	42.0	75.0	...	...	...	...
Bere Alston	0.90	.28	20	10	58.8	49.6	66.3	57.9	41.0	79.0	...	...	...	...
Coplestone Ho.	0.56	.18	24	10	60.9	48.2	62.0	60.1	39.0	81.0	...	...	...	...
Cowsic Valley	0.79*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton	0.89	.20	24	9	60.2	48.3	68.7	58.5	38.0	78.0	69	6.1	219.0	0
Devil's Tor	1.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	0.68	.22	20	7	60.4	51.4	68.5	59.9	44.0	77.0	...	...	...	...
Exmouth Obs.	0.87	.39	20	5	...	...	65.4	...	...	72.0	...	...	253.1	...
Holne .	0.97	.40	20	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby .	.90	.36	21	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	1.30	.48	12	15	54.7	52.2	61.6	56.9	47.0	77.0	82	6.3	210.3	2
Lesdon .	0.83	.36	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs.	0.97	.29	24	11	59.5	51.4	64.1	57.8	45.0	75.0	75	6.0	224.0	0
Plymouth Wtshd.														
Head Weir .	1.40	.34	20	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross.	1.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown .	1.60	.32	18/20	13	...	47.4	60.1	53.8	43.0	73.0	75	5.9	...	...
Roborough (S. Devon)	1.12	.23	20/21	13	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon .	0.78	.30	20	8	...	48.6	62.6	55.6	43.0	75.6	...	...	242.0	2
Salcombe .	0.90	.35	22/23	5	...	49.8	65.8	57.8	43.0	72.0	...	...	251.1	—
Sidmouth .	1.03	.37	20	10	59.4	50.0	64.4	57.2	43.2	72.3	72	6.5	236.1	1
South Brent .	1.16	.33	20	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Brent Badworthy .	1.28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Molton .	1.42	.50	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock .	1.05	.25	24	14	58.6	48.0	63.9	55.9	40.0	76.0	75	7.4	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	0.90	.39	20	10	58.6	52.1	66.2	59.2	43.4	75.0	74	5.2	241.4	0
Teignmouth (Benton)	0.90	.43	20	6	56.0	46.6	64.5	55.5	41.1	74.7	75	3.1	...	...
Thornworthy .	1.16	.27	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torquay Obs.	0.97	.28	19	7	59.6	52.7	65.1	58.9	47.0	74.0	70	4.0	254.6	1
Torquay Wtrshd.														
Kennick .	0.73	.33	20	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd .	0.73	.32	20	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	0.60	.27	20	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington.	1.61	.31	23	15	...	...	...	...	36.0	77.0	...	...	...	...
Totnes (Berry Pomeroy)	0.87	.49	20	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	1.23	.38	12	13	55.8	52.0	62.0	57.0	47.0	79.0	83	5.0	194.9	1

* Gauge imperfect.

Digitized by Google

JULY, 1919.

STATION.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
		GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.			MEANS.				EXTREMES.					
	Total Depth.	Depth.	Date.	Wet Days.	Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.	
Arlington Court.	2.05	.84	21	11	...	49.5	64.3	56.9	42.0	73.0	...	...	...	...
Ashburt'n(Druid)	1.38	.45	19	8	60.2	51.3	68.5	59.9	45.0	78.0	74	5.5	...	...
Ashwater .	1.51	.43	21	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnstaple.	1.12	.37	21	10	59.5	49.0	65.2	57.1	38.0	73.0	...	...	...	...
Bere Alston .	2.49	.91	18	13	59.1	51.6	66.8	59.2	43.0	74.0	...	...	...	...
Coplestone Ho. .	2.00	.71	1	13	63.8	49.2	74.9	62.0	42.0	79.0	...	...	...	...
Cowsic Valley .	2.55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton .	1.46	.61	19	12	61.0	49.6	69.6	59.6	39.0	80.0	75	6.8	174.4	1
Devil's Tor .	1.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter . .	1.56	.72	19	9	60.4	52.8	69.2	61.0	45.0	77.0	...	...	...	...
Exmouth Obs. .	1.69	.69	19	8	...	53.3	65.1	59.2	45.0	74.0	...	...	220.8	2
Holne . .	1.69	.56	19	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby . .	1.48	.33	20	10	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe. .	0.90	.29	11	11	58.2	54.5	63.5	59.0	49.0	67.0	82	6.6	223.0	3
Leusdon . .	1.98	.50	19	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs. .	1.24	.43	18	10	60.8	52.9	65.7	59.3	47.5	74.8	75	6.4	210.0	3
Plymouth Wtshd. Head Weir .	2.47	.60	4	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross .	2.55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown .	3.20	.87	21	11	...	49.1	61.4	55.3	43.0	70.0	80	6.4	...	...
Roborough (S. Devon)	1.82	.42	4	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon . .	2.42	.97	19	10	...	49.8	54.6	57.2	44.0	74.0	...	...	208.0	1
Salcombe . .	1.80	.67	18	8	...	50.7	68.2	59.5	45.0	77.0	...	...	246.1	...
Sidmouth . .	1.87	.50	19	9	60.1	51.2	65.7	58.5	44.7	75.7	77	7.5	200.1	2
South Brent .	2.10	.61	18	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Brent (Badworthy)	1.84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Molton .	2.96	.84	21	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock .	1.86	.59	19	13	59.8	49.8	65.8	57.8	41.0	74.0	78	7.0	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	1.46	.58	19	10	59.3	53.6	66.6	60.1	45.1	75.2	79	6.0	210.0	2
Teignmouth (Benton)	1.39	.67	19	10	59.0	57.2	67.0	62.1	42.7	78.2	78	6.4	...	...
Thornworthy .	2.40	.53	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torquay Obs. .	1.50	.61	19	9	60.6	53.9	66.8	60.4	48.9	74.1	72	6.0	226.1	2
Torquay Wtrshd. Kennick .	1.4	.42	19	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd . .	1.65	.46	19	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon . .	1.35	.42	19	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington. .	0.84	.22	11	9	...	...	...	...	40.0	72.0	...	...	...	...
Totnes (Berry Pomeroy)	1.43	.54	27	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	1.01	.32	11	11	58.5	54.0	64.0	59.0	49.0	70.0	82	6.0	221.2	5

Digitized by Google

AUGUST, 1919

STATION.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
		GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.			MEANS.				EXTREMES.					
	Total Depth.	Depth.	Date.	Wet Days.	Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.	
Arlington Court	3.83	1.04	18	13	...	52.6	67.2	59.9	43.0	79.0	...	...	...	...
Ashburt'n(Druid)	4.17	2.07	27	13	65.3	55.0	71.3	63.0	44.0	81.0	69	4.5	...	...
Ashwater	2.84	.60	25	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnstaple	2.42	.61	25	12	62.3	53.7	66.6	60.2	44.0	82.0	...	...	...	...
Bere Alston	3.73	1.15	29	14	62.6	54.4	69.6	62.0	42.0	79.0	...	...	...	...
Coplestone Ho.	3.46	1.00	27	15	64.3	53.0	75.7	64.3	45.0	84.0	...	...	...	...
Cowsic Valley	5.85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton	3.49	1.18	25	14	64.5	52.7	74.0	63.4	39.0	84.0	73	6.2	219.2	2
Devil's Tor	4.65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter	2.83	1.40	27	13	63.5	55.2	73.2	64.2	44.0	80.0	...	...	...	...
Exmouth Obs.	2.29	1.02	27	10	...	56.0	71.0	63.5	40.0	80.0	...	...	244.6	0
Holne	5.25	2.42	27	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby	4.12	1.75	28	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe	2.60	.75	25	12	61.5	58.0	66.6	62.3	51.0	79.0	80	6.4	221.3	2
Leusdon	4.89	2.27	27	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs.	3.20	1.36	27	12	63.9	56.4	70.1	63.3	45.0	79.0	78	6.2	244.0	2
Plymouth Wtshd.														
Head Weir	4.84	1.28	27	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross	5.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown	6.00	1.42	25	14	...	52.2	65.2	58.7	42.0	76.0	80	6.5	...	...
Roborough (S. Devon)	3.89	1.20	27	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon	4.10	1.61	27	14	...	53.1	67.2	60.2	42.0	78.9	...	...	232.1	3
Salcombe	3.00	1.61	27	11	...	55.9	71.4	63.7	49.0	79.0	...	...	253.0	—
Sidmouth	3.54	1.42	27	13	63.8	54.6	69.5	62.1	44.0	79.8	75	5.8	227.8	2
South Brent	5.41	1.98	27	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Brent (Badworthy)	6.28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Molton	3.86	.85	19	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock	4.41	1.00	23	15	63.3	55.9	69.7	61.8	42.0	80.0	77	6.8	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	3.08	1.44	27	12	62.7	56.6	71.6	64.1	46.5	80.1	80	5.0	235.0	0
Teignmouth (Benton)	2.99	1.68	27	12	62.7	55.1	72.9	64.0	43.2	86.8	79	5.3	...	...
Thornworthy	4.48	1.09	27	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torquay Obs.	2.98	1.65	27	13	64.4	57.4	71.2	64.3	47.0	80.4	76	5.0	246.8	1
Torquay Wtrshd.														
Kennick	3.57	1.84	27	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd	3.88	1.92	27	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon	3.05	1.50	27	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington	2.62	.67	19	13	...	...	...	...	40.0	77.0	...	...	...	...
Totnes (Berry Pomeroy)	3.76	1.16	27	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe	2.54	.77	25	10	61.1	57.0	67.0	62.0	50.0	79.0	83	6.0	182.6	2

Digitized by Google

SEPTEMBER, 1919.

STATION.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
		GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.			MEANS.				EXTREMES.					
	Total Depth.	Depth.	Date.	Wet Days.	Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.	
Arlington Court.	3.66	.71	22	18	...	48.2	61.7	55.0	32.0	82.0	...	...	...	...
Ashburt'n(Druid)	3.07	1.22	4	15	57.1	50.0	63.2	56.6	36.0	78.0	83	6.2	...	...
Ashwater . .	2.19	.44	19	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnstaple .	2.58	.68	19	21	52.9	45.5	58.0	51.8	31.0	84.0	...	...	...	...
Bere Alston .	2.97	1.00	4	18	57.2	48.5	64.7	56.6	30.0	79.0	...	...	...	...
Coplestone Ho. .	1.56	.47	19	16	57.6	46.3	65.4	55.8	30.0	80.0	...	...	...	...
Cowsic Valley .	4.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton .	2.13	.51	4	16	56.2	47.8	65.2	56.5	28.0	81.0	88	6.2	146.7	4
Devil's Tor .	2.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter . .	1.53	.44	4	12	55.8	49.5	65.4	57.4	33.0	75.0	...	...	...	...
Exmouth Obs. .	1.41	.48	5	12	...	50.9	63.4	57.6	34.0	72.0	...	...	116.5	6
Holne . .	3.83	1.66	4	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby . .	3.06	1.33	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe . .	2.00	.48	19	17	57.4	53.6	62.9	58.3	41.0	86.0	80	6.5	138.1	4
Leusdon . .	3.28	1.38	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs. .	1.89	.78	4	18	57.8	51.0	63.9	57.5	36.0	82.5	83	6.6	147 0	5
Plymouth Wtshd.														
Head Weir .	3.98	1.58	4	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross .	4.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown .	6.20	2.17	4	20	...	47.3	58.7	53.0	33.0	80.0	84	6.5	...	...
Roborough														
(S. Devon)	2.96	1.08	4	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon . .	1.54	.42	4	11	...	49.3	61.1	55.2	35.0	72.0	...	...	150.9	7
Salcombe . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Sidmouth . .	1.92	.59	5	11	57.8	50.3	62.6	56.5	34.1	71.9	85	6.6	149.1	6
South Brent .	3.93	1.10	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Brent														
(Badworthy)	4.83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Molton .	2.70	.81	19	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock . .	3.57	1.08	4	17	57.6	49.0	62.3	55.6	31.0	82.0	85	7.0	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	2.04	.58	5	14	55.6	50.5	64.3	57.4	35.4	72.0	89	6.7	157.9	5
Teignmouth														
(Benton)	1.98	.55	5	15	55.6	49.6	64.1	56.8	35.0	72.4	89	7.1	...	...
Thornworthy .	3.70	1.38	4	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torquay Obs. .	1.61	.50	5	14	57.8	52.3	63.7	58.0	38.7	72.9	82	6.0	163.5	4
Torquay Wtrshd.														
Kennick . .	2.20	.81	5	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd . .	2.52	1.14	5	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon . .	2.15	.44	23	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington . .	1.76	.45	19	13	...	...	...	...	27.0	76.0	...	...	...	...
Totnes														
(Berry Pomeroy)	1.91	.62	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	1.61	.47	19	13	57.4	53.0	64.0	58.5	41.0	86.0	76	6.0	128.7	5

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OCTOBER, 1919.

STATION.	RAINFALL. Total Depth.	RAINFALL. GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS. Depth.	Date.	Wet Days.	TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN. MEANS. Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	EXTREMES. Minimum.	Maximum.	Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.	
Arlington Court.	2.96	.62	24	12	...	41.6	53.2	47.4	33.0	62.0	..	...	...	...
Ashburt'n(Druid)	2.09	.61	24	13	50.3	42.2	55.7	48.9	34.0	64.0	81	4.5	...	...
Ashwater . .	2.13	.44	24	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnstaple .	2.17	.41	28	12	46.4	39.3	54.5	46.9	30.0	62.0	...	...	...	...
Bere Alston .	1.99	.66	23	17	44.9	37.7	54.2	45.9	26.0	61.0	...	...	...	...
Coplestone Ho. .	2.25	.45	23 & 28	12	46.2	34.8	54.3	44.5	25.0	62.0	...	...	...	...
Cowsic Valley .	3.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton .	2.75	1.15	23	12	46.7	35.7	55.9	45.8	28.0	65.0	87	6.2	146.7	4
Devil's Tor .	2.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter . .	1.79	.57	23	10	49.0	39.2	54.8	47.0	31.0	62.0	...	...	...	...
Exmouth Obs. .	1.07	.48	23	11	...	40.5	55.6	48.0	32.0	64.0	...	...	161.5	1
Holne . .	1.87	.58	23	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby . .	2.10	.72	25	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	1.4	.45	24	11	51.8	47.5	55.4	51.5	42.0	63.0	75	6.3	121.4	5
Lensdon . .	2.48	.87	29	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs. .	1.58	.85	23	11	49.8	42.4	56.4	49.4	31.8	64.0	81	5.3	166.0	3
Plymouth Wtshd.														
Head Weir .	3.32	1.38	23	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross .	2.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown .	3.90	1.02	24	14	...	38.8	50.7	44.8	29.0	62.0	84	5.7	...	...
Roborough (S. Devon)	2.50	1.02	23	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon . .	2.03	1.00	24	11	...	41.2	54.0	47.6	31.0	62.0	...	...	177.4	2
Salcombe . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sidmouth . .	1.88	.72	23	11	50.0	42.1	55.4	48.8	32.4	63.7	83	5.2	150.8	1
South Brent .	2.20	.68	23	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Brent . Badworthy .	2.26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Molton .	2.51	.62	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock . .	2.45	.69	23	16	50.7	40.3	55.0	47.6	26.0	64.0	82	6.3	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	1.08	.41	23	12	48.6	41.5	55.9	48.7	33.9	62.8	81	4.8	163.2	1
Teignmouth (Benton)	1.33	.46	23	13	50.0	42.0	56.3	49.1	33.2	68.5	82	2.7	...	...
Thornworthy .	2.62	.48	23	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torquay Obs. .	0.81	.29	23	11	50.7	43.8	56.6	50.2	32.4	63.4	80	4.0	174.5	1
Torquay Wtrshd.														
Kennick . .	1.68	.43	23	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd . .	1.66	.50	23	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon . .	1.69	.44	23	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington . .	2.07	.79	24	14	...				27.0	57.0	...	...	...	...
Totnes (Berry Pomeroy)	1.11	.38	24	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	1.73	.71	24	10	51.2	46.0	56.0	51.0	40.0	61.0	78	5.0	125.2	2

Digitized by Google

NOVEMBER, 1919.

STATION.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.									
		GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.			MEANS.				EXTREMES.					
	Total Depth.	Depth.	Date.	Wet Days.	Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine	Sunless Days.
	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.	
Arlington Court .	4.78	1.04	17	19	...	33.8	43.4	38.6	21.0	53.0	...	...	...	...
Ashburt'n(Druid)	5.43	.92	30	19	39.6	34.4	44.8	39.7	25.0	58.0	89	5.9	...	...
Ashwater . .	5.28	1.02	9	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnstaple .	3.96	.86	9	24	40.6	34.9	43.9	39.4	20.0	55.0	...	...	...	...
Bere Alston .	4.47	1.01	8	18	37.8	32.4	44.9	38.6	20.0	56.0	...	..	...	...
Coplestone Ho. .	3.78	.70	9	18	37.5	30.9	44.0	37.4	18.0	55.0	...	...	...	...
Cowsic Valley .	6.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton .	2.55	.45	17	20	38.3	33.0	44.9	39.0	19.0	57.0	89	7.6	47.7	12
Devil's Tor .	3.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter . .	2.79	.53	28	18	39.9	34.8	44.8	39.8	25.0	57.5	...	...	...	...
Exmouth Obs. .	2.18	.68	28	17	...	35.2	45.7	40.4	25.0	59.0	...	...	71.5	8
Holne . .	6.54	1.24	30	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby . .	4.37	1.18	19	14	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe . .	3.50	.75	9	18	43.4	39.8	47.8	43.8	30.0	55.0	79	7.4	52.3	8
Leusdon . .	6.18	1.02	30	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs. .	3.69	.70	28	19	41.4	3 .8	46.1	41.5	25.3	56.4	83	7.1	68.0	8
Plymouth Wtshd.														
Head Weir .	5.52	.85	30	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Siward's Cross.	5.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown .	7.30	1.18	16	22	...	31.3	40.7	36.0	21.0	51.0	93	7.3	...	...
Roborough (S. Devon)	4.53	.71	30	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon . .	2.47	.65	30	18	...	33.3	44.1	38.7	24.0	55.0	...	...	80.3	8
Salcombe . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sidmouth . .	2.62	.66	28	17	39.6	35.0	45.4	40.2	26.5	56.9	89	6.7	62.6	8
South Brent .	6.02	.85	30	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Brent .														
Badworthy .	6.89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Molton .	4.07	1.00	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock . .	4.57	.64	30	19	38.8	33.3	44.3	38.8	19.0	54.0	88	7.5	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	3.63	.80	28	19	40.2	36.1	40.6	41.4	26.9	58.8	88	7.0	65.4	11
Teignmouth (Benton)	3.42	.66	28	24	49.5	34.6	52.2	43.4	24.6	58.2	88	7.2	...	...
Thornworthy .	7.23	1.52	17	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torquay Obs. .	3.23	.65	30	18	41.2	37.1	47.0	42.1	25.9	59.6	87	6.0	71.3	12
Torquay Wtrshd.														
Kennick . .	3.52	.65	30	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd . .	3.35	.73	30	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon . .	3.22	.70	30	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington . .	4.47	1.21	9	19	.	...	...	...	13.0	48.0	...	..	...	...
Totnes (Berry Pomeroy)	4.00	.80	9	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	3.96	1.28	9	18	42.4	40.0	47.0	43.5	30.0	55.0	82	7.0	53.5	12

Digitized by Google

DECEMBER, 1919.

STATION.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
		GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.			MEANS.				EXTREMES.					
	Total Depth.	Depth.	Date.	Wet Days.	Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	h ours.	
Arlington Court	10.80	1.21	28	28	...	38.7	47.6	43.2	30.0	51.0	...	...	...	...
Ashburt'n(Druid)	10.18	1.44	1	29	44.6	39.8	49.7	44.7	32.0	54.0	89	7.1	...	...
Ashwater	9.19	1.13	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnstaple	6.82	.91	1	30	46.3	40.7	47.2	44.0	31.0	53.0	...	...	...	...
Bere Alston	8.94	1.15	1	30	43.8	38.2	49.5	44.3	30.0	54.0	...	...	...	...
Coplestone Ho.	6.36	.85	1	28	42.0	35.5	48.9	42.2	27.0	54.0	...	...	...	...
Cowsic Valley	13.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton	6.55	1.38	1	29	43.8	37.8	50.0	43.9	29.0	54.0	90	8.2	36.2	15
Devil's Tor	8.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter	4.64	.76	1	27	46.0	39.6	49.5	44.5	30.5	55.0	...	...	...	...
Exmouth Obs.	4.15	.85	1	26	...	40.7	51.0	45.8	30.0	57.0	...	...	56.7	13
Holne	14.40	2.10	10	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby	7.41	1.00	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe	7.10	.75	1	27	46.8	43.6	50.1	46.9	37.0	53.0	85	7.8	38.2	16
Lewsdon	12.09	1.53	19/20	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs.	6.72	.92	1	29	46.9	42.2	50.9	46.6	33.0	54.0	88	8.4	43.0	11
Plymouth Wtshd.														
Head Weir	11.65	1.42	10	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross.	10.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown	15.20	1.77	31	28	...	37.4	46.3	41.9	28.0	50.0	95	9.0	...	...
Roborough (S. Devon)	9.21	1.15	10	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon	5.04	.83	1	27	...	39.5	48.6	44.1	30.0	53.1	...	...	56.9	12
Salcombe	6.70	.79	1	27	...	43.1	51.1	47.1	35.0	53.0	...	...	53.9	—
Sidmouth	4.49	.84	1	26	45.4	40.4	50.4	45.4	31.1	54.6	90	7.9	49.0	12
South Brent	11.17	1.18	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Brent Badworthy	13.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Molton	9.48	1.77	22	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock	10.05	1.43	1	29	48.1	39.5	49.0	44.2	19.0	53.0	93	8.8	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	5.31	.87	1	24	46.5	41.0	52.0	46.5	30.5	55.1	90	7.0	53.4	10
Teignmouth (Benton)	4.81	.82	1	27	46.2	40.8	50.0	45.4	31.0	53.7	88	8.3	...	...
Thornworthy	14.10	1.89	1	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torquay Obs.	5.09	.81	31	27	47.1	41.9	51.6	46.8	33.9	55.8	89	7.0	58.7	11
Torquay Wtrshd. Kennick	7.13	1.06	10	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd	8.58	1.72	10	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon	6.37	.82	10	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington	7.64	1.08	1	26	...	...	...	...	25.0	46.0	...	...	...	...
Totnes (Berry Pomeroy)	7.24	1.11	1	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe	6.62	.69	15	25	46.3	43.0	50.0	47.0	36.0	52.0	89	8.0	39.4	15

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SUMMARY FOR WHOLE YEAR 1919.

STATION.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
		GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.			MEANS.				EXTREMES.					
	Total Depth.	Depth.	Date.	Wet Days.	Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.	
Arlington Court	51.95	1.21	28/12	198	...	41.6	53.5	47.6	21.0	82.0	...	...	...	...
Ashburt'n(Druid)	56.66	2.07	27/8	190	49.9	43.2	55.7	49.4	25.0	81.0	80.0	5.8	...	...
Ashwater	43.99	1.13	1/12	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnstaple	37.81	1.01	18/3	206	49.2	42.1	53.8	48.0	26.0	84.0	...	...	...	...
Bere Alston	48.65	1.38	16/2	221	48.6	41.9	55.7	48.8	20.0	79.0	...	...	...	...
Coplestone Ho.	36.55	1.00	27/8	204	49.0	39.5	57.2	48.3	18.0	84.0	...	...	...	...
Cowsic Valley	68.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton	37.80	1.38	1/12	199	49.4	40.9	57.1	49.0	19.0	84.0	83.0	6.8	1542.1	78
Devil's Tor	50.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter	32.94	1.40	27/8	171	50.2	43.2	56.7	49.9	24.5	80.0	...	...	...	...
Exmouth Obs.	29.34	1.13	6/2	158	—	—	—	—	25.0	80.0	...	...	1801.4	58
Holne	69.50	2.42	27/8	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby	49.29	1.77	17/2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Ilfracombe	34.60	.95	19/3	197	49.9	46.1	54.7	50.4	28.0	86.0	81.2	7.3	1623.1	85
Lewsdon	63.27	2.27	27/8	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs.	40.76	1.36	27/8	200	50.9	44.6	56.1	50.4	25.3	82.5	82.0	6.7	1731.0	67
Plymouth Wtshd. Head Weir	64.13	1.80	16/2	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross	62.11	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown	84.70	3.03	7/3	—	...	—	—	—	21.0	80.0	—	—	...	...
Roborough (S. Devon)	52.46	1.47	14/5	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon	36.54	1.61	27/8	175	...	41.7	53.7	47.7	24.0	78.9	...	...	1816.0	66
Salcombe	—	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sidmouth	32.97	1.42	27/8	176	50.0	43.1	55.4	49.2	26.2	79.8	82.3	6.8	1736.1	60
South Brent	65.85	1.98	27/8	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Brent Badworthy	73.71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Molton	48.13	1.77	22/12	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock	53.29	1.43	1/12	220	50.1	42.1	55.1	48.6	19.0	82.0	84.0	...	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	38.44	1.44	27/8	177	49.7	44.5	56.5	50.5	27.0	80.0	84.1	6.1	1737.5	62
Teignmouth (Benton)	34.66	1.68	27/8	191	49.8	42.9	56.5	49.6	24.6	86.8	83.0	6.1	...	...
Thornworthy	70.68	2.56	10/3	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torquay Obs.	34.08	1.65	27/8	178	51.0	45.3	56.6	51.0	25.9	80.4	80.0	6.0	1860.3	64
Torquay Wtrshd. Kennick	43.35	1.84	27/8	198	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd	47.30	1.92	27/8	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon	38.47	1.50	27/8	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington	39.86	1.21	9/11	201	...	...	...	...	13.0	77.0	...	...	...	...
Totnes (Berry Pomeroy)	43.97	1.36	16/2	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe	33.14	1.28	9/11	179	49.9	45.8	54.9	50.4	28.0	86.0	82.1	6.3	1518.1	74

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A LOST LAKE.

BY THE REV. S. BARING-GOULD, M.A.

(Read at Totnes, 21st July, 1920.)

Lo, *Loo*, *Lu*, *Lugh* in Cornish, *Llwch* in Welsh, *Louc'h* in Breton, are the equivalents of the Gaelic *Loch*. As in Gaelic the term designates a pool or lake, or else a creek such as the Norsemen would call a fjord.

Looe Pool at Helston is tautological.

Duloe is "The Two Creeks," a very descriptive name, the parish lying between two branches of the estuary.

Looe in Cornwall is the settlement at the mouth of the lake or creek.

Nansloe is the lake in the vale.

Landloe=Lan-looe, near Liskeard, is the Lan or Church settlement on the edge of a lake.

Lew Trenchard and North Lew by their names show that at one time, and that when the country was settled by Celts, there existed lakes at both places.

The river that flows through Lew Trenchard Valley and debouches into the Lyd at Coryton Station was never called the Lew River till the issue in 1882–8 of the more recent Ordnance Survey Map. In that of 1809 it was more correctly entitled the "Lewwater," and so the stream was called as I can recollect from childhood. But the term "water" was a reduplication, I take it, and that Lew or Lugh meant originally Water, and was applied like the Icelandic *vatn* either to water itself or to standing water, as Ulleswater and Haweswater.

The lake that occupied the Lew Trenchard Valley was three miles long, and its banks throughout are in almost all parts distinctly marked. Not only so, but there is an immediate change of soil between that of the banks and that of the extinct lake-bed. The latter consists of peat and gravel to a depth of nine to ten feet, resting on a stiff

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clay which, if not glacial, has been brought down by a flood from the North and contains rolled stones. This flood has left belts running East and West on the hill-sides to the North, and has formed a thick deposit in the bed of the valley.

In the peat and gravel of the old lake have been found large trees of Spanish chestnut turned black, also great numbers of hazel nuts cracked by the teeth of squirrels.

The level of the lake was 350 feet above the sea. It extended from above Foxcombe to somewhere about where now stands Coryton Station on the G.W.R. Then its waters decanted into the Lyd at right angles.

Whether the stream was there arrested by a bank of rubble thrown up by the Lyd or by a beaver-dam it is now impossible to say, as the ground there has been so altered that its contours are lost.

The Lew Manor Mill was built just below the ancient bank, and the pit of the waterwheel marks the fall from the bank to the dried-up lake-bed. On rebuilding the mill in 1913 it was found that the house of the miller rested on an artificial foundation of rubble and slate, thrown in upon the peat.

At Lew Mill on the old bank stands a prehistoric menhir, but whether in its original site, or was brought there from elsewhere, it is not possible to state. It was thrown down by my grandfather and buried because the farmers brought their cows to rub against it, with the idea that this increased their yield of milk. I raised and replanted it.

When some cottages were being built at Foxcombe under the old bank by Mr. William Palmer of Foxcombe, he told me that in digging the foundations under two feet of ordinary soil that had come down from the bank he came on a mass of sand so fine that—to use his own words—it needed no screening, and was so abundant that a whole village might have been built with the supply for mortar.

Moreover, when a leat was cut or recut here, many black chestnut trees were found as if fallen from the banks into the lake. They were of great size and age, and lay at a depth of ten feet. The lake had several bights as one running up to Beechcombe, and another up the Coryton Valley from the old toll-gate.

It has generally been asserted that the sweet chestnut was introduced by the Romans, but this is by no means

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certain. Anyhow the lake and parish obtained their designation from the Celts who are supposed to have occupied Britain some thousand years before the Christian era.

The dam may have been constructed by the beaver (*Castor fiber*) which is distinct from the *Castor Canadensis*, the American species. The British sort, according to Pennant, was found in certain Welsh rivers as late as the twelfth century. It has given its name to Beverley, Beveridge, and Beaverbrook. In Scandinavia the last known specimen was killed in 1844. It is not possible to feel confident that the lake had its dam formed by beavers till some of its incisor teeth have been found. These are practically indestructible, and possibly unique in composition, shape, and appearance. They may be short, or of great length like tusks. The enamel is extremely hard and of an orange colour, the teeth sharp and chisel-shaped, ridged at the cutting edge of the chisel. All the other bones and teeth would probably have disappeared.

The American beaver plants stakes of alder vertically in the river-bed and lays above them logs of oak or pine, cut to lengths of two feet. The alder takes root, and it is just possible that the presence of alder in lines at right angles to the course of the stream, near Coryton Station, may remain as relics of an old beaver dam.

The creature is remarkably clever. It opens escape passages for the water at the top of the dam so as to prevent the torrent tearing its way through the artificial barricade. There are strong indications in the Sydenham Valley of the Lyd of there having been lakes in it as well at one time, but I have not traced the banks on the map, nor have I examined the course of the North Lew River to discover the site of its lake.

It has occurred to me repeatedly that probably there were palafite dwellings on the Lew Lake, but there are no indications on the surface to lead one to make excavations in search of them.

There are other silted-up lake-beds in the county, notably Boveyheathfield, that deserve to be investigated and their banks traced.

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AN ARMADA RELIC.

BY EDWARD WINDEATT, J.P., C.A.

(Read at Totnes, 21st July, 1920.)

SOME few years since I was fortunate enough to obtain a very interesting Armada relic. It was dug up about fifty years ago out of the sand near Hope Cove, Salcombe, and there is a print of it from a photograph on the opposite page.

It is of teak, 19¼ inches high, 10 inches broad, and 2½ inches thick, is rounded at the top and is bound round the edge or thickness with a band of brass similar to ship's brass. After being dug up it remained in a cellar for many years and then I obtained it. On it is carved a man's head, and it was said to be a representation of St. Peter and to have come from the wreck of one of the hospital ships of the Spanish Armada which ran on the rocks in Hope Cove, November, 1588.

"Notes and Gleanings, Devon and Cornwall, 1888," contained articles entitled "Records of the Armada in Devon," and as a sequel to those articles printed a communication obtained from the late Mr. Robert Dymond, F.S.A., of Exeter, being a letter from Mr. George Cary, deputy-lieutenant for Devon, from his seat at Cockington, to the Lords of the Privy Council, which letter is preserved at the Record Office. The letter gives an account of the wreck upon the rocks near Hope Cove of one of the vessels of the Armada which came ashore in the November gales of 1588.

It was one of the two hospital ships attached to the Spanish Armada Fleet, and was laden with drugs and medical stores, and a ship of considerable burden for those days, about 500 tons. On leaving Spain she had 30 mariners, 100 soldiers, and 50 persons attached to the hospital on board. She was named *Peter the Great*, and

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must have gone right up to the north of Scotland and back through the seas on the west of Great Britain into the English Channel, going on the rocks at Hope Cove, where many a good vessel has come to an untimely end.

Mr. Cary's letter to the Council gives a very interesting account of the news reaching him when at Plymouth and of his going to the scene of the wreck, that the hull was full of water and it shortly after broke up, and that the inhabitants of the villages near had secured all the plate and treasure, and that the drugs and "potecary stuff" of the value of 6000 ducats were nearly all spoiled by the sea water, the ordnance, however, was saved. The crew were secured as prisoners; some were sent to Kingsbridge, the apothecary and surgeon taken charge of by Mr. Cary himself at Cockington, others being sent to Sir William Courtenay at Ilton Castle.

At first it was proposed to kill the prisoners, but that was not carried out.

Anthony Ashley, Clerk of the Council, came down to Ilton Castle and took charge of the prisoners, and on 12th November made a report to the Council, and in it writes of the prisoners: "x or xii of the best sorte are placed in a toune called Kingsbridge, where order is taken for provision of their wants, and accompt kept of their expense. The rest until your Lpps further pleasure knowen are remaining together in one house whither they were first committed, where they are safe kept, and provided of necessarie food."

In his letter he adds:

"By late examinations taken of the Spaniardes, I find that certain besar stones and other simples was purloyned out of the shippe, of which besar stones I hope to recover the most of them."

Sir George Cary's letter to the Council was dated 5 November, 1588, and the report of Mr. Ashley only a week after, so it would appear that he had notice of the wreck before the receipt of Mr. Cary's letter. Mr. Dymond added a note as to Sir George Cary.

"This gentleman was an ancestor of the Cary family of Torre Abbey, Torquay, and occupied a conspicuous place in the brilliant Court of his kinswoman Queen Elizabeth. He had already done the State good service in the measures taken for the defence of the coast at Dover, as well as in his own County, and in later years was knighted and

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AN ARMADA RELIC.

AN ARMADA RELIC.—*To face p.* 157

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became successively Lord Treasurer and Lord Deputy or Viceroy of Ireland."

As to the relic, soon after I obtained it, it was suggested to me that as it was teak it could not be a relic of the Armada, as teak was not imported into Spain from India till after 1588.

It appears, however, that a kind of teak very similar to the Indian teak was produced in the Philippines and it was the particular industry of the Spanish monks to carve images of the saints in those islands. Philip II made Manilla the base of his Pacific Fleet about 1566, or more than twenty years before the despatch of the Armada, so that the fact of the figure being carved out of teak is really in favour of its having been connected with the Armada.

As to its representing St. Peter that idea may have arisen from the vessel being called the *St. Peter*. It does not appear to be a representation of St. Peter the Apostle, but I understand there are no less than four other St. Peters venerated by the Roman Church. St. Peter Alcantura was a Spaniard who is said to have flourished from 1499 to 1562.

Teak is preserved for a very long time if kept moist, and buried in the sand of the seashore for even between two and three hundred years it would be so preserved.

I am not aware whether any other portion of the wreck has ever come to light in recent years and been preserved in the neighbourhood.

This relic may represent the patron saint of the hospital ship or one of them.

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THE OLD DEVON FARM-HOUSE.

PART I.

Its Exterior Aspect and General Construction.

BY CHARLES H. LAYCOCK.

(Read at Totnes, 21st July, 1920.)

In these days of rapid changes and improvements, of universal education, and of ever-increasing facilities in the means of transport and communication, in even the most remote country districts the old order is rapidly changing and giving place to the new, and all things old are being ruthlessly swept away, and are disappearing one after another.

Although at the present time a considerable number of old farm-houses are still standing in Devon, much (at least as regards their outward appearance) as they stood from one to four or even five hundred years ago, yet in every year that passes one sees a marked decrease in their number, either from accident or by design. For on the one hand, owing to the dryness of their thatched roofs, their cob-walls, and their well-seasoned and often worm-eaten timber-work, they fall an all too easy prey to the demon of fire. While, on the other hand, many are yearly being condemned by the Medical Officers of Health, and rightly so, as "no longer fit for human habitation," owing to the wilful neglect in some cases, and the inability through lack of means in others, of their owners to keep them in habitable repair.

Occasionally the ancient homestead is repaired, or rather patched up; for the new work is usually entirely out of keeping with the old. And so we see in almost every village in the county a number of hideous hybrids, such as a cob-walled house with a slated or galvanized-iron roof,

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or a thatched roof over walls faced with cement blocks in imitation of stone-work, with glazed bricks, match-boarding, or some equally incongruous modern creation.

But as a general rule the old structure is entirely pulled down, and replaced by a modern farm-house built of stone or brick, according to the district, with a slated or tiled roof, most commonly the former. Moreover, the new structure is often built on a more advantageous site, from a modern point of view, in regard to drainage, water supply, and other conveniences, than that on which the old house stood. While in not a few cases no new house has been built at all, because there has been a growing tendency during the last quarter of a century or so for the larger farms to swallow up the smaller ones. I know many instances where one farmer now occupies land which once belonged to two, or even three, separate farms. And the smaller farm-houses have either been converted into labourers' cottages, or (which is far more often the case) have been pulled down, and new cottages built.

Whilst, therefore, an appreciable number of genuine old farm-houses still remain in the county, it would seem not out of place to give a short description of their structure and general aspect, with a few illustrations if possible, before they have all been "improved away," and their very shape and form have become matters of conjecture only, like the original appearance of the hut circles on Dartmoor, and other prehistoric remains.

This I hope to do in Part I. of my paper. While in Part II. I propose to deal with the interior arrangements, furniture, utensils, and general domestic economy of the farm-house.

Seeing that Mr. R. Pearse Chope[1] has dealt so fully and thoroughly with most of the *out-del*[2] work of the farm, both the field-work (ploughing, sowing, reaping, etc.) and that carried on within the *court* or *barton* (thrashing, winnowing, tending of stock, etc.), together with the buildings in which these various operations are performed,

[1] See "Some Old Farm Implements and Operations," *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, 1918, Vol. L., pp. 268–92.

[2] All dialect words and local terms are written in italics; and, seeing that so many footnotes would have been required in order to explain adequately many of these terms, I have included them all in a glossary, which will be found at the end of this paper, following the Appendix. And to this the reader is referred for a full explanation of any term not fully explained in the text.

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I intend to confine myself to a description of the farm-house itself and its immediate precincts, and shall only refer to the out-buildings in so far as they bear upon the exterior aspect of, or the work carried on within, the dwelling-house.

Before proceeding to describe the farm-house as it exists to-day, however, I propose to trace briefly the probable origin and growth of the farmstead generally. And also to notice the system of tenure on which farms were held in Devon up to quite recent times.

First, as to its origin. This takes us back to very early days. The Anglo-Saxon invaders, being ruthless destroyers, made a fresh settlement of the land. We have this clearly shown in the dwelling-place names being Saxon in an overwhelming majority, while the names of natural features, such as mountains, hills, rivers, etc., are Celtic or British.

The new-comers chose for themselves the site for their steading with a view to agricultural pursuits, and obviously the "home" for the dwelling was first to be built. This became known from the dweller as his *ham* (i.e. home), or, with reference to the enclosure itself, as his *tun* or *ton* (i.e. town), or his *stock* (i.e. place of defence), his *worthy* (enclosure by his house, courtyard), and so on.

The space between the dwelling-house and the cattle-sheds and other hovels conveniently near would naturally form the standing-place for cattle; and so the farm-yard or *court* (as it is usually termed in Devon) came into being, bars and gates being required to keep the beasts from straying into the forest or open moorland.

Through the gates the dwellers passed to visit the neighbouring settlers, and thus the first tracks were formed, passing in many instances (which remain to this day) through the farm-steads, a gate being placed across the track at either side.

As land was tilled and crofts adjoining the farm were enclosed, by raising banks and bounds on either side of the bridle-track, the gates were set farther along, to the extreme end of the enclosures, to where the open land was reached. So farm land grew, though much of the country was open for depasturing, till farm gradually joined farm in those districts favourable to tillage. The "field" (cp. Du. *Veldt*) was the term used originally for the open country as distinguished from that brought into cultivation.

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The map of a purely Anglo-Saxon district shows the settlements (now villages) with short roads radiating to other settlements near by. The farmstead was the undoubted original of each Anglo-Saxon village.

Now Devon, having in it tracts of very fertile soil, and at the same time far larger expanses of useless or undesirable country, from an agricultural point of view, would naturally be most unequally settled. And the difficult nature of the hilly parts would favour the isolation of the Anglo-Saxon settlers, who, by the time they had taken possession of the south-west, had become Christianised, and more reasonably inclined toward the British, with whom they settled down more or less peaceably and even inter-married. So that it is more than likely that British customs, practices, traditions, and (to a limited extent) language, passed into Anglo-Saxon life, in this county, in those pursuits which of all are the least changeful —the agricultural.[1]

The wide alluvial plains of the east side of England and the Midlands allowed of settlements more after the manner of those whence the invaders came. The hilly west-country, on the other hand, tending to the formation of smaller and more irregular enclosures; this being particularly the case in stony districts where scattered rocks encumbered the ground, as on Dartmoor and its borders.

It has been usual to regard the land of England as entirely unenclosed up to a few generations back. This was certainly the case with moorland, waste ground, or chalk downs. But of necessity tilled land must have been bounded from the earliest times.

Now, as to the system of tenure on which farms were held, at any rate from mediæval times (if not earlier) until quite recently: A few of the owners of farms and agricultural land were undoubtedly also their occupiers, but in the larger majority of cases they let off their land and farms on a system of tenure known as the Life-hold System.[2]

[1] It is to be noted, for instance, that the pronunciation of *Metheglin* is after the Celtic manner, accenting the penultimate, and not after the Saxon.

[2] See Appendix I. As many of the ancient customs and practices connected with farms and farm-life in Devon are now obsolete, it seems desirable that some record should be made of their methods. As this would unduly break the continuity of the general text of my paper, I have added an appendix, in which I have endeavoured to give a brief, though I trust a clear, description of these practices, which are in whole, or in part, peculiar to Devon, or at least to the west-country, under their several headings.

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I am aware, of course, that there are within the county, as elsewhere, a considerable number of ancient manor-houses and monastic buildings, which now for many generations past have been converted into farm-houses, owing to the impoverishment of their former owners, from various causes, and their consequent inability to keep them up in their former state. But these, though of the utmost interest to the historian, the antiquarian, the topographist and the archæologist, I do not propose to dwell upon further, because they were not originally intended for farm-houses. Their size is frequently out of all proportion to the amount of land which now goes with them ; while not unfrequently only one-half, or less, of the original building is occupied, the remaining portion being allowed to fall into ruin, or else being converted into barns and other out-buildings. These buildings must not, of course, be confounded with the manor-farm and the church or glebe-farm, that is the home farm of some particular manor or church, which were never intended for any other purpose than that of farm-houses.

Now the modern farm-house in any particular district is, like the modern villa, built after a more or less fixed model, consequently there is a disagreeable regularity and monotony of design, entirely absent from the older buildings, which were erected at a time when every man was more or less his own architect, and built his house according to his own pleasure.

There are few very large farms in Devon, probably none that would compare with the size of the really big farms in the grain-growing and large dairy-farming districts of the northern, midland, and eastern counties of England. For Devon is primarily a cattle-breeding and stock-raising county. Few farmers in Devon grow more corn than they require for consumption on their own farms, and some not even that, e.g. on Dartmoor, where the soil is altogether too light and the climate too moist. While dairy farms, though numerous in certain districts within the county, are for the most part of the small rather than the large class.

Two distinct types of farm-house must, however, be noted : (1) The large farm (or what would be considered large in Devon) or *barton*, frequently (though by no means always) farmed by its owner himself, or by a *hind* immediately under his direction. (2) The medium-sized and

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small farm (the latter often little better than a labourer's cottage). These are usually occupied by tenant farmers ;[1] and in many districts the greater number of the farms are owned by one large landowner, who has either inherited them or bought them up as the old life-leases fell in.

In the olden days the large landowners were usually the squires or lords of the manor, sometimes also the parsons, of the parishes in which they held their land, and were for the greater part of their time in residence in their own manor-houses, or parsonages. But of late years much land, including of course many farms, has been bought up by men who have made large fortunes in trade, whose principal residence is in London or some other part of the country, and who consequently spend a very small portion of their time on their newly acquired estates, leaving the management of them almost entirely in the hands of local agents. Though there are some exceptions of course.

It need hardly be said that, as a general rule, when the landowner lives on the spot, his farms are in every way in a more prosperous condition, his land better tilled, and his farm-houses and cottages kept in better repair than when left entirely to the supervision of agents, whose main object is to gain the good-will of their employers by exacting as high a rent as possible from their tenants, and at the same time spending as little as possible on necessary repairs and improvements.

When the landowner himself lives on his estate, he naturally takes a pride in keeping his land well tilled and his farms and cottages in decent repair. He frequently also takes a personal interest in the comfort and well-being of his tenants, who are all well-known to him, and whose families have in many cases been tenants, and in former days life lease-holders, of his own family for generations.

I propose to give a short description of one of the larger

[1] This condition of affairs has been considerably altered since the great European War of 1914–18. For many of the old landed proprietors have become much impoverished owing to the burden of heavy taxation, and have in consequence sold much of their land, rightly giving their own tenant-farmers the first refusal to purchase the farms which they occupied. Of which offer a considerable number of them were not slow to avail themselves. For, owing to the very substantial increase in the selling price of stock and farm produce, many farmers have found themselves in a position to purchase their own farms, even without borrowing, who could not have done so before the war. Consequently we now find a very much larger number of the smaller farms occupied by their owners than was the case prior to 1914.

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class of farm-house, or *barton* as it is usually termed in Devon; which includes all that is to be found in the smaller class, and a good deal more in addition.

First, as to its approach. Seeing that most of the present-day high-roads have been made long after the majority of the farm-houses were built, it is not surprising to find that very few of them can be approached directly from the high-road. Indeed most of them stand some considerable distance from it, and can only be approached by narrow and often very rough lanes; the typical "Devonshire lanes" of nineteenth and twentieth-century poets and prose-writers, but which were originally in many cases the old main-roads, indeed the only roads, within the county.

Now these roads served their purpose well enough when all transport was done by means of pack-horses,[1] but in these days of wheeled carts and waggons, not to mention the ever-increasing steam and motor traffic, they seem ridiculously narrow, and are indeed most awkward and dangerous.

The typical large Devon farm-house is usually approached from the narrow lane just described through a permanent grass field, known as the *homer-field*, or home-meadow, through which sometimes a rough road for vehicles has been made, but more often than not merely a more or less permanent track has been cut in the grass by the constantly passing carts (see Plate I.). At the further end of this meadow stands the farm-house itself within its own grounds, which are fenced around by fairly high walls of stone or cob, according to the district; while the farm-*court* with its various buildings, known collectively as the *courtledge*, lies adjacent to, and usually in line with, the dwelling-house, on either the right or left side of it. The *court* is entered from the meadow by a large gate or waggon-way, quite separate from that leading to the house. It is usually in the form of a large quadrangle, one side being taken up entirely by the long barn, the other farm-buildings

[1] It should be borne in mind that right up to the commencement of the nineteenth century, and even later, there was very little wheel-traffic of any kind in Devon, except in the neighbourhood of the large towns, and even there it was very limited. See Marshall, *Rural Economy of West of Eng.*, 1796.

While even so late as 1829 (not yet a hundred years ago !), there was hardly a wheeled cart to be found anywhere on Dartmoor. See Moore, *Hist. of Devon*, 1829.

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PLATE I.



WOODLANDS, BRIDFORD.

Showing approach by rough track through *Homer* Field.

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being ranged around the three remaining sides, these consist of the stables, *shippens*, *pigs'-lewzes*, various chambers for the storing of roots (which have been taken in from the *caves* in the fields, and stored in readiness for being sliced and given to the bullocks, etc.), such as the *turmet-'ouze* or *mangel-'ouze*, etc. While one side will almost certainly be devoted to the shelter of the various carts, wains, and waggons, under a long open shed known as the *cart-linhay* or *waggon-linhay*. The other larger implements, ploughs, *drags*, harrows, *scuffles*, drills, mowing and reaping-machines, hay-rakes, *tedders*, etc., being housed in another linhay outside the farm *court* proper. In the centre of the *court* is usually a large pit into which the dung from the stables and *shippens* is thrown, and allowed to rot for some months, to provide rich dressing for the land.

There are usually at least three entrances to the *court*, the large gate from the home-meadow already described, a small one leading from the inner court or *backlet* immediately behind the house, and a third leading out into another meadow. Besides the buildings already mentioned will be found the *round-house*[1] or machine-house, adjacent to the barn but with a separate thatched-roof, containing the gear worked by one or more horses, originally for turning the cider-mill only, but of later years used also to work the thrashing-machine, *wimbin'*-machine, chaff-cutter, turnip-cutter, etc., when these operations ceased to be performed by hand. The *round-house* itself is frequently circular in form, but by no means always so. It is so named, not from its exterior form, but from the fact that the horses in working the gear walk round and round; the driving apparatus consisting of four or more wooden poles attached at right-angles to one massive upright, which turns round in sockets and is connected by means of cog-wheels or cog-wheel gearing to a pulley-wheel to which a belt is attached connecting it with whatever machine it is required to drive. The *round-house* and gear is still used on a few farms, but has been largely superseded by oil and petrol-driven engines.

Where cider-making and home brewing are carried on, there will also be found the *Pound-house* for the former and the *Brew-house* for the latter, which will be described more fully when we come to deal with these operations in Part II.

The *fowl-house* is usually merely a wooden structure for the fowls to roost in, they have the run of the farm-*court*,

[1] See Plate V.

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indeed the only place from which they are debarred is the kitchen-garden. The *culver-house*, if there is one, is usually round, shaped something like the *round-house*, only having a small turret with holes for the pigeons to fly in and out of, and surmounted by a weather-cock. It is usually found in one corner of the front garden. But *culver-houses* are not very common in Devon, their place being taken by rows of pigeon-holes in one of the cob-walls.

There is a separate enclosure for the ricks, known as the rick- or *mow-barton*, also called *mowhay* (pronounced *moo'y*)

For the supply of water for drinking and washing purposes almost every farm-house will be found to have a well (pronounced *weel* in Devon) of some form attached to it. When the farm is situated close to a river or constantly running stream, a well has not unfrequently been formed by diverting water from the stream into a specially constructed tank or standing pool of considerable depth, built up of stone, and in later times of cement, placed at a short distance from the stream, being covered in on two sides and the top with stone slabs, so as to keep the water clean and cool for drinking purposes, the water being obtained by dipping with a hand-bucket or dipper; water for washing purposes being taken directly from the stream.

But when there is no natural stream close at hand, it has been necessary to find water elsewhere. This was usually done by divining, or, as we term it, *dowsing* (pronounced *douzin*). It not unfrequently happened that the *dowser* was unable to find water very near to the spot chosen as most convenient for the dwelling-house, consequently we often find the well situated some distance from it. When the spring of water was only a few feet below the surface of the ground, a constant supply was obtained by digging a well to a depth of six or eight feet only, the water rising almost to the ground level, and being dipped out by hand, as in the case of the small well by the stream just described, or by a bucket let down by means of a short line and crook. These wells are usually entirely covered in, with a small door for entrance, and are often built up of dry masonry, even the roof being of the same construction.[1] They form a pleasing and picturesque accessory to the old farm-house and out-buildings.

[1] Mr. R. P. Chope informs me he has a well of this description on a farm of his in North Devon, with a date-stone 1657. This well is figured in Plate VI, the block having been kindly lent to me by Mr. R. Pearse Chope.

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When, however, it was necessary to dig down some twenty or thirty feet before water could be reached, then some mechanical appliance was required in order to bring up the water. To effect this two systems were adopted, both of considerable antiquity. The older system being that of the draw-well, that is a windlass or winch (termed in Devon *wink*), a large wooden or iron cylinder or roller around which was wound a chain or rope with crook, to which a bucket was attached, which could be let down and drawn up by means of an iron crank-handle at one end of the roller. The well itself was usually circular, occasionally rectangular, in form, it was surrounded by a low wall built up some two to three feet from the ground. The *wink* was placed on a wooden frame-work across the top of the well. These wells were usually left open, though sometimes a wooden cover, made in two sections, was placed over them when not in use, to keep the water pure and to keep children and animals from falling in, not such an unfrequent occurrence as might be supposed. The term *wink* is frequently applied to the whole well and not merely to the winch, as it strictly should be.

The other method of drawing water from deep wells was that of the hydraulic pump, which draws up the water by suction through a small leaden pipe let down into the well, the well itself being entirely covered over, the pump alone being visible. At the foot of the pump was usually placed a large granite trough (pronounced *traw*), which was hollowed out of a single block of stone, the pump and *traw* together being known as the *pump-traw* or *plump-traw*, while the well is spoken of as the *pump-pit* or *plump-pit*. The pump itself, which is usually made of iron, though the older pumps had wooden handles, is often enclosed in a small wooden casing as a protection against frost, the handle and spout alone being unprotected. Sometimes it is found entirely enclosed in a separate little building known as a *pump-house* (-'*ouze*). Some farms are found to possess both a well and a *pump-house*, either entirely separate or else connected by means of a pipe from the one to the other.[1] While it is no uncommon thing to find two, three, or even more pumps in different spots on the same farm. When not in a separate *pump-house*, the pump is

[1] Mr. R. P. Chope informs me that on one of his farms the pump is supplied by a pipe from the well, which is at least 100 yards away, though the pump is in this case a modern addition.

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usually to be found in the *back-house* or *slee-house*, which we shall deal with later in Part II.

Another familiar object, which still exists on many farms, is the *uppingstock* (*uppinstock*)—known also in different parts of the county as *hepping-stock*, *lepping-stock* (? leaping), *lifting-stock*, and *lighting-stock* (? alighting)—a small flight of three or four stone steps, usually against a wall, from which horses were mounted. In the old days of the *pillion*, when a farmer's wife or daughter rode behind him on a cushion attached to the saddle, the *uppinstock* was in daily use; even now, the ladies of the household, who still ride side-saddle, if any are to be found, would find it almost impossible to mount unaided without it. There were often two *uppinstocks* to be found on the same farm, one near the front entrance, the other near the back. If the farm-house were enclosed within a garden, the *uppinstock* would be built against the garden wall, but in the case of houses which opened directly on to the road, such as most old country inns and hostelries, it was usually placed against the main wall of the house, near to the main entrance. Sometimes the *uppinstock* stands by itself away from any wall, it has thus the advantage of being able to be used by either side for mounting or dismounting. When mellowed by age, as most of them now are, with the cracks and joints in their masonry overgrown with moss and stonecrop, these old *uppinstocks* are a most picturesque feature, and a pleasing reminder of old country life.

To certain farms, situated near rivers and streams, it was not uncommon to find a mill attached, the farmer being his own miller. A certain number of the old waterwheels still exist, though few, if any, farmers now do their own milling. But the wheel is still made use of to supply the power to work the thrashing-machine, etc., in place of the *round-house* with horse-gear.

In a few cases, where there was no water-power handy, a windmill took the place of the waterwheel; but these do not ever appear to have been so common in Devon as in other parts of the country, and only a very few remain, in a more or less ruined state, at the present time.

To return to the dwelling-house: A small wicket gate leads directly from the home-meadow into the front garden, with its straight path up the centre, formerly paved with flags or cobble-stones, but now usually of gravel or cinders. There are long rectangular flower-

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WEEKE BARTON, BRIDFORD.

Showing front garden, with ornamental trees and shrubs.

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borders on either side, running parallel with the path, edged with box neatly clipped to about one foot from the ground. These flower-borders are about four feet in width, and beyond them on either side is a square grass *plat*, in the centre of which are small beds either round or of some more fantastic design, such as a heart, diamond, star, and not unfrequently a lover's knot, from which latter the name of *flower-nats*, by which they are usually known, is probably derived.

These flower-beds are the pride and joy of the good farmer's wife, and are carefully tended by her loving hands. It is here that we shall find still the old-fashioned flowers beloved by our grandparents, whose quaint local names alone fill one with a delightful sense of homeliness, such as *Polyanthums*, *Butter-and-eggs*, *Racklisses*, *Bliddy-warriors*, *Clove-jilanfers*, *Bunny-rabbits*, *Bloomy-downs*, *Money-in-both-pockets* or *Silks-and-satins*, *Scarlet-lightnin'*, *Bachelor's-buttons*, *Grannie's-nightcaps*, *Duck-bills*, *Snow-on-the-mountains*, and *Golden-dust*, to name just a few of the most familiar.

The garden is, as I said, usually walled in on both sides, being open (that is with a low wall or fence) only in front. And in addition to the flowering plants one is almost certain to find small bushes of box, holly, yew, or other evergreen, closely trimmed and cut into various shapes to represent familiar objects, animate or inanimate, such as peacocks. horses, tables, tops, and the nodding plumes on old-fashioned funeral hearses, to which latter the monkey-puzzle tree (found in most farm-house gardens) also bears a strong resemblance. Plate II. gives a fairly good idea of this topiary work.

The front of the house is covered with hardy creepers of various sort, such as ivy, Virginian-creeper, Wistaria, *Summer-rose*, *Jessamy*, *Quincy*, etc. While the massive *stwonen* porch is covered on one side with Honeysuckle and on the other with the old-fashioned Monthly Rose, than which is no rose more sweet.

At the back of the house is a small inner court, known as the *backlet*, and a small gate leading out of this will bring us into the kitchen-garden, which is also walled all round. And where the walls are of *cob*, they have a covering of thatch on the top, which serves not only to protect the walls from damp but also affords shelter and protection from frost to the fruit-trees trained against it, as the

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thatch projects one foot or more from the top of the wall.

In one corner of the kitchen-garden the good *Dame*[1] grows her choice *'arbs* : Sage, Mint, Thyme, Rue, Marjoram *Bame*, Penny-royal for making *Organ-tay*, Lavender, Rosemary, *Bwoys'love*, and Bergamot. While near by will be found her row of *bee-butts*, each in a small dome-shaped recess, known as a *bee-hole*, which are hollowed out of the cob-wall, its thickness admitting of this. This protects the *bee-butts* (which are the old-fashioned straw *skeps*) from wind and rain. Each *skep* stands on its own pedestal, which is in the form of a toadstool ; and where are no *bee-holes*, the skeps are protected from rough weather by having an inverted sheaf of straw, known as a *hat*, placed over them.

The rest of the kitchen-garden is the farmer's own special province. Whatever else he may or may not do with his own hands on the farm, he is almost certain to till his own bit of *gearden* ground, in which all the vegetables for his and his family's own consumption are grown.

Just beyond the garden lies the *orchet*, which, with its mass of pink and white *apple-blooth* in spring, and its rosy-red fruit in autumn, adds so much to the beauty of the country-side.

Having now described the immediate precincts of the farm-house, we will turn to the house itself : Though the general plan of the Devon farm-house is much the same throughout the county, the style of building varies considerably, no two houses being exactly alike (which feature applies to most buildings, whether in towns or in the country, prior to the nineteenth century). As one might naturally have expected, the technical niceties and refinements of the various styles which prevailed at different periods in the history of our country, affected the country builders but little in comparison with those in the towns. Still they could not help being influenced to a certain extent by them. Thus we find in these old farm-houses rough, though none the less picturesque, examples of the various styles in vogue from about the fourteenth to the nineteenth centuries.

[1] In olden days the farmer's wife was always styled *Dame*, not only by her servants, but also by her husband, while she addressed him as *Farmer*. Just as now he usually refers to her as the *Missus*, and she to him as Maister.

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Not unfrequently these buildings bear a date, inscribed on one of the stones, usually to be found over the porch or front entrance, sometimes over one of the windows, or on a stone in the projecting chimney-stack. It is unsafe, however, to place too great reliance on these dates as being truly indicative of the year in which the house was originally built. In many cases the house, or the greater part of it, is far older (sometimes a couple of centuries) than the date it bears. For these dates have been added when the house has been renovated or enlarged at some later period. I know of one undoubted fifteenth-, possibly even fourteenth-century farm-house, to which a Jacobean porch has evidently been added bearing the date 1685, but the main part of the building is at least two centuries earlier. On the other hand, a goodly number of dated farm-houses are much more modern than the dates they bear. This is accounted for by the fact that, when the old house, having been burnt down or allowed to fall more or less into ruins, was rebuilt, the old stones were generally made use of in building the new structure. And the stone bearing the date was again given a place of honour over the entrance door, not in all probability with any thought of deceiving the public as to the true date of the new structure, but merely from a sentimental desire to retain that which would serve as a guarantee for the antiquity of the original building as an ancient farm-stead.

But even apart from these dated buildings, it is impossible from the style of the building alone even approximately to fix a date for a farm-house, as one may in the case of buildings in towns. For later styles had often been in vogue for many years in the towns before they exercised any influence whatever on the country builders. This is not surprising when one reflects upon the very limited means of transport and communication between London and other large towns and the country districts prior to the nineteenth century. And particularly does this apply to the west-country, where most of the roads were mere pack-horse tracks. In addition to which one must take into account the innate conservatism of the country folk and their extreme distaste for any departure from the customs and practices of their forefathers. "Wat was güde 'nuff vor they be güde 'nuff vor we!" has always been their dictum.

Consequently we find them still holding to a style in

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their buildings which had gone out of fashion in London and other big towns at least half a century earlier. For instance, the well-known Tudor and Jacobean styles (which practically merged into one another in the case of farm-houses), with massive stone porch and gabled roof, which had been discarded in the towns before the close of the seventeenth century, at any rate for mansions and public buildings, in favour of the pseudo-classical style of Sir Christopher Wren and his school, we find still lingering in the country nearly a hundred years later. While the plain square Georgian style did not come into general vogue, in Devon at any rate, until about 1800, and continued till 1860 or later.

As, however the Tudor-Jacobean style is the most typical, as well as the most picturesque, of the old Devon farm-house, I shall take this as my example for illustration.

Unfortunately the old farm-house in this style with which I was personally best acquainted has long since been pulled down, and none of the illustrations I am able to give contain all the features I wish to describe. Still they give a fair idea of certain types of old Devon farm-houses still standing.

(And here I should like to acknowledge my indebtedness to Messrs. Whitton and Laing, Exeter, for their kind loan of the blocks for these illustrations, also to the owners of the farms for their kind permission to reproduce them.)

The material with which the old farm-houses were built varied according to the district. On Dartmoor, for instance, where granite is easily obtained, and where the soil (a mixture of peat and granite-detritus) is quite unsuitable for making *cob*, the farm-houses were invariably built entirely of granite, the stone being only very roughly faced, unpointed, and rarely plastered. Sometimes the buildings were whitened over, but as a rule the stone was left bare. While most of the *in-country* farms, wherever the soil was suitable, were built of *cob*,[1] a mixture of loam and straw, in general use in the west-country for building, not only farm-houses, cottages, walls, and out-buildings, but even good-sized town residences, up to the middle of the nineteenth century. Most of the farm-houses and town houses were stuccoed and whitened or coloured, but many of the

[1] As the practice of *cob-walling* has been discontinued for some years, and is only remembered by the older generation, a short description of the process will be found in the Appendix II.

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FARLEY FARM, CHUDLEIGH.

Showing typical Devon farmhouse porch, with porch-room.

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smaller cottages were left unplastered, and often unwhitened.

The walls of these old *cob* houses vary considerably in thickness, from 2 ft. to as much as 4 ft. 6 in., according to the age of the building. As a rule, the thicker the walls, the older the building. They are rarely less than 2 ft. 6 in., while the average thickness would be about 3 ft.

This thickness of the older cob-walls made it possible for deep recesses to be cut in them, often 2 ft. or more in depth, without in any way weakening the structure. Sometimes the *bee-holes*, already described, are found in one of the main walls of the house when there is no *cob*-wall in the garden. While close under the *auvis*, over which the thatch projects to a considerable distance, will be found in a row, sometimes in two rows, several small rectangular or dome-shaped holes for pigeons or doves, which take the place of the well-known and picturesque stone *culver-house* or wooden dove-cote fixed in the fork of a tree or on a separate stand, these latter being seldom seen in Devon.

The windows of these old farm-houses seem ridiculously small, according to modern ideas, for the size of the rooms. They are deeply splayed in the walls, the latter projecting 1 ft. or more on the outer, and 2 or even 3 ft. on the inner side of the window. In the larger farm-houses there are often two windows to each room. Occasionally one of these will be in the form of a rectangular or semicircular bay, but as a general rule all the windows are flat and do not project beyond the main walls of the house. The number of *lights* in each window varies from two to four or even five, three being perhaps the most usual number. The lights are latticed, each light being composed of a number of small square or diamond-shaped panes of glass, termed *quarrels*, fixed in lead-work, while the outer frame of each light is usually of iron. The whole window is set in a massive frame of stone (in the case of a stone building) or of oak (in the case of a cob building) carved or moulded, and each light is divided from the next by a heavy mullion of the same material as the window-frame (i.e. stone or oak), also carved or moulded. As a rule one or two of the lights are made to open, casement-wise, but in some of the smaller farms and cottages it is by no means uncommon to find the windows have been fixed in and cannot be opened at all. For fresh air in those days was evidently

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not considered so essential to health as it is now. However, as there were rarely less than three doors to each room in addition to the large open chimney, the need of ventilation from the windows was not felt in the same degree as it would be in a modern house.

Unfortunately a large number of these picturesque old windows have perished, and have been replaced by ugly modern casement windows with wooden framing, which look hideously out of place against the ancient mullions. While more often than not the mullions themselves have been removed, and still more incongruous sash window-frames put in their place. Only in fairness one must add that what they have lost in picturesqueness they have gained in light. It will be seen that in all the four illustrations the old windows have been replaced by modern casements.

The windows of the upper rooms were similar to those of the lower, only smaller, and were frequently built out from the roof dormer-fashion, in which case they were known as *chicket-windows*.

It is rare to find a farm-house in Devon of more than two storeys, though a few of the larger structures, especially those built in old Georgian and early Victorian days, have a third storey, but these rooms are rarely more than attics or garrets. In many two-storeyed houses, though, the space between the ceilings of the upper storey and the roof is used for storage purposes, this space being known as the *cock-loft*, or *cock-lart*.

The chimneys of these old farm-houses are almost invariably built of stone, or of brick in districts where stone was not easily procurable. They are pointed, and sometimes plastered over, but more usually left unplastered. When built against an outside wall, they project at least 2 ft. from the wall. They strike one as very large and massive in comparison with the chimney-stacks of modern buildings. They are usually square or rectangular in form (as in Plate II.). But in West Somerset in the district of Porlock and Minehead, that part of the chimney-stack which appears above the roof, known as the *tun*, is almost invariably built in a cylindrical form, which is worthy of notice. Another remarkable feature in this same district is the old stone or brick ovens, which are built out at one side of the base of the chimney-stack, having a distinct tiled roof of their own, and often a small window consisting of a single pane of glass let into the masonry.

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THE BARTON, ALPHINGTON.

A typical Devon farmhouse of Elizabethan style, in the shape of an E.

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The roof of almost every farm-house, cottage, and out-building in Devon was, up to the middle of the nineteenth century, invariably thatched. Many hundreds still remain so; though a large number have been re-roofed with tiles or slate, and some, *horribile dictu!* with corrugated iron.

The art of thatching,[1] which has completely died out in most parts of the country, is still practised to a very limited extent in these western counties; but only to repair old thatched buildings. No new farm-houses are ever thatched. The work of the thatcher is, however, still in considerable demand by a certain class of people of independent means, who desire to imitate, so far as possible, the old style, and have their houses built accordingly.

Unlike the thatching of ricks, which is usually done by the farmer himself or by one of his labourers, the thatching of houses and buildings is an art in itself, requiring special training and skill. And the *Datcher*, if he was smart at his work, could always earn good wages; while at the present day he can ask almost what he likes, having little or no competition against him.

The last feature to be noticed, before leaving the exterior of the house, is the large wide stone porch, supported either by solid masonry (as in Plates III. and IV.), or by two stout pillars of stone or wood, the sides being left open. Within the porch, on either side as one enters, are wide stone seats, on which the farmer and his friends are wont to sit of a summer evening, smoking their pipes and drinking their cider, while discussing the state of their respective crops and other matters agricultural.

In the later style of farm-house, the "country-Georgian" style, if one may so term it, the porch is rarely carried further than the level of the ceilings of the ground-floor rooms, and is usually a far lighter built structure. But in the earlier Tudor-Jacobean style (as figured in Plates III. and IV.), the porch is invariably carried up some distance above the level of the eaves of the house, having a separate gabled roof and containing a small room over the entrance lobby, known as the *porch-room*; which is sometimes used as a bedroom, but more often as a lumber-room or other storage place.

[1] See Appendix III.

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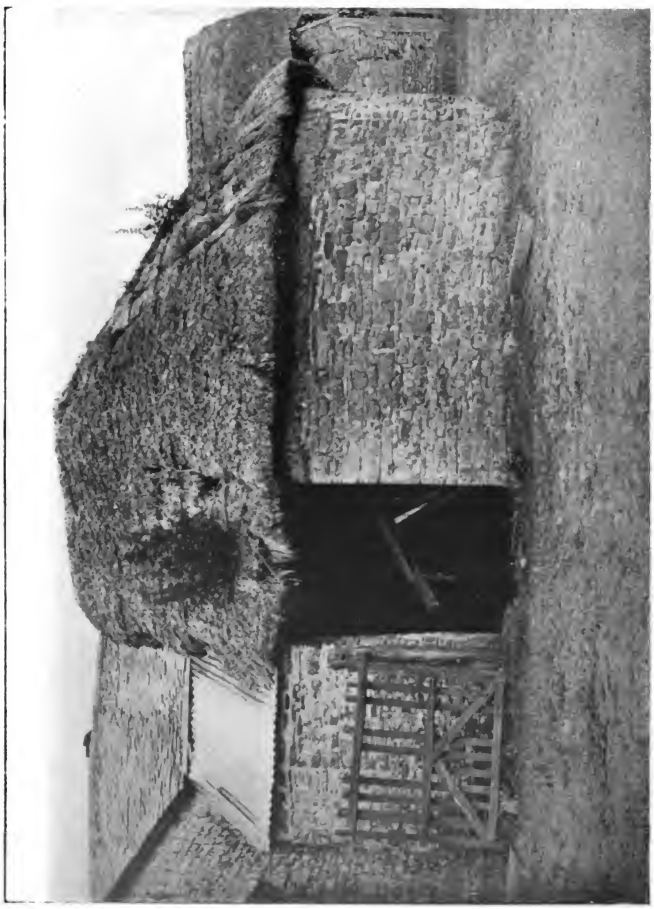
One may often see an old iron or brass sundial affixed to the wall immediately above the stone porch.

The massive *vore-door*, about 6 ft. in height by 5 ft. in width, is usually of stout oak some 2 to 3 in. thick, sometimes two thicknesses of wood are clamped together. The door is studded all over with large iron square or rose-headed nails, and furnished with a heavy iron knocker, often of quaint and fantastic design; bells being quite unknown, except as a modern addition, in farm-houses. The door is hung gate-fashion, i.e. with two large iron crooks and eyes, known as *hangin'-crooks*. The door-frame is usually of the same wood as the door itself, the two side-posts being known as the *durns*, and the cross-piece at the top as the *lintern*. Both the *durns* and *lintern* are as a rule quite 1 ft. in width and nearly that in thickness, being sometimes plain square blocks, but more usually carved or moulded like the window-frames and mullions we have lately noticed. The door-frame is completed by a narrow wooden sill fixed to the ground and also to the base of the *durns* on either side, raised about 2 in. from the ground and placed in front of the door. This was no doubt originally intended for the purpose of keeping out the draught, dust, and dirt, and not improbably snakes, toads, rats, snails, and other vermin from so easily entering the house. For it must be borne in mind that the entrance to these old farm-houses is usually on a level with the ground outside, and occasionally a foot or so below it, so that it was needful to have some form of protection beneath the outer door. This wooden sill is known as the *drexal*, *drashel*, or *druck-stool*.

The *hapse* and staple, by which the door is opened, are of wood, and are on the inner side of the door; the *hapse* (being a simple bar of wood) is lifted from the outside through a small round hole into which the finger is inserted, or sometimes by means of a piece of cord or a leathern shoe-lace passed through a still smaller hole above the *hapse*, to which it is attached. While on the inner side of the door is also fixed a heavy iron bolt which is shot into a large iron staple driven into the *durn* against which the door shuts. I have seen instances in which the bolt consists of a detachable wooden bar passing across the whole width of the door and fitting into a hole in the wall on one side and an iron staple at the other, a simple contrivance, but probably one of the most effective ways of barring the

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PLATE V.



OLD ROUND-HOUSE, OR MACHINE-HOUSE, AT HOLE, IN THE PARISH OF HARTLAND; SHOWING PART OF HORSE-GEAR.

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PLATE VI.



OLD COVERED WELL AT BLEGBERRY, IN THE PARISH OF HARTLAND; DATED 1657. THE INITIALS W.A. ARE THOSE OF WILLIAM ATKIN, THE OWNER AT THAT TIME. NOW IN THE POSSESSION OF MR. R. PEARSE CHOPE.

THE OLD DEVON FARM-HOUSE.—*To face p.* 177.

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door against unlawful intruders.[1] If a lock is found at all on the door, it is one of the large type found on church doors, the key being proportionately large and weighty.

Sometimes there is a half-door, known as the *hatch* or *half-hatch*, immediately in front of the big *vore-door*, which, when the latter is open, serves the double purpose of keeping dogs, fowls, etc., from entering the house and of keeping the small children within doors.

APPENDIX I.

Life-hold System of Tenure.

The system of tenure upon which farms, cottages, and agricultural land, and even much property in towns, was held in Devon up to quite recent times, was that known as the Life-hold System. A system by which each parcel of land, comprising one or more farms, was leased, either privately or at an agricultural auction (called locally a *survey*), by the owner to the highest bidder (the owner having fixed a reserve price) for the period of Three Lives, agreed upon by the owner and tenant.[2] This period, however, was not to exceed the term of ninety-nine years, should any one of the three parties nominated by the tenant survive that period. This, of course, in the case of the original three Lives, was of exceedingly rare occurrence. Though it has been known in a few cases where one of the original nominees (usually the son or grandson of the original tenant) was an infant at the time of his or her nomination (for the law allowed the nomination of infants as well as adults), and succeeded in reaching the ripe age of ninety-nine years, or over. Marshall[3] quotes an instance in which the lessee, at the expiration of the term of ninety-nine years, tendered his lease in person to the descendant of him from whom his own ancestor had received it.

So long as any one of the three Lives nominated by the original tenant survived, the holding was literally the

[1] Mr. R. Pearse Chope informs me that the south door of Hartland Church is fastened in this way, but the bar fits into a hole in the wall at each side, and slides back into the hole on the left.

[2] If a young man, the tenant not unfrequently put his own life as one of the three, still more frequently that of his son.

[3] *Rural Economy of West of Eng.*, 1796, Vol. I., p. 64.

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property of that tenant and his heirs, and the original landowner had no power to interfere in any way, however ill-managed the land or the farms might be, and in whatever state of disrepair the houses might be allowed to fall into. At the death of the last of the three nominees, if no fresh Lives had been put on, the property automatically reverted to the original owner or his descendants, precisely as in the case of the ordinary leasehold system of to-day when the term of years agreed upon has expired.

The whole system was more or less of a gamble, or game of chance. Sometimes within the lifetime of the original tenant, all three of his nominees might pre-decease him, and there are cases on record where no fewer than three whole sets of Lives, i.e. nine persons, have become extinct before the expiration of the original term of ninety-nine years. Thus the landowner and his heirs reaped the benefit of three separate leases of the same estate during that period.

But by far the more usual practice was that of Renewal of Lives. That is to say, the original tenant or his heir had the option of putting in fresh Lives as the preceding ones dropped off, the landowner receiving a "fine," or adequate recompense, for the addition of a fresh Life, or Lives.

Not unfrequently also the practice of Changing a Life was resorted to, when the life of any one or more of the nominees was no longer considered to be a satisfactory one, either by reason of age or infirmity. In this case a fresh Life, almost invariably a younger one, was exchanged for the old one, also on payment of a fine to the landowner, the fine in this case being smaller than that paid on the renewal after the death of an old Life.

When the three Lives were all surviving, the property was said to be "full-stated."

In later times, a more business-like practice arose of insuring one or more of the Lives, so that the element of risk or uncertainty was eliminated.

This Life-hold system of tenure continued in practice down to a quite recent period, well within living memory. It is possible there may still be instances where the Lives, on which certain properties were leased, are not yet all extinct. But I believe the practice of Renewal of Lives is now quite obsolete. While most of the landowners have "bought out" the existing Lives, and now let their farms

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upon the usual system of an annual rent, with or without leases for a term of years.

The Life-hold system was very popular with the farmer; for the land became, in a measure, his own property, and descended to his successors. But on the whole it was decidedly disadvantageous to the landowner, and to the community generally; for if the farmer happened to be poor, negligent, and improvident, the farm was ill-managed, the land impoverished, and the produce deficient. And for these evils there was no remedy, as the landowner had no power to interfere.

APPENDIX II.

COB-WALLING.

THE material called *cob*, which was in general use in Devon and the surrounding counties for building all classes of houses (except large mansions), wherever the soil was suitable, is composed of earth and straw (barley-straw by preference) mixed together with water, like mortar, by being well beaten and trodden. The treading was usually done by men or boys, but occasionally by oxen. The straw was sometimes chopped up, but more usually merely pulled abroad and bruised with the hands. The earth nearest at hand was generally used, but it had to be a good heavy loam or clay-shillet, a light sandy soil being quite unsuitable for making *cob*.

The method of building a *cob* wall is as follows:[1] A good foundation of stone-work is laid, carried usually to about one or two feet, but sometimes as high as five or six feet above the ground level; and the higher the stone-work is carried the better, as it elevates the *cob*-work from the moisture of the ground. Two men were usually employed in building a *cob* wall, the one standing by the heap of mixed earth and straw would lift it on to its place on the top of the stone-work in *clats* or lumps with a *pick* or a *dung-evil;* while the other man, standing on the wall, would arrange it by treading it down into place.

The older method, in use from mediæval times until about

[1] Much of this information is gleaned from an article written by the Rev. W. T. E——(whoever he may have been) in 1832, and published in J. C. Loudon's *Encycl. of Architecture*, 1833, pars. 838–40.

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1820, consisted in simply piling up the *cob*, leaving good edges on either side to be pared off afterwards with a spade, shovel, or *cob-parer*. After the wall was raised to a certain height, it was allowed some days, often weeks, to settle and dry, before more was laid on. The first course, or *rise* as it was generally termed, was about four feet in height, the next not so high, and so every succeeding *rise* was diminished in height as the work advanced. It was usual to pare down the sides of each successive *rise* before another was added to it. The walls built according to this method were very thick, often as much as 4 ft. and rarely less than 3 ft. in thickness, the outer surface being rough and often very uneven and out of the true.

The more modern and improved method of *cob*-walling employed from about 1820 to 1860 is that known as "boxing." In which either two long planks, laid parallel so as to form a bottomless trough, 2 ft. in width, or else a number of smaller wooden moulds, about 3 ft. long by 2 ft. wide by 2 ft. deep, were placed on the wall, side by side. Into these moulds the cob was pitched, the man standing inside the mould treading it down until it was filled, when the same process was repeated with the next mould, the ends of the moulds being made to slide up so as to allow the *cob* in each to unite with that in the next. The moulds were left resting on the wall for twenty-four hours at least, when they were slid up, leaving the cob in a solid mass. It was not, of course, possible to do more than one rise in a day; and the length of time taken in drying depended on the weather. In very dry seasons, it would be fit for another *rise* at the end of twenty-four hours, but as a rule it was left for two or three days to settle. A little rain would not hurt it, but should there come a spell of continued wet weather, the work had to be suspended altogether for the time, and some temporary water-proof covering (often a rough thatching of straw or reed) placed on the top of the unfinished work. For a *cob* wall must never be allowed to get really wet on the top, or the damp will soak into it, causing it to *swag*, and ultimately to crack. The solidity and durability of *cob* walls depends largely upon their not being hurried or allowed to get damp in the process of making them. When the work could be resumed, the moulds were again placed on the top of the last *rise*, and the same process gone through until the desired height of the wall was

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reached, when it was ready for the roof-timbers and thatch to be laid on. The walls built according to this "boxing" method were rarely more than 2 ft. in thickness, and needed little or no paring, as the moulds kept them true.

The walls of *cob* houses were usually plastered on the outside about twelve months after completion, and were then whitened or coloured. But not unfrequently in the case of cottages, and almost invariably in the case of out-buildings and garden walls, the *cob* surface was left unplastered, and was not always even whitened. There is indeed no need to plaster a *cob* wall, provided the stone foundation is sound and the roof water-tight, according to the old saying: "A *cob* wall with a good hat and a good pair of shoes will last for ever." The *cob* in its finished state naturally retains more or less the colour of the earth of which it is composed. Thus in districts where the soil is of a rich red or reddish-brown hue, e.g. around Exeter, Teignmouth, Dawlish, etc., the unplastered and unwhitened *cob*-walled cottages and buildings lend a particularly pleasing and picturesque effect to the general scenery.

The chimneys were rarely, if ever, built of *cob*, but always of granite or other stone, or of brick in districts where stone was not easily procurable. But with regard to the doors, windows, and recesses for cupboards (of which there were always many) in *cob*-walled houses: When the older method of "piling" the *cob* was employed, the *linterns* only of the doors, windows and recesses were put in as the work advanced (allowance being made for their settling), being bedded on cross pieces, the walls being then carried up solid. The respective openings were cut out, and the door and window-frames, etc., inserted after the work was well settled. This practice, no doubt, accounts in a large measure for the varied size and general unevenness of the door and window openings in the older *cob*-wall buildings, hardly any two windows being of the same size even in the same house, and the upper windows being rarely directly over the lower; which features lend to these old buildings a quaint charm of simplicity and homeliness, which the modern-villa, with its machine-made doors and windows, all cut to one exact measurement, utterly lacks. The roof timbers and the beams supporting the joists for the upper-room floors

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were imbedded in the *cob*-work, the ends of these beams being frequently visible from outside, sometimes even projecting 6 in. or more from the wall. The thatch was always brought well over the *auvis*, so as to form a good protection from damp.

The average cost of building a *cob* wall was, up to 1820, about 3s. 6d. per *yard*, i.e. rod or perch, of walling 3 ft. in height by 2 ft. 6 in. in width or thickness.

There has been some talk of reviving the industry of *cob*-making on more modern lines, in view of supplying in some degree, in districts where it is suitable, the crying need for new cottages. A most interesting and instructive paper on this subject was read before this Association last year by Mr. T. J. Joce.[1]

It is certainly the most picturesque of building materials, and anyone who has had the good fortune to live in one, can truly appreciate the comfort—the warmth in winter and the *coolth* in summer—of a *cob*-walled house. And I venture to think most Devonians would welcome a resuscitation of this old, and now almost forgotten, method of building.

APPENDIX III.

THATCHING.

THE material most used in Devon for the thatching of houses and out-buildings is wheat straw, which when used for this purpose is always termed *reed*. It must be unbruised, that is to say, it must not have been passed through a thrashing-machine. An old thatcher tells me that the best *reed* is obtained from wheat reaped in the old-fashioned way by hand, with the sickle or *reap-hook*; as reaping-machines and self-binders tend to a certain extent to bruise the straw, and at the same time longer straw is obtained by hand-reaping, as the machines do not cut it off so close to the ground.

After the wheat has been bound up into sheaves, instead of being made into a rick or *mow* (pronounced *moo*), either thrashed or unthrashed, these sheaves are piled up loose and stored in the barn or some other convenient place of shelter until thoroughly dry. Later on, usually during the

[1] See "Cob Cottages for the Twentieth Century," *Trans. Devon Assoc.*, 1919. Vol. LI., pp. 169–74.

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winter, the corn is separated from the straw in one of two methods. That most usually practised now being to take each sheaf, or as much as can be comfortably grasped with the two hands, and beat the heads on the barn's floor, or against a special wooden frame, something like a *horse* on which logs are laid to be sawed up, termed a *whipper*, until most of the grain is beaten out; care being taken not to bruise the straw. When this method is adopted, the empty ears are usually left on the straw. The older method was to cut off the ears of corn altogether and then thrash out the grain with the *drashle* or *vlail*. The advantage of the former method being that longer straw was obtained when the ears were left on, while in the latter method there was less chance of the straw being bruised.

The straw is then laid out on the floor and combed out, either by hand with a *reed-comb*, or by a machine called a *reed-comber* or *reed-maker*, in order to separate the short straw from the long, and to get it all of one length. The combed straw, or *reed* as it would now be termed, is then done up into small sheaves called *wads* or *nicky-wads*.

If required for home use, the *reed* was stored in *wads* until the services of the thatcher (*datcher*) could be obtained. But if intended for sale, the *wads* were done up in larger bundles called *knitches*, often written *nitches* in bills of sale, six *wads* going to make up one *knitch*. And it was sold at so much per *knitch of reed*, or per dozen *knitches*.

In preparing the roof of a new building for its first thatching, the joists are fixed in the usual manner as for a tiled or slated roof, but the rafters are laid horizontally instead of up and down. The thatcher works upwards from the *auvis* (eaves) to the ridge. He usually moistens the *reed* by sprinkling water on it, so that it can be packed more tightly and securely. He starts his work at the right-hand corner, and works from right to left, standing on a ladder placed against the wall of the building. He usually has an assistant or *tender* to hand him up the *wads* of *reed*, which he does either by hand or with a *prang*. The first *lain* (layer) of *reed* is sewed to the rafters with tar-cord, worked through or around the *wads* of *reed* by a long flat needle, known as a *datcher's niddle*. While at the *auvis* the *wads* are fixed by specially made *wall-crooks*, and are made to project at least a foot from the wall, so as to afford a good protection to the top of the *cob*-wall, and also to

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ensure that the drip from the roof shall fall clear of the wall (for iron *shutes* to carry off the water were quite unknown in the old days, though one sometimes sees them now as a modern addition to thatched houses, where they look hideously out of place). Each successive *lain* of *wads* is fixed to the lower one by *spars* or *spears* (made from sticks of *halse* or *withy*, most commonly the latter, termed *spar-gads*).

The ridge is put on last, after both sides of the roof are thatched. It is formed by bending the *reed* over the top and securing it by *spears* and rods on the top of the thatch on both sides. The rods are generally placed diagonally, but not as a rule in any definite pattern as they are in some districts. The ends of the ridge, over the gables, are in Devon usually rounded off, but in the Minehead and Porlock district they are sharply pointed and closely resemble the stern of a ship.[1] The gable-end of a house is spoken of as the *pwointing-end* or *puggen-end*, both probably being corruptions of pinion (Fr. *pignon*, a gable-end).

To return to the thatcher: his tools are few and simple. He remains on his ladder against the house so long as he can reach to fix his *wads* of *reed*, but after he has progressed some distance up the roof, he can no longer reach his work from the ground-ladder. He then places upon the new thatch a small ladder-like wooden frame, having two or three flat rungs and two long *tings* (prongs) at right-angles to the frame to give him foothold. On this he stands or kneels, shifting it higher and higher as he advances up the roof. This frame is usually known merely as a *datcher's ladder*, but in some districts it is termed *standing-bittles* or *standing-battles*. The thatcher knocks in his *spears* with a *datcher's bittle*, or *battle*, a small wooden mallet, similar in form to the large heavy *bittle* used for cleaving wood. Or else he drives the *spears* in with his hand, wearing for this purpose a stiff pad of leather to protect the palm of his hand. While to protect his knees he wears a pair of stout leathern knee-caps, or else a pair of *strads* covering the whole of the front part of the leg and coming up over the knees. When he has completed one side of the roof, he pares down the thatch with a *datcher's hook*, so as to get an even and *suent* surface, paring it always in a downward direction from the

[1] There is a tradition that the idea was taken from a Viking ship which was wrecked in Porlock Bay many centuries ago.

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ridge to the *auvis*, so that each *reed-mote* becomes a veritable miniature waterspout; and so long as the thatch remains sound, there is no possibility of water coming through the roof. Finally he presses and smooths it down with a *smoothing-board*.

When a roof which has already been thatched requires re-thatching, so long as the timberwork is sound, it is not usual to remove the first covering of thatch, but to lay the fresh one on the top of it in the manner already described. The thatcher first combs down the old thatch with a small hand-rake or a *reed-comb*, to remove all moss or other vegetable growth, also badly decayed *reed*. He then fills up all holes thus left by packing them up with fresh *reed*, so as to get a level surface for laying on the new thatch. And so on with each successive layer. In old buildings it is no uncommon thing to find three, four, five, and even six layers of thatch one over the other on the same roof. They can often be counted by looking up under the *auvis* or at the gable-ends.[1] This piling on of successive layers for an almost indefinite period can hardly be recommended, as the increase in weight of each fresh layer puts an additional strain on the timber-work and the walls, especially if of *cob*, which have got to bear them. Two, or at most three, layers is as much as it is reasonable to expect any roof-timbers to bear.

If the *reed* be made from the best unbruised wheaten straw, and is well laid on, the thatch should last from twenty to thirty years without requiring anything further doing to it. But if straw of an inferior quality, or oat straw, be used, it will not last nearly so long.

For picturesqueness and homely appearance, I think almost everyone will agree that, for a farm-house, cottage, or small country residence, nothing can compare with a good thatched roof. It has one great material advantage too, that it keeps the interior of the house far warmer in winter and cooler in summer than any other form of roofing. Its disadvantages are its comparatively short period of durability, and its greater liability to catch fire. Though I venture to think this latter evil has been much exaggerated; and it will usually be found that, in the case

[1] I remember one old building at Moretonhampstead, part of my own house which was formerly a farm-house, on which the thatch (which was removed eleven years ago) was over six feet in thickness, and it was reckoned that it was at least two hundred years since the first layer had been put on.

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of quite 50 per cent. of thatched houses which have been burnt down, the fire has not originated in a spark from the chimney igniting the thatch, but from a beam supporting part of the masonry of the chimney flue itself (which builders of old almost invariably put) catching fire; it being more than likely that the house would have been burnt down just the same whether the roof had been thatched or not.

But undoubtedly one of the chief reasons which deters many country people, the present writer amongst them, from retaining old thatch or putting on new, is the outrageous premium demanded by the fire-insurance companies from the owners of thatched houses, who may wish to insure their property, 15s. per cent. I believe it is, as against about 1s. 6d. for a slated roof! This fact, added to the very high wages asked by the few thatchers still available, has unfortunately caused this once universal, and most picturesque, art of thatching to become, except in the case of repairs to old buildings, a mere luxury for the rich to indulge in.

APPENDIX IV.

Glossary.

Apple-blooth = apple-blossom, *blowth*.

Arbs = herbs.

Auvis = eaves. Often written *office* in old documents. A.-S. *efese*, a clipt edge of thatch.

Back-house (*'ouze*) = a scullery, or wash-house. In large farm-houses, the back-kitchen is a second kitchen, not a scullery or *back-house*.

Backlet = the outside back premises of a house. The small inner court or yard immediately outside the back-door of a farm-house.

Bachelor's-buttons = a term applied to the double button-like varieties of several flowers, notably *Ranunculus acris* and *Bellis perennis*.

Bame = local pronunciation of balm, *Melissa officinalis*.

Barton = a large farm. Originally a rick-yard. A.-S. *bere-tūn*.

Bee-butt = bee-hive, particularly the straw *skep*.

Bee-hole = a dome-shaped niche made in cob-walls for the reception of a *bee-butt*.

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BLOODY-WARRIORS (*bliddy-waryers*)=wall-flowers. Most commonly applied to the dark red variety.

BLOOMY-DOWN=the Sweet-William, *Dianthus barbatus*.

BUNNY-RABBIT=the Snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus*.

BUTTER-AND-EGGS=(1) Common Toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris*; (2) The double daffodil, *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus, fl. pl.*

BWOY'S-LOVE=Southern wood, *Artemisia abrotanum*.

CART-LINHAY (*linney*)=a shed or shelter open in front only, in which carts and wagons are housed when not in use.

CAVE=a pit in a field in which potatoes or other root crops are stored during the winter, by being earthed up and thatched over.

CHICKET-WINDOW=a dormer window.

CLAT=a clod or ball of earth.

CLOVE-JILAUFER=the clove-pink, *Dianthus caryophyllus*. Fr. *girofle*.

COB=a mixture of loam, or clay-shillet and straw, used for building.

COB-PARER=a special shaped knife used for paring down the edges of cob-walls so us to get a roughly true surface.

COCK-LOFT (*-lart*)=the space between the uppermost ceiling and the roof.

COOLTH=coolness. Cp. *dryth*.

COURT=a farm-yard.

COURTLEDGE=all the yards and out-buildings appertaining to a farmstead.

CULVER-HOUSE (*-'ouze*)=a pigeon-house, dove-cote.

DAME=the mistress of a house. The term by which a farmer's wife was formerly addressed.

DATCHER=thatcher.

DATCHER'S-HOOK=a special hook used for paring down new thatch on a roof.

DATCHER'S-LADDER, or *datchin'-ladder*. See STANDING-BITTLES.

DATCHER'S-NIDDLE=a long flat needle used for sewing the first layer of thatch to the rafters.

DIPPER=a vessel in the shape of a bowl with a handle, frequently of copper, but now usually of enamel or galvanized iron. Used for dipping up water, cider, or any other liquid.

DOWSER=a diviner.

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DOWSING = divining, the operation of searching for water, or metal, with a hazel-rod.
DRAGS = large heavy harrows.
DRASHEL. See DREXAL.
DRASHLE = a flail.
DREXAL = threshold. The sill of a door.
DRUCKSTOOL. See DREXAL.
DUCK-BILLS = a common name for the plant *Dielytra spectabilis*.
DUNG-EVIL = a dung-fork.
DURNS = the side posts of a door, jambs.
FLOWER-NAT = flower-bed.
GEARDEN = a common pronunciation of garden, especially among the older generation.
GOLDEN-DUST = the yellow Alyssum, *A. saxatile*.
GRANNIE'S-NIGHTCAP = the Columbine, *Aquilegia*.
HALF-HATCH. Same as HATCH (*q.v.*)
HALSE = hazel, made of hazel.
HANGIN'-CROOKS = the crooks fixed into the *hangin'-paust* on which a gate, or large farm-house door, is hung.
HAPSE = a hasp, door-latch. A.-S. *hæpse*.
HAT = an inverted sheaf of corn or straw, used as a covering for protection from wet.
HATCH = the half-door often found in farm-houses and cottages.
HEPPINSTOCK. Same as UPPINGSTOCK (*q.v.*).
HIND = a farm bailiff.
HOMER-FIELD = literally the "homeward" field. The field which immediately adjoins the farm-house.
HORSE = a cross-legged frame on which small lengths of timber are laid to be sawn up into logs.
IN-COUNTRY = a term denoting a farm situated in the vales as opposed to one on the moor.
IN-DEL = in door. See OUT-DEL.
JESSAMY = Jasmine.
KNITCH = a bundle of *reed* (*q.v.*), consisting of six *wads*. Literally that which is *knit* together.
LAIN = a layer of *reed* laid on a roof in thatching.
LEPPINGSTOCK Same as UPPINGSTOCK (*q.v.*).
LIFTING-STOCK. Same as UPPINGSTOCK.
LIGHTING-STOCK. Same as UPPINGSTOCK.
LIGHTS = the glazed spaces in a divided window.
LINTERN = lintel. The top part of a door-frame.
MACHINE-HOUSE. Same as ROUND-HOUSE (*q.v.*).

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METHEGLIN = meath, honey-wine.

MONEY-IN-BOTH-POCKETS = the plant Honesty, *Lunaria biennis*, in reference to the dried seed-vessels.

MOW (pronounced ? *moo*) = a rick or stack of corn, rarely used of hay.

MOW-BARTON = a rick or stack-yard, an enclosure in which corn-ricks or *mows* only are stored, separate from the farm-*court* or *courtledge*.

MOWHAY (pronounced *moo-y*). Same as MOW-BARTON.

NICKY-WADS. Same as WADS (*q.v.*).

NITCH. Same as KNITCH (*q.v.*).

ORCHET (*archet*) = orchard.

ORGAN-TEA (*argin-tay*) = a decoction made from the plant Pennyroyal, *Mentha pulegium*.

PICK (or *peek*) = a hay fork or *prang*.

PIGS'-LEWZE = a pigsty.

PILLION (pronounced *pillin*) = a saddle having a seat behind it on which a woman can ride.

PLAT = plot, of ground, grass, etc. Also called *splat*.

PLUMP-PIT = the well from which water is drawn by a pump.

PLUMP-TRAW = the trough at the foot of a pump.

POINTING-END (*pwointin-een*) = the gable-end of a house.

POLYANTHUMS = Polyanthus.

PORCH-ROOM = the small chamber over the porch in old farm-houses.

POUND-HOUSE (-'*ouze*) = the building in which the apples are pounded in cider-making. Also called *Wring-house*.

PRANG = a prong, a fork of any description, distinguished according to the number of prongs as a *two-prang*, *dree-prang*, *vower-prang*, or *vaive-prang*.

PUMP-HOUSE (-'*ouze*) = the small building in which a pump is enclosed.

PUGGEN-END. Same as POINTING-END.

QUINCY = the Japan Quince, *Pyrus japonica*.

QUARRELS (pronounced *quarriels*) = small square or diamond-shaped panes of glass, glazed with lead. O. Fr. *quarrel*. Mod. Fr. *carreau*.

RACKLISSES = *Auriculas*.

REAP-HOOK (*raip-'ook*) = a large sickle, sharpened, not toothed.

REED = unbruised wheat-straw used for thatching.

REED-COMB = a small wooden comb, with iron teeth and a short handle, used for combing out *reed* for thatching.

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REED-COMBER = a machine for performing the same operation.

REED-MAKER. Same as REED-COMBER.

REED-MOTE = a single reed or straw. Cp. *Straw-mote* (pronounced *straw-mut*).

SCARLET-LIGHTENING = *Lychnis chalcedonica*. A popular etymology.

SCUFFLE = a horse-hoe.

SHIPPEN = a cow-house. A.-S. *scy-pen*, a stall.

SHUTE = a term used both for the open spouts around the eaves of a house, and also for the down-pipe from the same.

SLEE-HOUSE (*-'ouze*) = a single room attached to a house, with a lean-to roof.

SMOOTHING-BOARD = a flat board with handle, used by thatchers for levelling down the new thatch, so as to get an even surface.

SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAINS = the white Alyssum, *A. maritimum*, also *Arabis hirsuta*.

SPARS = bent split sticks, used by thatchers to fasten down the *reed*.

SPAR-GADS = stakes of hazel or *withy*, suitable for making *spars*.

SPEARS. Same as SPARS.

STANDING-BITTLES = the ladder-like frame used by thatchers to stand upon the roof when thatching. Also called *datchin'-ladder*.

STRADS = stiff leathers worn over the front of the legs by hedgers, rabbit-trappers, etc. *Knee-strads* worn by thatchers cover the knee as well.

STWONEN = made of stone.

SUENT = even, level, smooth. O. Fr. *suant*, Mod. Fr. *suivant*.

SUMMER-ROSE = the double yellow *Kerria japonica* or *Corchorus japonicus*.

SURVEY = an agricultural auction, principally for the sale of farms and farm-lands.

SWAG = to sag or bulge, as of cob-walls.

TEDDER = a machine for turning and tossing hay.

TENDER = one who waits, or *attends*, on another, e.g. a mason's *tender*, one who hands him up bricks or stone and mortar.

TINGS = tines, prongs ; as of DRAGS, forks, etc.

TRAW = trough.

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TUN = chimney-top ; that part of a chimney-stack which shows above the roof of a house.

TURMET-HOUSE (-*'ouze*) = a small chamber, or separate building, often circular, for storing turnips, mangel, etc.

UPPINGSTOCK (*uppinstock*) = a horse-block, a short flight of steps from which horses are mounted.

VLAIL. Same as DRASHLE (*q.v.*).

VORE-DOOR = front-door.

WADS = small sheaves or bundles of *reed* for thatching.

WAGGON-LINHAY. Same as CART-LINHAY (*q.v.*).

WALL-CROOKS = special crooks for fixing thatch to the eaves of a house.

WEEL = a well.

WHIPPER = a wooden contrivance for beating out the corn from wheat-straw intended for thatching.

WIMBING = winnowing. Also pronounced *windin'*.

WINK = a draw-well.

WITHY = various species of willow, *Salix*.

YARD = a rod, pole, or perch of 16½ ft., or 5½ ordinary cloth-yards ; the above being known as a land-yard (*lanyard*) when it is required to be distinguished from a cloth-yard. A *yard of ground* is this measure squared, and 160 *yards* go to the acre. The *landyard* is sometimes called a *lug*.

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SIR JOHN BOWRING. FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE DEVONSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

BY MRS. HESTER FORBES JULIAN, F.G.S., F.R.A.I.

(Read at Totnes, 21st July, 1920.)

DURING the last decade of his strenuous life Sir John Bowring evinced much interest in the recently founded Devonshire Association. Commencing his connection with the Society as President, at the first meeting, held at Exeter in 1862, he contributed an able Inaugural Address and took an active share in the proceedings, as he did also when the Association assembled again in the Cathedral city ten years later. Although the latter meeting took place only a few months before his death and he was then an octogenarian, he still brought to all his work the enthusiasm of youth, his zeal for his three dominant interests —Philosophy, Social Science, and Philology—only deepening as his experience increased, being apparently quite unaffected by the chilling influences of old age. During his later years he formed a warm friendship with William Pengelly, and it has been thought that some record of his life from the daughter of his friend might be of interest to the members generally. Although the present writer has no recollection of the philosopher, she learnt much concerning him through her father and from Sir John's second wife, Lady Bowring (who survived him thirty years), also from Mr. Lewin Bowring, a son of his first marriage, until recently a near neighbour and a valued representative resident of Torquay.

Born at Exeter in October, 1792, the life destined to experience such great vicissitudes and to be marked by long journeys and public services in distant lands, was peacefully closed in 1872, after eighty years, in the city of his birth. A description of St. Leonard's, the suburb of Exeter where he first saw the light, can be given in his

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own words. He writes: "In the parish where I was born, and at the time when I was born in it, there was neither doctor nor lawyer, clergyman nor publican, tax-gatherer nor soldier. There was little disease to be cured by the physician, no squabbling to provide for the attorney, little vice to be reproved by the clergyman, no pothouse or tavern to encourage drunkenness, no riots to be suppressed, and there being no paupers, there were no poor-rates to be collected. I have seen great changes in that happy spot."

The eldest son of Charles Bowring, an Exeter woollen merchant, and of his wife Sarah Lane (the daughter of a devout Cornish clergyman and sister of a favourite naval officer of Lord Collingwood), John Bowring was descended from a well-known Devonshire family, formerly of Bowringsleigh, near Kingsbridge. A Liberal in politics and an earnest Unitarian, he owed much to the precepts instilled in childhood into his mind by his parents and his paternal grandfather, a man of great independence of character and deeply religious sentiment. In early youth he also came under the teaching and moral influence of Dr. Lant Carpenter, for whom he retained throughout life the warmest admiration. Receiving his early education at Moretonhampstead, neither the school nor the schoolmaster appear to have afforded him any pleasant recollections; but, like most Devonians, Bowring had a strong love of Dartmoor, and he writes:

"Our rambles were delightful. We were accustomed to trace the hill streams to their very source, to scramble over the rocks, and to visit the waterfalls, of which one—Becky Fall—has much local celebrity. There were, besides, numerous cromlechs, and I recollect Cranbrook Castle, a circle of stones, forming a vast encampment on a very elevated spot, down whose steep banks the most beautiful woodland scenery descends to the Teign below. The rivers which take their rise in the forest of Dartmoor glide or hurry through the most lovely varieties of mountain and valley, their clear streams bright and musical, and bordered with flowers. . . . To trace them in their windings in the light-hearted days of healthful, joyous boyhood, that was indeed a bliss, and I felt—how often!—all that I afterwards read in the finest passages of the 'Excursion' or 'Childe Harold.'"

The striking talent for languages which he possessed was

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evidenced even as a schoolboy, and rapidly developed during the immediately succeeding years. French he studied with a Catholic priest, one of the numerous refugees from the Revolution ; Italian was learnt from a vendor of mathematical instruments ; and Dutch, German, Spanish, and Portuguese were acquired through intimacy with mercantile friends. In addition to these six languages, which he spoke fluently, he had an accurate knowledge of the two important Scandinavian tongues, Danish and Swedish, and so thorough an acquaintance with Slavonic literature that he soon overcame all difficulties sufficiently to translate successfully the works of several Russian, Servian, Polish, and Bohemian writers. He was also an industrious student of Magyar, learnt Arabic during his Eastern journeys, and mastered that most difficult language Chinese in the years of his busy maturity. He is said to have had a thoroughly good knowledge of forty languages, and he himself stated that he knew two hundred slightly and could speak a hundred. This has been confirmed by statements from his son, heard by the present writer. Owing to these strenuous linguistic studies he sometimes found that he dreamt in languages other than English, and records, in later years, that his recollections of particular countries and special studies did not at all times take the form of English phraseology.

After adopting a mercantile career, he travelled for his firm in Spain and Portugal during 1813 and the two following years, and whilst in the Peninsula witnessed some of the stern realities of war.

In 1816 his marriage with Maria Lewin took place, the union, which subsisted for upwards of forty years, proving exceptionally happy. During another long absence on the Continent in 1819 and 1820 he visited France, Belgium, and Holland, and in Paris gained the friendship of Cuvier, Humboldt, and many eminent scientists, politicians, and literary men, being charmed with the cultured atmosphere of the cosmopolitan capital. From this time onward it became the height of his ambition to do something which might connect his name with the literature of the age. In addition to his mercantile pursuits he soon made various excursions into literature, which, although eminently successful, were doubtless detrimental to the prosecution of his business career. Journeying to Russia, Finland, and Sweden, where he was the guest of the poet Franzen,

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Bishop of Orebo, he published, immediately after his return to England, a small work entitled *Specimens of the Russian Poets*, which met with immediate success.

His next expedition was to Spain, where he was detained in quarantine for some time, owing to a severe epidemic of fever prevailing throughout the southern provinces. In 1822, on revisiting Paris, he was still more unfortunate, as his friendship with the Duke of Orleans (afterwards Louis Philippe), with Lafayette, and various well-known politicians hostile to the elder branch of the Bourbons caused him to be suspected by the French Government and summarily imprisoned at Boulogne for some weeks, although he was ultimately released on the urgent demand of Mr. Canning.

Writing of his Russian tour, he says: "At St. Petersburg I acquired a knowledge of the Russian language sufficient to enable me to give the first specimens ever presented in English to the public. The first volume was successful. The second I wrote in 1822 while in Boulogne prison, and forwarded a copy to the Emperor Alexander who sent me a large amethyst ring surrounded with diamonds."

The young author now threw himself actively into literary pursuits, and the friendship formed with Jeremy Bentham about this time exercised a powerful influence on his career. In 1824 the *Westminster Review* was started, as an organ for disseminating the views of the Philosophical Radicals. John Bowring, who was joint editor, wrote various interesting papers on literary subjects and also contributed many political articles. To him faith in progress and freedom was almost a religion and hardly left room for his commercial activities, though stimulating his untiring devotion to various social movements. Of Jeremy Bentham his young disciple always wrote and spoke in the most enthusiastic terms. Bowring's own contributions to the *Review* were marked by profound learning, singular penetration, and philosophic acumen, and gained for him a great reputation as a political economist and parliamentary reformer. He was a staunch supporter of Popular Education, Catholic Emancipation, and Free Trade, and pleaded earnestly in the pages of the journal on behalf of these causes, to which he had long devoted especial attention. Gifted with acute sensibility and a fearlessly logical mind, his apprehension seemed to be as keen as his memory

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was tenacious, and his power of expression clear and luminous.

Having undertaken government employment, he was despatched to Holland in 1828 to examine the Financial Department in that country, on which subject he furnished an able report, the first of a long series on the public accounts of various European States. These papers show great power in dealing with fiscal matters and arranging the facts clearly, and in consequence he received from the University of Groningen in 1829 the diploma of LL.D. In the following year he visited Denmark, occupying himself with the study and translation of Scandinavian poetry. The French Revolution of July, 1830, aroused his warmest interest, and he journeyed to Paris during the summer to offer to the French nation the congratulations of the people of London. He was warmly received by the Citizen King, Louis Philippe, with whom his intimacy was of long standing. He also sympathized deeply with the declaration of independence by Belgium, although these sentiments gave some offence to his numerous Dutch acquaintances.

He had brought out in 1823 the small volume of poems entitled *Matins and Vespers*, which has been widely read ; and, in addition to his published works, he wrote many pieces of fugitive sacred poetry. Probably his best known hymn, one which breathes especial spirituality and devotion, is that beginning :

> "In the Cross of Christ I glory,
> Towering o'er the wrecks of time,
> All the light of sacred story
> Gathers round its head sublime."

The *Servian Anthology*, published in 1827, and also his translation from *Polish Poets*, issued shortly afterwards, both show growing power and beauty ; but a volume entitled the *Poetry of the Magyars* proved less popular. His rapidly increasing reputation as a writer had already brought him to the notice of many distinguished men of letters, and he gives the following description of a visit to Abbotsford made in the spring of 1830 : "I could not resist the fascination of Sir Walter's repeated invitations, and nothing could exceed the kindness with which he has welcomed me. I found him writing for the 'Waverley Novels,' but he locked up his manuscript, and has devoted to me every moment of his time. He has led me over his

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grounds, talking of all possible things—his discourse rich, racy, and delightful. . . . He told me many interesting things respecting his novels, and the personages in them, his interviews with the late Queen, the Princess Charlotte, Burns, Byron, and others. More eloquent men I have known, I think, but I never knew anyone so attractive."

Other literary associates and acquaintances included the poets Tom Hood and Tom Moore, the historian George Grote, and the essayists Charles Lamb, William Hazlitt, James Mill, and his son John Stuart Mill.

Whilst revisiting France in 1832, Bowring was the guest of Lafayette, and writes to a correspondent from Lagrange: "I came here for a day or two, and send you a word from a spot so illustrious and attractive. The good old man, benign and gentle as a beautiful sunset, who could believe him to be the hero of two worlds—the bosom friend of Washington, Franklin, and Jefferson—the pole-star of three revolutions."

The traveller also enjoyed the friendship of Lamartine and visited him at his beautiful estate, St. Pol. The illustrious French author, like Scott, had experienced great adversities, and he also had been led to incredible mental labours in endeavouring to meet them. Bowring had the highest admiration for his genius, and considered him to be amongst the most illustrious of Frenchmen, both in the field of letters and of politics. The society of Talleyrand was always greatly appreciated, and acquaintance with Louis Napoleon (afterwards Napoleon III) was made in the early days when he was living at Arenenberg with his mother, Hortense, the fascinating ex-Queen of Holland. The English author thought highly of the ability of Napoleon III, and some years later writes: "It is impossible to deny that he succeeded in winning the suffrages of the great majority of the French people, and that he elevated his country to take the highest rank among the continental nations of Europe."

Unsuccessful as a candidate for Parliament at the election at Blackburn after the Reform Bill, Bowring turned at this juncture all the more resolutely to his literary labours, and also resumed his journeys in France and Belgium. He was already well acquainted with Leopold I, whom he saw frequently whilst in Brussels. Writing many years later, in 1868, he says: "I enjoyed more or less of intercourse with King Leopold during the

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fifty years of his public life, and, not long before his death, had a most interesting conversation with him on his personal history during that half century, in whose remarkable events he had taken so active and so useful a part. I had an occasion then particularly, as I had often had an opportunity before, of studying the grounds of that quiet and benign influence which he had so habitually exercised in the interests of peace."

In 1835 Bowring was elected member for Kilmarnock, but was unseated two years later at the General Election after the death of King William IV. He gives some curious accounts of his electioneering experiences, and writes: "On two or three occasions, my supposed heterodoxy was thrown into the scale against me, and was sometimes urged in a somewhat amusing form. . . . In one of the Clyde burghs, a letter was shown to me in which were these words: 'We will have a religious man to represent us, even if we go to hell to find him.' Everything seems allowed in the heated passions of an electoral struggle. I have seen myself placarded in Scotland as an atheist, an unbeliever, an unfaithful husband, and a disreputable head of a family. No small difficulties these for an Englishman seeking a seat for Caledonian burghs. . . ."

During his rest from parliamentary routine he prepared an elaborate edition, in several volumes, of the works of Jeremy Bentham, and was appointed head of a Government Commission to enquire into the state of commerce between England and France, afterwards engaging in similar investigations in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. Courteously received by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, whom he accompanied in a visit to the Southern Provinces, he saw much of the country and the people, enjoyed the society of the philologist Cardinal Mezzofanti, and was presented to Pope Gregory XVI, who conversed with him on Dante's works and Italian literature generally. On another visit to Rome, many years later, he had a private audience with Pope Pius IX, who asked for a variety of information, he himself introducing several topics. For Cavour the traveller had the highest estimation as a statesman; but Garibaldi had even a stronger hold upon his affections. He thought it was as much to the enthusiastic ardour of the latter as to the cool statesmanship of the former that Italy owed her redemption. Writing concerning his impressions of Mezzofanti, the traveller says:

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"What struck me was the accuracy of his ear and the correctness of his pronunciation. . . . The most profound philologist whom I have known was Rask of Copenhagen. The philologist who made himself acquainted with the greatest number of dialects was the elder Adelung."

Other journeys were made through Syria and Egypt. From the first Bowring had taken a keen and watchful interest in the Eastern question, whilst his adventures furnished materials for many valuable Articles on his return to this country. Whilst in Egypt he saw much of the celebrated Viceroy Mehemet Ali, and was impressed by his astuteness and sagacity. Feeling that a serious error had been committed by the English Government when they supported the views of the Ottoman Porte, the traveller regretted that, instead of coercing the Viceroy, his desire for independence had not been upheld. Mehemet Ali's idea was to establish a great Arabic-speaking empire under Egyptian rule and to seek the friendship of Great Britain. It is probable that this would have proved a civilizing influence at Cairo more potent than could be expected from Constantinople, the very centre of intrigue; whilst a strong Arabian kingdom might possibly have prevented some of the subsequent misery and misrule.

Of Syria, Bowring gives the following account: "Galilee and Samaria were to me the most interesting parts of the Holy Land. . . . Nazareth and Nablous—the Shechem of the Old Testament, the Sychar of the New—stand forth in all their ancient simplicity and truth, reproducing the Bible of yesterday in the pictures of to-day. . . . How beautiful is the Sea of Galilee! How beautiful the wild flowers on its borders! Beautiful the barren mountains on the east, more beautiful still the green valleys on the west! . . . Passing to Nablous, we saw the well at the entrance of the city, where the grand words were uttered to the woman, 'God is a Spirit, and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth.' A woman was there who offered us water to drink. It was indeed a realization of past history."

After returning to England the traveller re-entered Parliament as member for Bolton in 1841 and represented the borough for the following eight years, bringing to his work in the House of Commons a mind singularly free from narrow prejudices and conventional standards. Concerning his Parliamentary experiences, he writes: "Of the

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questions which constitute what are called party politics I say nothing . . . but I had the satisfaction of laying the foundation of the decimal system in our coinage, and of obtaining the issue of the florin, the tenth part of a pound sterling. . . . My attempts to obtain modifications of the quarantine laws were not without success. I obtained on three occasions Resolutions of the House recommending a less stringent administration. . . . Another of my Parliamentary objects was to secure the payment into the Exchequer of the gross amount of public revenues from the department of receipt, and to check the departments of expenditure from raising money by the transfer of stores or other means unauthorized by the House of Commons. Seven millions sterling annually escaped the notice of the supposed 'guardians of the public purse.' I carried by a small majority a vote in the House condemnatory of the existing system. I was opposed by the Whigs, but the battle was really won. To Mr. Disraeli, while Chancellor of the Exchequer, belongs the honour of abolishing the old and introducing the new arrangements."

In 1849, through the friendship of Lord Palmerston, Bowring was selected to be Consul at Canton. This was at a most critical period in our relations with China, owing to the obduracy of the Mandarins and their dislike to foreigners.

Early in the fifties he was appointed Plenipotentiary, and not long afterwards, on his return home for a holiday, visited the island of Java. Whilst in England he was knighted by the Queen, and subsequently held the appointment of Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral of Hong-Kong, in addition to being appointed chief Superintendent of Trade in China. The Tai-Ping insurrection having assumed formidable proportions, Sir John enquired carefully into the whole matter, which was causing great diplomatic anxiety ; but it was not until many years afterwards that the Tai-Ping power was completely crushed through the exertions of the famous Colonel (afterwards General) Charles Gordon. In 1855 the Governor concluded a treaty with the Kingdom of Siam, and was accredited to the Courts of Cochin-China, the Corea, and Japan. His Eastern travels also included tours in India and Ceylon. It was during his administration that the insult to the British flag, through the outrage on the lorcha *Arrow* by the Canton authorities, involved him in hostilities with the

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Chinese Government. This incident finally resulted in the second Chinese War, Sir John having demanded an apology from Commissioner Yeh, of Canton. Although it was felt that the honour of Great Britain was safe in the Governor's hands, the subject naturally led to considerable discussion in Parliament, and his conduct was severely criticized and characterized as " high-handed " by some of his opponents and even by a few of his own party. On the outbreak of hostilities a price was placed on Sir John's head by the Mandarins, and an attempt was also made to murder the European residents of Hong-Kong by putting arsenic in their bread. The Governor and all his family suffered from the effects of the poison, but he was of too brave a temperament to be intimidated by such measures.

After a severe attack of fever in 1858 he visited the Philippine Islands, of which he published an interesting account in the following year. Returning to China in January, 1859, he felt constrained in the early summer, on account of overwork and ill-health, to resign his office, and on the voyage to Europe was shipwrecked in the Red Sea, but finally reached England in safety. Writing afterwards of his many journeys, he says : " In my travels, I have never been very ambitious of the society of my countrymen, but have always sought that of the natives, and there are few men, I believe, who can bear a stronger or a wider testimony to the general kindness and hospitality of the human family, when the means of intercourse exist. My experiences of foreign lands are everywhere connected with the most pleasing and the most grateful remembrances."

In 1860 his second marriage took place, with Deborah Castle, of Bristol, and it largely was owing to the devotion and solicitude of Lady Bowring, who was ever at his side, that he was able for so long to lead an active life and overcome successfully the infirmities of old age. He now turned his attention earnestly to social matters, and his knowledge being encyclopædic, reformers all over the world turned to him for data. His house at Exeter became the centre of many interests ; he was appointed a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county, and for a dozen years touched local life at several points, willingly bringing his experience to bear on various difficult problems. A warm advocate of Female Suffrage, and indeed of Universal Suffrage, of Working Men's Clubs, and all that he thought

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affected the welfare either of men or women ; his love for children was another marked characteristic, and shows how little his sympathies were affected by the passage of time. His ideals found expression in services to humanity of the most practical kind, and many people who were not in sympathy with his political and religious opinions felt admiration for his devotion to work and single-minded efforts to improve the condition of others.

It was in the spring of 1860 that he first met William Pengelly. The acquaintance soon ripened into intimacy and the intimacy into friendship. The two men had much in common, both being endowed with great breadth of view on the subjects of the day, so that recurring intercourse proved a source of sincere pleasure to the veteran philosopher and also to his younger geological friend. Although making his head-quarters in Devonshire, visits to the metropolis always afforded much pleasure. He and William Pengelly attended the Royal Society and other scientific meetings there together, lighter recreation being found in various social gatherings, the geologist's geniality and love of fun and of puns proving attractive ; and in their correspondence during the summer of 1862 mention is made of some of these reunions. A few weeks later the first meeting of the Devonshire Association was held at Exeter and, under Sir John's inspiring chairmanship, proved a great success, both from the scientific and the social standpoint. A brief description of the gathering can be given in a note from the geologist :

" Exeter, August, 1862. . . . Many of the papers were short, and elicited good discussions. We sat until about half-past four. The audience was small, as there were the more popular attractions of a Bazaar and Flower Show. At 5.30 we dined together, and had an ample supply of food and fun. . . . After dinner there were some decent speeches, and at half-past eight we went in a goodly party to Lady Bowring's tea-table, where Sir John christened me Mr. *Pun*gelly. Friday was so wet that we had to give up the excursions. . . ."

Sir John not only filled the office of President with distinction, but took a prominent and useful part in the Annual Meetings on several occasions, contributing various papers on Devonian folklore and other topics, and adding zest to the discussions by his ability and eloquence. The subject of Devonshire Dialects naturally interested him,

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and in a note to William Pengelly in December, 1866, he refers to a paper on this subject:

"Claremont, Exeter.—I have written to Mr. Harpley . . . about my copies of the Paper on Devonshire Dialects. As soon as I get them, I shall have very great pleasure in sending one to Mr. Earle, gratified that he deems it worthy of his notice. I am sorry that I cannot be in Torquay on the 1st, when your working people have asked me to preside, but it is our Quarter Sessions, and I had another engagement. (This may have a new rendering of the old teaching 'To wish more *virtue* is to gain.' I say, to wish more *freedom* is to gain. The *wish* is father to the thought, and to the certainty of success.) . . . P.S. Is it not amusing to see the bishops so complaisantly and so effectually knocking one another down? Oh, you geologists! great are your responsibilities, you turbulent troublers of ecclesiastical serenities!"

During the previous year, 1865, William Pengelly had commenced his well-known explorations at Kent's Cavern; the question of the antiquity of man was now specially engaging the thoughts of theologians as well as of scientists, and to this Sir John alludes in the postscript of the previous note. His letters, whether written in a playful vein or on deep philosophical subjects, were always attractive, and his conversation also, from its piquancy and nimble play of insight and fun, invariably afforded pleasure.

Visits at Torquay, where he had stayed for some time and had still many friends, were always a source of satisfaction to him, and Mrs. Pengelly, in writing to a relative, gives the following sketch of her impressions of the philosopher:

"Lamorna, Torquay. . . . We spent an interesting evening with Sir John Bowring at Mr. Beasley's. Sir John looks much older than I expected—a keen, thin, and intellectual, worn face, with great animation. He is a capital talker and full of information. We talked of my old friends, the Ashworths; he says they were for some time at his house at Shanghai, but are now in London. . . . Sir John Kennaway was there also, and we were invited to meet them both the next evening at Mr. Vivian's. . . ." Many years afterwards, in 1894, Lady Bowring, in a letter to Mrs. Pengelly, writes: "I think much of the years gone by, when my own beloved husband and Mr. Pengelly ever appeared to be so much pleased with each other's companionship. . . ."

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In the summer of 1867 he attended the Devonshire Association which met at Barnstaple, under the Presidency of William Pengelly. At none of the previous gatherings had so large a number of members attended, and Sir John was amongst those who by their exertions contributed to the success of the meeting. He was present also at the British Association which assembled at Dundee during the autumn of the same year, reading a Paper on the subject of Remunerative Prison Labour. This was a problem which he had studied long and earnestly, and he had recently been elected Chairman of a Committee of Magistrates appointed to investigate the matter. Whilst at Dundee he was a diligent member of the Economic Section, but also attended the Geological Section in order to hear the Kent's Hole Report, having from the first taken a keen interest in the cavern explorations. One of the most useful functions of such meetings is that students in different branches of science can discuss together subjects of general interest. An accurate and careful worker in his own line, Bowring, from his learning and wide outlook, was not only in sympathy with various researches, but was also able to converse on something like equal terms with the masters in many of them. A couple of years later, in August, 1869, the members of the British Association paid one of their few visits to the West of England. Sir John threw himself heartily into the task of making their stay at Exeter agreeable to the men of science, and, after a hospitable welcome, the week of the meeting passed rapidly amidst the pressure of continuous work and congenial society.

Notwithstanding his unremitting attention to literary, economic, and kindred subjects, he found time for numerous family and social engagements, from which he derived considerable happiness and relaxation. His son, Edgar Bowring, whose pursuits and studies were much in accord with his own, was Member of Parliament for Exeter from 1868 to 1874, and they were thus able to be frequently together. Intercourse also was much enjoyed with Dr. Temple, that broad-minded prelate whose appointment as Bishop of the Diocese in 1869 caused such commotion in certain clerical circles, owing to his authorship of one of the celebrated *Essays and Reviews*. In preparing for the second Exeter Meeting of the Devonshire Association, under the Presidency of the Bishop, William Pengelly received valuable assistance from Sir John. He and his son

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Edgar consented to become Vice-Presidents, and it will be seen from the following letters to the geologist that he also interested himself in securing other suitable men to fill that office: "Claremont, Exeter. . . . I have seen Mr. H. S. Ellis, and he is well pleased with the suggestion that he should be a Vice-President. I dare say Lord Devon, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir John Kennaway, my son Edgar, and the Mayor to be, may also be had among the number. . . . My son Lewin has taken a house at Torquay . . . he was the First Commissioner of Bangalore and Coorg, Lord Canning's Secretary, and will, I am sure, be pleased to make your acquaintance." Writing again in February, 1871, he says: ". . . I have just left the Bishop. He will suggest two or three of the scientific clergy for Vice-Presidents. I suspect they are *rarœ aves* in our woods. He wishes to have a set of our *Transactions*. . . ."

Although in the evening of life when the Association assembled at Exeter in July, 1872, Sir John continued working with the utmost diligence at his favourite subjects, and his letters show that he retained much of his customary brightness. He contributed three valuable papers at the meeting, one entitled *Ancient Exeter and its Trade*, another *Fables and Fabulists in connection with John Gay*, and the third on *Sir Thomas Bodley*. He also took part in the discussions, being still singularly open to further accessions of knowledge and fresh generalizations from the increasing store of facts. In the following month he, with his friends William Pengelly and the Rev. W. Harpley, journeyed to Brighton with the object of attending the British Association, and whilst there, in response to a request from the President of the Geographical Section, he delivered an excellent speech welcoming the Japanese Embassy. Later in the autumn he was present at the Social Science Congress at Plymouth, taking a leading part in the Conference and addressing a gathering of three thousand persons on Temperance, a subject which always appealed strongly to his sympathies as a means of raising the moral standard of the people and conducing to their welfare.

His affectionate thought and interest for those about him never failed. In October he celebrated his eightieth birthday in the midst of a happy family circle, and was planning a journey to London in November, but owing to indisposition abandoned the idea. The sands of life were

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now running low, but he was mercifully spared prolonged suffering. His mental faculties remained unclouded, his warm sympathies undimmed to the end, and on November 23rd, 1872, he quietly breathed his last.

He was a man of much courtesy and charm, with an attractive and striking personality. Although beginning his business life as a clerk in a mercantile house, he had the dignity of one who treats on an equality with princes, combined with a geniality that set strangers at their ease, and an evident desire to render service to all those requiring aid, irrespective of class or creed. Many marks of distinction were bestowed upon him, for, in addition to the honour of knighthood conferred by Queen Victoria, he received several foreign Orders, being knighted more than a dozen times by other sovereigns. He was a Knight Commander of the Belgian Order of Leopold I, a Companion of the Order of Christ of Portugal, and he also had the Grand Cordon of the Spanish Order of Isabella the Catholic. By King Victor Emmanuel he was created a Commander of the Noble Order of St. Maurice ; and from the Emperor of Austria he received the Knight Commandership with the Cross of the Imperial and Royal Order of Francis Joseph. In addition to these and other European distinctions, he received various Orders from Eastern rulers, and about thirty Diplomas, Degrees, and Certificates from Universities and literary and scientific societies in all parts of the world.

His later years were happily spent amongst the Devonian scenes with which as a boy he had been familiar, so that he frequently revisited the haunts of his earlier days and the places where his love of nature and of humanity had been first aroused. For more than half a century he had been one of the most noted linguists of the world, and had also exercised a profound influence on the progress of Social Science, being equally eminent for the extent of his labours and the breadth of his philosophical views, thus rendering important service to his generation and shedding lustre on the county of his birth.

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SIR HENRY WENTWORTH ACLAND, PRESIDENT OF THE FIRST TOTNES MEETING.

BY MRS. HESTER FORBES JULIAN, F.G.S., F.R.A.I.

(Read at Totnes, 21st July, 1920.)

For the third time in its cycle of changes the Devonshire Association meets at Totnes. The first gathering of the Society held in this interesting and ancient town in 1880 (some years after its foundation) was noteworthy in numerous ways, the eminently successful character of the meeting being largely due to the untiring efforts of Mr. Edward Windeatt, then Local Secretary, and now worthily occupying the Presidential chair. Amongst those who assembled on that occasion, one of the most striking figures was the President, Dr. Henry Acland, the distinguished physician and professor, whom Devonians were always pleased to welcome, his scientific and social energies being a source of gratification to West Countrymen. Names of other prominent members in that active group also stand out, who, with the President, have since passed away—Fabyan Amery; Arthur Champernowne; Archdeacon Earle (afterwards Bishop of Marlborough); the Rev. W. Harpley; the Rev. Treasurer Hawker; James Hine; William Pengelly; J. Brooking Rowe; R. N. Worth; and T. W. Windeatt, one of the kind and courteous Vice-Presidents. Many well-known members then present might also be enumerated, some being fortunately still with us, and we are glad to know that not a few retain their pristine vigour, notwithstanding the forty years which have intervened since the first meeting in this hospitable place. We owe them all a deep debt of gratitude, for it was mainly owing to their support that the Association at the second Totnes meeting, held in 1900, entered on the threshold of the twentieth century conscious of a work to do for the county, and a desire to do it.

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Although passing the greater part of his active life at Oxford, Henry Acland frequently revisited the county of his birth, and he entered with much interest and sympathy into the work and spirit of the Association. Born on the 23rd of August, 1815, at his parents' beautiful Devonshire home at Killerton, near Exeter, his centenary occurred during the progress of the War, and could not at the time be adequately commemorated. A short record of his life may, therefore, be appropriately given at a Totnes meeting. He was the fourth son of Sir Thomas Acland, a well-known Member of Parliament and friend of the philanthropists, Wilberforce and Clarkson. Had the future physician and professor been the first-born of the family, he might probably have settled on the paternal estates and devoted himself to pursuits near at hand; but it was fortunate for the cause of medicine, and for science at large, that he was led into a wider sphere of utility.

Naturally in this paper only the merest outline of his many-sided activities can be portrayed, and no attempt is made to describe the details of his life, or the diffusive nature of his mental gifts. In spite of health, which was never robust, he was distinguished even in his school-days at Harrow, and in his University career at Christ Church, Oxford, by his literary tastes and pronounced scientific proclivities. The B.A. degree was taken in 1840, he proceeded to the M.A. degree in due course, and was also elected to a Fellowship at All Soul's College, Oxford.

At that time Italy, Greece, and Asia Minor were not as accessible to British travellers as at present, but for reasons of health he spent long holidays in 1837 and 1838 in prolonged tours in these countries, visiting amongst other historic cities, Rome, Athens, and Constantinople, and also the site and neighbourhood of ancient Troy, and of the Seven Churches. His refined tastes and high imagination rendered the journey doubly delightful, and from his wide reading and studious habits he was able to write clearly and with literary grace concerning his observations on the subjects which specially occupied his thoughts. After returning home he published a descriptive account entitled *The Plains of Troy* which anticipated some of Dr. Schlieman's discoveries, gaining a favourable notice in the *Quarterly*

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Review, and the warm appreciation of many antiquaries and archæologists. Interest in foreign travel and in fresh and fascinating scenes never weakened his love of Devonshire, his thoughts turned constantly to the West Country, with its mighty trap rocks, forest scenery, wild ponies, and red deer, and whether at beautiful Killerton or at Holnicote, his parents' picturesque home near Exmoor, he was always happy amongst country surroundings. Of the valley of Holnicote he writes: "It is about three miles in length and the breadth of the beach about two and a half. The north side is protected from the sea by a range of hills from Minehead to Hurlstone Point, very steep and sometimes precipitous towards the sea, clothed with heath and pasture at the top and seaward, but covered towards the valley with turf on the top, furze on the brow, and plantations in the middle region. The lower parts merge into the meadows and arable ground of the valley. The height of North Hill is from 800 to 1200 feet. A lower range runs across towards Dunkerry on the south to shut in the valley from the land. Dunkerry is nearly 1700 feet, and has at its foot the parish of Luccombe, with a Perpendicular church. Two deep valleys run up into it, Horner and Sweeteray; these have a beautiful mountain stream rushing over stones and rocks, and steep sides covered with old forest trees. Dunkerry merges into the wild heights of Exmoor."

He was soon on terms of affectionate intimacy with the Hon. Charles Courtenay, afterwards Canon of Windsor; by John Henry Newman (then at the height of his Oxford influence) he was greatly impressed; with Pusey he was united by family intimacy of long standing, was well known also to several members of the celebrated Oriel set, and for many years the valued friend of Dean Liddell, Dean Stanley, and Canon Liddon.

Whilst at Oxford the student attended the geological lectures of Dean Buckland, to which he frequently referred when talking over various reminiscences with his friend William Pengelly. The Dean held the view that hunger was the most potent incentive to action, really ruling the world, and Henry Acland writes: "I can never forget my début as his pupil. . . . He lectured on the cavern of Torquay, the now famous Kent's cavern. He paced like a Franciscan preacher up and down behind a long show case, up two steps in a room in the old Clarendon.

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He had in his hand a huge hyena's skull. He suddenly dashed down the steps, rushed, skull in hand, at the first undergraduate on the front bench, and shouted, 'What rules the world?' The youth, terrified, threw himself against the next back seat, and answered not a word. He rushed then on me, pointing the hyena full in my face—'What rules the world?' 'Haven't an idea,' I said. He cried (again mounting the rostrum), 'The great ones eat the less, and the less the lesser still.'"

A profession had now to be decided upon, and, unlike many of his contemporaries at Oxford, Henry Acland chose that of a physician, being the one which would keep him continually in contact with those various branches of science for which he had already shown so strong a predilection. For a time he had hoped to be admitted to Holy Orders, but although remaining throughout life a devoted son of the Anglican Church, he now commenced those studies which were to fit him for the calling he had finally selected. A man of deeply religious character, untiring in the service of his Divine Master, his medical work, especially during the outbreaks of cholera in Oxford in 1849 and 1854, brought him into close contact and sympathy with the working classes, for whom he laboured whole-heartedly. Through the establishment in later years of the "Sarah Acland Institution for Nurses," founded by their friends as a memorial to his wife, he was able also to be of still further and lasting service to the poor and the weak. A moderate Liberal and consistent High Churchman, he avoided controversies either in politics or theology, and throughout life directed his attention to the promotion of scientific and professional efficiency, and philanthropic and social reform.

Entering as a student at St. George's Hospital, London, in 1843, he received in addition private instruction from Dr. Quekett and other eminent medical men, also attending the lectures of Professor Richard Owen. Proceeding next to Edinburgh in 1844, anatomy was studied under John Goodsir, whilst the student resided as a pupil in the house of Dr. Alison, the distinguished physician. Returning later to Oxford, Henry Acland graduated as Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine, and also passed the London College of Physicians. In 1845 he was elected to Dr. Lee's Readership in Anatomy at Christ Church, and two years

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later, in 1847, gained the high distinction of Fellowship of the Royal Society. During the same year the British Association visited Oxford, when he was Local Secretary, discharging the onerous duties involved with his usual conscientious care. In the previous year his marriage with Sarah Cotton had been solemnized, the union adding greatly to the happiness and serenity of his life; his wife's supporting love for over thirty years making much work pleasant to him, which might otherwise have proved laborious. For nearly half a century, from 1851 to 1900, he held the important University office of Radcliffe Librarian. In 1858 he became Regius Professor of Medicine, and in 1874 was elected President of the General Medical Council. His career at Oxford embraced a period marked in the world of science by almost unparelleled activity in many branches of learning and research; the fascination of the new discoveries, with the ideas and potentialities suggested by them, being keenly felt by one whose interest in fresh investigations was as strong and persevering as his desire to relieve human suffering was ardent and unwearied.

His strenuous professional work, and other avocations, frequently overtaxed his strength, and his intimate friend, Dr. Latham, wrote: "You must either be a physician or a professor, not both." John Ruskin also sent the following note of remonstrance after visiting him at Oxford in 1851: ". . . I never saw such a life as you live there—you never were able so much as to put a piece of meat in your mouth without writing a note at the side of your plate—you were everlastingly going somewhere and going somewhere else on the way to it—and doing something on the way . . . and two or three other things besides—and then—wherever you went, there were always five or six people lying in wait at corners and catching hold of you and asking questions, and leading you aside into private conferences and making engagements to come at a quarter to six—and to send two other people at a quarter past—and three or four more to hear what had been said to them, at five-and-twenty minutes past, and to have an answer to a note at half-past—and get tickets for soup at five-and-twenty minutes to seven—and just to see you in the passage as you were going to dinner. . . ."

It will be seen from the previous letter how close the

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friendship with Ruskin had become. Acquaintance with several members of the Pre-Raphaelite brotherhood soon followed, and he had long enjoyed the friendship of Joseph Severn, and George Richmond, being himself an artist of no ordinary merit. His wide circle also included many politicians; both Mr. Gladstone and Lord Robert Cecil (afterwards Lord Salisbury) he knew intimately and highly honoured, being also on most cordial terms with the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, with whom he became connected by family ties, this adding greatly to the pleasure of his later years.

It may be imagined how self-sacrificing the young physician's efforts were during the visitations of cholera in 1849 and 1854, and, resolving that the experience which had been so dearly acquired during these outbreaks should not be lost, he published in 1856 a work entitled *A Memoir on the Cholera at Oxford in the year* 1854, *with Considerations suggested by the Epidemic.*

This publication raised him to the position of an acknowledged authority on sanitary and hygienic questions. It was widely read in this country and abroad, and he thus became recognised as a pioneer in much that was essential in the treatment of the sick. In 1857 he published a treatise on the *Drainage of the Upper Thames Valley.* Amongst several other works from his pen were *Remarks on the Extension of Education at the University of Oxford*, written some years previously, a treatise *On Fever in Agricultural Districts; Notes on teaching Physiology in Higher Schools; Two Reports addressed to the Trustees on the Removal to, and Progress of, the Radcliffe Library at the Oxford University Museum; The True Relations of Physiology and Medicine; Remarks on the Oxford Museum;* and a *Biographical Sketch of Sir Benjamin Brodie.*

An important topic which engaged his attention during the fifties was that of scientific education in Oxford, in connection with the erection of a suitable museum. After meeting with extraordinary opposition, and making exceptional exertions, his efforts were crowned with success, and the foundation-stone of the New Museum was laid in June, 1855, by the Earl of Derby, Chancellor of the University. Willing assistance was rendered by Professor Phillips, Dr. C. Daubeney (Professor of Botany and Chemistry), H. Strickland, and others, but it has always been acknowledged that Henry Acland was the originator

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as well as the life and soul of the movement. Scientific gatherings brought him into further cordial relations with Lord Lister, Sir Richard Owen, Michael Faraday, Professor Huxley, Dr. Hooker, Dr. Burdon Sanderson, Sir James Paget, and Sir Joseph Prestwich, whilst Sir Benjamin Brodie had been his kind adviser from boyhood. His friendship with William Pengelly was formed during the fifties, and continued until the death of the latter in 1894. During the closing years of the nineteenth century the present writer had the privilege of frequently meeting Sir Henry Acland (as he had then become), at her father's house "Lamorna," during the physician's visits to Torquay.

Early in July, 1860, the British Association met again at Oxford, Dr. Acland being a Vice-President. He and William Pengelly were both present at the memorable scene when Bishop Wilberforce and Professor Huxley had their famous passage-at-arms in the discussion on Darwin's *Origin of Species*. Although this was before the present writer's birth, she has heard many interesting accounts from her father of the Bishop's remarkable speech, and of Huxley's brilliancy and pungent wit. However, as full accounts of the controversy have been given in Mr. Leonard Huxley's Biography of his father, and also in other memoirs, any detailed description is unnecessary. In a letter at the time William Pengelly says "... The room was densely packed. The Bishop of Oxford, Huxley, Dr. Hooker, Professor Beale, Lubbock, and others spoke on it. The excitement was excessive. ..." In another letter William Pengelly writes thus of the Opening Address and the Museum: "Prince Albert attended, and in short speech resigned the Presidency to Lord Wrottesley, who then delivered his Address. The customary vote of thanks was moved by Lord Derby, and seconded by Whewell. ... The New Museum is, or rather will be, magnificent. It is far from finished. ... The evening soirée was very good; it was held in the New Museum; from 1800 to 2000 people seemed lost in it."

During the intervening years Dr. Acland had been busily at work on the arrangement of the Museum, and gladly showed the collections to the geologist, as mentioned in their correspondence. The specimens were arranged for the use of students, after the plan of the Museum of the College of Surgeons, the classification being Hunt-

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erian. Dr. George Rolleston, the Linacre Professor, rendered important help in the work, and in him Henry Acland found an invaluable colleague and congenial friend.

The building was first made available for the members of the University in October, 1860. It was about this time that William Pengelly completed the formation of an interesting collection of Devonian fossils from the counties of Devon and Cornwall, which was presented to the Museum in connection with the foundation of a Geological Scholarship. In accordance with a regulation passed in a congregation of the University of Oxford in 1860 the fossils are known as *The Pengelly Collection.* In collaboration with Professor Daubeney and John Philips (Professor of Geology) Henry Acland gave much attention to their arrangement. In May, 1861, whilst on the way to deliver a lecture at the Royal Institution in London William Pengelly paid a hasty visit to Oxford in connection with the matter, renewing his acquaintance with Dr. Acland, and also with Professor Daubeney, afterwards President of the Devonshire Association Meeting at Tiverton in 1865. The geologist writes: "I left home on Tuesday, so as to have a day at Oxford on my way, in order that I might have an opportunity of arranging the 'Pengelly' collection of fossils. I got there just in time for Dr. Daubeney's dinner. . . . We went in the evening to Magdalen College, at the invitation of the President thereof. Next day I arranged the fossils, and left for Town at four o'clock. This I was sorry to do, as Dr. Daubeney had invited a large dinner-party of eminent men resident in the University to meet me. . . . Before leaving, Dr. Daubeney informed me that a wish had been expressed by the Vice-Chancellor that I would deliver a lecture on the 'Pengelly' collection of fossils before the University." In the following month William Pengelly paid a longer visit to Oxford, giving the desired lecture, and again meeting Dr. Acland and many of his scientific circle, amongst those enumerated being Professor Daubeney, Professor Phillips, Professor Smith, Professor Westwood and Dr. Rolleston. The geologist's letters give further descriptions of the Museum, and the interest shown by the Vice-Chancellor and the various medical and other professors, in the Devonian collection. A year later, in 1862, when the British Association met at Cambridge, a communication on the Anatomical structure of the Brain, from Professor

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Owen, was vigorously and successfully attacked by Professor Huxley (Chairman of the Physiological Department) who was supported in the discussion by Dr. George Rolleston, William Flower and others. Henry Acland and William Pengelly were both present, they were much attached to Owen, and were friends also of Huxley, but thought the former incorrect on this point, and took no part in the debate. During the next day the former medical student sent a letter to his old teacher, from which the following extracts are given: "Your lecture, not addressed to scientific anatomists, but to the public, seemed to some at least to vindicate your old description of the difference between man and the Quadrumana. I am aware that it did not really do so, unless my attention failed me; for I did not hear you positively restate the debated structure to be peculiar to Man. Still the general impression on the non-anatomical hearers would be, I doubt not, that you adhere to the definition which you had before given, and that therefore Mr. Huxley (with Allen Thomson, Rolleston, Schroeder, Van der Kolk and Vrölik) was in error, and his opposition to you more or less groundless. . . . Believe me, the continuance of this feud over a simple fact will be injurious to the confidence of the public in scientific men, and justly so. . . . The question is one confessedly of pure zoology of the most technical kind. The public confound this in a misty manner with the essential nature of man. . . ."

Not long afterwards Dr. Acland also wrote to Archbishop Longley (his valued friend and old headmaster at Harrow) expressing his views as to the unwisdom of the clergy embarking in controversies for which their previous training and experience had hardly fitted them. He says: ". . . Two years ago, at the British Association, Professor Owen alleged that there were three points of marked difference between the brains of Man and the Brains of Apes (viz. in the posterior lobe, the posterior cornu, and the Hippo Campus). Professor Huxley stated that these differences are not so great as exist among the apes themselves, and thereby as a ground of distinction between Man and the Apes they were valueless signs. This led to a serious dispute in which the Bishop of Oxford charged Professor Huxley to the effect that his assertions, unwarranted by facts, had an irreligious tendency. This was not sound argument. Either Owen was right in his facts or Huxley

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was right in his. . . . Owen accidently mis-stated certain differences, upon which afterwards great differences were supposed to hang, and he does not like to retract. The question is wholly exaggerated. Nothing of a religious kind turns on it. I wish people could see this. . . . I pray you use your vast influence with the clergy to hinder them from taking sides in scientific disputes, for which they are not thoroughly grounded by thorough training and by full practical knowledge. . . ."

In 1859 the Prince of Wales came into residence at Oxford, Dr. Acland being appointed his medical adviser. During the next year the Prince was invited to represent Queen Victoria at the opening of the Montreal bridge over the St. Lawrence, and also at the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Parliament Houses at Ottawa, Dr. Acland joining the party as medical attendant. This invitation to cross the Atlantic could hardly have reached the Professor at a more opportune time, as his friend Dr. George Rolleston undertook to act as his deputy in University matters. Voyages were always enjoyable to him, as he was a keen yachtsman, and, being in the prime of life, was in full vigour both of mind and body. He was thus able to appreciate new facts and observations drawn from further fields of knowledge. He spent such hours of leisure in Canada and the United States as he could spare from his professional attendance in inspecting hospitals and other institutions. Several of the large cities of the West were visited, the discussions and interchange of ideas respecting scientific work and knowledge with various eminent professors and literary men, including Agassiz, Longfellow, Emerson, and Lowell, being much enjoyed. The Prince's tour had important and lasting results, not only in demonstrating the loyalty and affection of Canadians to the Mother Country, but also in producing a better feeling between the United States and Great Britain. In 1865 Dr. Acland was invited to deliver the Harveian Oration, and chose for his subject the Doctrine of Final Causes. The occasion was memorable from the annual address being delivered for the first time in English instead of in Latin as on former occasions. In the same year he acted as Chairman of the Physiological Department of the British Association at Birmingham (his friend Professor W. Turner assisting him as secretary), and when the Medical Association assembled at Oxford in 1868 he gave

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an important Presidential Address, his hearers coming under the magnetic spell of a personality which by its singular charm quickly won the sympathy of others.

Frequent visits to Killerton, Bovey Tracey and other West Country districts, kept him in touch with many Devonian acquaintances, and thus cemented friendships which were greatly prized. In 1862 a much needed holiday was taken in Switzerland, and in 1864 he journeyed to Utrecht to examine the pathological collection of Van der Kolk, paying a visit to Ireland and inspecting many archæological monuments there later in the same year. In 1865 a tour was undertaken with Dean Liddell in Switzerland, and a short trip taken to Belgium during the following year. Another visit of archæological interest was to the towns and monuments of Brittany, and a voyage to Norway in 1872 with Mrs. Acland was also beneficial, for he had been working with even more than his usual labour, and would not decline engagements which others feared to be too much for his strength. In succession to Sir George Paget, Dr. Acland was elected in 1874 to the Presidency of the Medical Council, and Sir William Turner writes, "His academic and social position and the innate nobility of his nature had from an early period of his life gained for him the friendship and confidence of the leaders of the medical profession, of statesmen of both parties, and others eminent in public life, and contributed in no small measure to ensure harmonious relations between the Medical Council amd the departments of Government with which it is brought into official communication."

Much mutual pleasure was derived in the summer of 1876 from a short visit from the celebrated surgeon, Professor Joseph Lister (afterwards Lord Lister). Writing from Oxford, the latter says: "Dr. Acland's house teems with beautiful pictures and engravings. He is a great friend of Ruskin, Millais, and Richmond. On Sunday morning we went to the University Sermon at University Church. It was preached by Canon Liddon, perhaps the most celebrated of preachers at the present time in England."

In 1877, Dr. Acland attended the British Association, which assembled at Plymouth, the meeting being of special interest to him on account of the Presidency of Professor Allen Thomson, the anatomist, whom he had known since the early Edinburgh days; and also from the

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fact that his friend William Pengelly was presiding at the Geological Section. During this year a break occurred in the family circle, through the loss of his son Herbert Acland in Ceylon, and this was followed in October, 1878, by a still more severe bereavement in the death of Mrs. Henry Acland. He bore the blow bravely, endeavouring by strenuous exertions for others to put aside the thought of his own dreadful desolation; whilst the affection of his daughter and remaining sons, who watched over him with unfailing devotion, softened the grief which they shared with him. He worked on as well as sorrow and slowly increasing infirmities would allow, and in the following letter to William Pengelly he refers to the Presidency of the Devonshire Association for 1880, which had been offered to him. Writing from Oxford in February, 1879, he says:—

"In the first letter you were so good as to write me, you gave me till February for my reply—and I am very sorry that I could not make up my mind when you kindly wrote again what reply to send. Since the great change that has fallen upon me I have not been away, and I was very desirous before I replied to wait till I had some rest. I have returned, and I trust it may not be too late for me to accept the honour which you offered to me. Of course if the opportunity has passed, I am the unhappy loser. But I hope it is not so. There is no honour I should prize more than meeting your Association in the way you propose, and I should endeavour, as far as in me lay, to justify the confidence you repose in me. If you will accept me, I pray you to put me up as a Member of the Association, and indeed in any case, I should be glad if that would and could be done through your kindness."

His affectionate and devoted nature had been deeply moved by the shock of his recent bereavement. In a second touching letter he mentions that his wife had hoped he might carry on his work as long as possible. In a note from Winchester in the following year, just before the gathering, he says: "I cannot help writing a line to say I am coming towards you. I am looking forward to your meeting with deep interest." As President, he contributed greatly to the importance of the Totnes gathering by his thoughtful address and able chairmanship; his enthusiasm for science, high ideals, and recognition of the value to the nation of sound education and original

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research rendering him at all times an inspiring leader. In the following year, 1881, he and William Pengelly met again in London. The geologist, at the request of his friends, having consented to sit for a presentation portrait by the well-known painter, Sir Arthur Cope, found relaxation in the society of several scientists at the Medical Congress. We get a glimpse of the concluding proceedings in a letter written on August 10th ; William Pengelly says : "Yesterday on leaving Cope I went to the Physiological Section of the Medical Congress, and was in time to hear the President of the Section, Dr. Michael Foster, close the Section, which he did in a very eloquent speech. MacAlister was there and we chatted a little. The final meeting of the Congress was held at two, in St. James's Hall, when Huxley delivered a lecture on Medicine and the Biological Sciences. . . . Amongst the audience were Dr. Henry Acland, Dr. Carpenter, Dr. Boycott Bowman (oculist), Allen Thomson, Joseph Lister, amd several others I knew. . . ."

The kindness and geniality with which Dr. Acland welcomed the entry of younger students into the scientific field was always noteworthy, and in his courteous bearing there was a complete absence of the academic officialism which sometimes marred the influence of other dignified and learned professors.

America was revisited in 1879 in order to study the Johns Hopkins University and Hospital, the physician being impressed with all that he saw at both institutions, and with the opportunities afforded by the Hospital for the training of students and nurses. In New York, Washington, Philadelphia and Boston he was able to discuss subjects of Public Health and Education with several specialists and leading authorities. Nine years later, in 1888, the United States were visited for the third and last time, and one of the pleasant results of the journey was an interesting correspondence with Dr. Asa Gray, Dr. Weir Mitchell and Oliver Wendell Holmes. The traveller always entered with keen interest into the social problems of the communities through which he passed, readily fraternizing with the representative men with whom he was brought into contact. In 1884 the physician was appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath, and in 1890 had conferred on him a Baronetcy of the United Kingdom. He was already an honorary Doctor of Laws of the Universities

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of Cambridge and Durham, and an honorary M.D. of Trinity College, being also a member of various British and Foreign Scientific Societies, and amongst other Orders, bore that of the Rose of Brazil.

His interest in the progress of different branches of science continued to be unfailing to the last, and he felt the keenest enthusiasm in the discoveries and disclosures of these investigations, which opened up vistas of practical and theoretical possibilities almost limitless in extent. Writing in 1890 to his friend Mr. Gladstone, who had been recently engaged in the well-known controversy with Professor Huxley, and was then preparing Papers on the *Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture*, he utters the following note of warning, "I have long ago said that one thing is certain in Science, that the Science of to-day will not be the Science of to-morrow, I have no temptation therefore to make things square with its *details*. The subject is endless."

Another long journey was undertaken in the spring of 1886 to Egypt and the Holy Land, when he was accompanied by his eldest son, now Admiral Sir William Acland. Writing home from Jerusalem, the traveller concludes a long and interesting description by saying: "There are general features which I must record at once. (1) The simple devotion, artless, cheerful, loving devotion of those bands of pilgrims, from every nation where Christ is adored. (2) The, to me, unequalled picturesque sobriety and gorgeousness without tawdry effect of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and the rare grace and loveliness of the platform of the Haram, and the Mosque of the Rock (falsely called the Mosque of Omar) and (3) the strange contrast of the dirt and mud and busy idleness of the motley peoples that, from Liberia to Spain, mingle as pilgrims in crowds with the Jews, the Turks, the Syrians, and Bedoweens, and jostle in the steep and saturated steps that are counted for streets in modern Jerusalem; the contrast, I say, of all these, with the sense of sacred and spiritual life that, pervading all I have mentioned and much more besides, would seem to hush all thought, and quell all words of modern things. And the early Christians were assuredly right, when they clung almost wholly to the words and the life of their Redeemer, and not to the earth, and the place on which they were set forth to men."

Early in the nineties, when the Medical Congress met at

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Oxford, Sir Henry was still able to enjoy showing hospitality to various foreign savants, as well as to several well-known British medical men. In 1892 he journeyed to Edinburgh, being the guest of Sir William Turner, who presided over the meetings of the British Association in the northern capital. On that occasion the present writer had the privilege of being shown over the anatomical collections by the President and Sir Henry Acland, and vividly recalls how clear and luminous both professors made every subject on which they touched. Two years later the Association met for the fourth time at Oxford under the Presidency of Lord Salisbury, Chancellor of the University. The day after his address, the President unveiled a statue to Thomas Sydenham, and Sir Henry, who was intending shortly to resign the Regius Professorship of Medicine, also made an eloquent speech. Referring to the latter's work at the New Museum, Lord Salisbury said : " In honouring Sydenham as we do to-day, we are honouring his great successor, to whom more than any other man the renewal of study of nature in this University is due, and to whose efforts and to whose memory this splendid building and the more splendid incorporeal instruction for which it is built will be a lasting and brilliant testimony."

The physician's home life at Broad Street, Oxford, was uniformly simple and beautiful. Given to hospitality, and from his leading position both in the University and the City, gladly entertaining numerous guests, he yet found special value in the inner circle of those dearest to him. To medical students he never lost an opportunity of inculcating the nobility and philanthropy that were possible in the profession, and he attained throughout his own career an almost unexampled affection. His kindness and sympathy were remarkable, growing in intensity year by year, and many an aching heart could recall with gratitude the tenderness manifested when the Angel of Death visited some desolate household. During the later years of William Pengelly's life (when he had become a confirmed invalid) Henry Acland afforded his old friend much comfort and support by his frequent visits. He was at Torquay in 1894 when the geologist passed away, and the sympathy then shown will always remain a most cherished memory. Old age, with its crown of glory, dealt with him gently, and although growing gradually more feeble, he paid his

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customary visit to Devonshire in 1899, the last year of his life. To him Killerton remained always the dearest of districts, being his birth-place, and for so many years his home and that of his parents. As might be expected from one so gifted and genial, he had many life-long friends in the county, and although they met but seldom the closeness of their intimacy was never diminished by absence nor the adverse opinions held by some of those good men from whom he differed. By degrees his familiar face and figure were missed at the public meetings and in the busy streets of Oxford, but after relinquishing his walks and drives he still enjoyed going in a bath-chair into the parks, where the sight of the Museum was of unfailing interest. Occasionally also he could be wheeled down to the Cathedral whilst service was going on, but towards the last he was unable to take his place in the beloved House of Prayer. Very tranquilly the end came, and on a beautiful autumn afternoon in October, 1900, the faithful physician who had ministered to so many weary sufferers entered peacefully into his rest.

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JOSEPH PITTS OF EXETER.

(? 1663–? 1739).

BY MISS CECILY RADFORD.

(Read at Totnes, 21st July, 1920.)

THE seventeenth century appears to be regarded by many Devonians as a kind of anti-climax after the glories of the sixteenth. Drake and Raleigh, Hawkins and Grenville are household words to us all, but comparatively few remember General Monk and the great Duke of Marlborough, names which might make the reputation of a less fortunate county. It is therefore the less surprising that a seventeenth-century Devonian who is considered worthy of a place in the *Dictionary of National Biography* and several learned periodicals has never been mentioned in the Reports of this Association on Devonshire celebrities. Joseph Pitts of Exeter was the first Englishman to see Mecca, the holy city of the Mohammedans (whence no detected Christian may escape alive), and the first European to give an accurate account of the great pilgrimage thither. He was probably the fourth in the small company of Europeans (some fourteen in all) who made this dangerous pilgrimage before the opening of the railway to Medina in 1908.[1]

Of these fourteen, England contributes four, a larger number than any other nation. The first was one Ludovico de Bartema, an Italian gentleman, who made the pilgrimage disguised as a Mameluke in 1503, and wrote an account of his travels, a translation of which is given in *Hakluyt's Voyages*. He is generally accurate in his observations, and it is probably the fault of the period rather than the individual that he saw two unicorns " of a weasel colour " in the temple at Mecca.

[1] Augustus Ralli, *Christians in Mecca*, 1909. In 1910 the pilgrimage was made by rail by another Englishman, Major A. J. B. Wavell, of Wavell's Arabs, who was killed in East Africa 1916.

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Some doubt has been cast on the veracity of the second pilgrim, a Frenchman, Vincent Le Blanc, who seems to have been impelled on his travels by his marriage at Havre " to one of the most terrible women in the world." He states that he went to Mecca in 1568 with a friend of the inspiring but unusual name of Cassis.

Johann Wild, a Bavarian, taken prisoner by the Turks in Hungary, made the pilgrimage with his Turkish master in 1607, but his account is vague and meagre.

Joseph Pitts' book (1704) certainly marks a great advance in our knowledge of the holy places of Islam. It may be that his change of faith " under extreme torture and for love of a Temporal life "[1] alienates our sympathy, but it should hardly forfeit his place in a list of celebrities that includes Bampfylde, Moore Carew, and Captain Avery the pirate. His book also describes his experiences during fifteen years of slavery in Algiers, a state of things now only kept in mind by the Prayer for Prisoners and Captives in our Church Litany. In the seventeenth century, however, capture by the Turks, as all Moslems were then called, was as common a misfortune as fire or pestilence. Whether these piracies were the direct consequence of the expulsion of the Moors from Spain, and how far they were helped by English and Dutch sailors, thrown out of work by the cessation of naval warfare in James I's reign, cannot be discussed here, but it is certain that the ports of North Africa offered an asylum to ruffians of all nations who could handle a ship and would turn Mohammedan. Devonshire suffered more even than other maritime counties. In 1625 Turkish pirates took Lundy ;[2] in 1630 the merchants of Exeter subscribed the then large sum of £500 for the suppression of Algerine pirates, and seven years later good Bishop Joseph Hall took counsel with Archbishop Laud as to a special service for the readmission into the Church of England of those " from the west parts " that had " become Turks, being captured in Marocco."[3]

The lot of the prisoner so taken was hard indeed, depending as it did entirely on the caprice of his purchaser. In the seventeenth century sailing ships had largely taken

[1] *True and Faithful Account of the Mohammetans*, by Joseph Pitts (Exon. 1704), p. 143.

[2] *Hist. of Lundy Island*, by J. R. Chanter, *Devon. Assoc. Trans.*, IV, p. 581.

[3] *Laud's Works*, V, p. 352, quoted in MS. note by A. A. Hunt on 1st ed. of *True and Faithful Account* in Devon and Exeter Institution.

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the place of galleys among the Algerines, so the captive had not to fear unceasing toil at one of the great oars, a fate which still overtook the Moslem who fell into French or Spanish hands. Prisoners taken to Algiers were not usually forced to change their religion, as was the case with slaves in Turkey or Egypt, nor did they suffer quite so much as those taken by the rovers of Sallee, who were employed in gangs on the endless building schemes of successive Sultans of Morocco. Andrew Brice in his *Gazetteer* (published at Exeter in 1759) quotes Dr. Shaw (chaplain at Algiers 1720–33, *D.N.B.*), who gives the population of Algiers as Christian slaves 2000, Jews 15,000 and Mohammedans 100,000, of which only 30(000) "at most are Renegadoes." He adds the somewhat surprising statement that many of the slaves live better than ever they did in their own countries. It is true that a slave skilled in some trade, which Turkish arrogance or Moorish indolence prevented the native Algerine from practising, might amass considerable wealth, or a slave in private hands might be treated as one of the family, and either might ultimately gain his freedom, but this by no means implied liberty to leave Algiers. Collections for the redemption of captives were made in every English parish. Each of the great powers had a Consul in Algiers through whom negotiations were made, and Roman Catholics were also helped by the devoted efforts of various orders of friars, notably the order of the Holy Redemption. But negotiations were lengthy, the ransoms asked usually exorbitant, and but few of the many captives taken could ever hope to see their native land again.

Apart from his travels, we know very little of Pitts. His father, whose name was John, was a Nonconformist, probably the John Pitts who signed the petition of a church in Exeter to King Charles II.[1] Joseph was one of several children; he appears to have been born in Exeter about 1663, and to have received an excellent education.

At the age of fourteen or fifteen, he tells us, "My Genius led me to be a Sailor, and to see Foreign Countries, much contrary to my Mother's mind, though my Father seemed to yield to my humour," and after two or three short voyages he sailed, on Easter Tuesday, 1678, on board the *Speedwell* of Lympstone, a fishing boat carrying six men,

[1] Professor Lyon Turner's *Original Records of Early Nonconformity under Persecution and Indulgence* (1911), p. 204.

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and owned by Mr. Alderman George Tothill, who had been mayor of Exeter ten years previously.[1] The captain (master) was Mr. George Taylor and the mate John Milton of Lympstone. They were bound for the West Indies and Newfoundland, intending to sell their catch of fish in Spain. Off the Spanish coast, however, they were taken by an Algerine pirate. The *Speedwell* was scuttled, and her crew chained with other slaves in the hold of the corsair, which took several other small ships, both English and Dutch, on the same voyage.

A plan was made for a rising among these captives and the slaves who had been brought from Algiers to work the ship, their leader being one of the latter, Mr. James Goodridge, "now of Exon," says Pitts in 1704. He was probably the same "mariner" whose will was proved at Exeter in 1709, where he appears to have died a Quaker and a man of substance.

A similar rising had succeeded in the case of the *Exchange* of Bristol in 1622,[2] but this came to nothing, as one of the Dutchmen lost heart at the critical moment.

Arrived at Algiers, the slaves were exposed for sale, one-eighth of their number being first chosen for the Turkish Government. Joseph fell to a private purchaser, one Mustapha, a shop-keeper and part owner of a pirate ship, who appears to have beaten the boy on all occasions for the pleasure of ill-treating a Christian. Three months of this treatment made Joseph glad to be sent to sea "to wait upon the head-gunner" of a corsair, and sorry to return safely to Algiers. But within a few days he was sold to a new master, a Turk of good family, the captain of a troop of horse who was commonly known as *dilberre Ibrahim* or handsome Abraham. He intended Joseph as a present for his brother at Tunis, but the latter not caring to accept the gift, kept him as one of his own slaves, though the British Consul (who had met Joseph in the streets of Tunis) was anxious to buy him, and the boy's eagerness to serve an Englishman may be imagined.

Returning to Algiers he had to follow his Turkish master into the camp which set out every summer to collect the Dey's tribute from the unwilling Kabyles and Berbers.

[1] Izache's *Antiquities of Exeter*, 1681, p. 173. George Tothill died in 1700. He lived in St. David's parish, and owned considerable property, much of it inherited from Mrs. Elizabeth Fleay, whose portrait is in Exeter Guildhall.

[2] R. W. Cotton in *Devon. Assoc. Trans.*, XVIII, p. 186.

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Joseph gives a droll account of these mountaineers, who were struck by the flaxen hair and fair complexion of the English boy, whose appearance went to disprove the popular belief that Christians resembled swine rather than men.

Here in an unlucky hour Joseph met Ibrahim's younger brother, who offered him great gifts if he would become a Mohammedan. Meeting with no response, this zealot suggested to his brother that the proselytising of a Christian would be an atonement for sundry murders and other peccadilloes of a wild youth, and at last so worked upon Ibrahim's fears that he started to convert his slave in earnest, regardless of any pecuniary loss that might ensue. Milder measures having failed, he had Joseph's bare feet tied up to the tent-pole and beat on them " with a great cudgel " and all the strength of passion. The poor boy held out long enough to increase his sufferings considerably ; but at last his limit of endurance was reached, and he woke next morning to find himself unable to stand or walk, but a Mohammedan and beyond the reach of ransom. Shortly after this arrived the first letter from his father in Exeter, sent secretly under cover from the former captain of the *Speedwell*, now a slave in Algiers. In it the father said he would rather hear of his son's death than of his apostacy. This was too much for poor Joseph. After some days of misery he showed the letter to his master, and told him that he was still a Christian at heart, only to hear that burning alive was the fate of renegades who recanted. There was nothing for it but to accept the position and write to his father, who in deep distress consulted most of the Nonconformist ministers in Exeter as to his son's spiritual plight, and at last wrote him a letter of forgiveness by the advice of Mr. Joseph Hallett.[1]

A few years later Ibrahim lost his head in an attempt to become Dey of Algiers in the stirring times that followed the French bombardment of 1683 and the assassination of Baba Hassan. Joseph thus lost a chance of promotion, as he was to have been the Dey's secretary or treasurer, his known honesty counterbalancing his doubtful orthodoxy. Instead of this he was sold a third time, and bought

[1] Joseph Hallett II (1656–1722), pastor of James' Meeting, Exeter, 1688. He conducted a Nonconformist Academy as early as 1690, which later became famous as a nursery of Unitarianism. He was expelled from his ministry in 1718 because of his opinions. (*D.N.B.*)

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by one Omar (or as Pitts, giving the soft Turkish pronunciation, spells it, Eumer), an old bachelor of kindly disposition, who took him on the great pilgrimage to Mecca.

It seems clear that this must have been in 1684, not 1680, the date given by most of Pitts' biographers. This alteration is more important than appears on the face of it, as the observations of a boy of seventeen could not be so valuable as those of a young man of twenty-one, who had spent the intervening four years in the East. Pitts also tells us that he was at Mecca at the time of the overflowing of the Nile in Egypt—August to November. This tallies with the period of the pilgrimage (which with the whole Moslem calendar recedes annually thirteen days) in 1684 or even 1685, but not in 1680.

Diversity of opinion on this point probably arose, because Pitts early lost count of the European calendar, and his habit of giving scraps of autobiography embedded in accounts of Mohammedan customs does not make for a clear chronology.

Joseph's love of adventure and insatiable curiosity doubtless made him eager for the journey, but he cannot have known that he was the first Englishman to attempt it, any more than he can have foreseen that it would be one hundred and seventy years before another (Lieutenant, afterwards Sir Richard, Burton) should achieve it. The voyage was made by sea from Algiers to Alexandria with a party of pilgrims, among them an Irish renegade (possibly a survivor of the raid of Murad Reis on Baltimore, County Cork),[1] who had spent thirty years in the French and Spanish galleys, and was esteemed as a saint for his devotion to Islam. At Cairo they joined the great caravan which embarked at Suez for Jeddah. Joseph's observations are everywhere interesting, and his accounts of Mecca and Medina most valuable, especially as the temple at the former had been destroyed by the Puritan Wahhabis and rebuilt before it was seen by another European, the Spaniard Badia y Leblich, in 1810.

Joseph seems to have passed everywhere unsuspected, though he was put to a singular test of the genuineness of his conversion by having to find blindfold a pillar,

[1] Stanley Lane Poole's *History of the Barbary Corsairs*, quoting Father Pierre Dan of the order of the Redemption, an eye-witness of the consequent sale in Algiers of 237 Irish men, women and children, "even from the cradle."

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said to be the stump of the barren fig tree in the great mosque at Alexandria and at Mecca, and was publicly rebuked by a Turk for turning his back on the Bait Allah between the hours of prayer. After some four months in Mecca, Omar proceeded (as do about two-thirds of the pilgrims) to Medina to visit Mohammed's tomb. Here Joseph is able to refute the old legend that it hangs in mid-air, and remarks on the zeal of the faithful who are allowed to pray thrusting their hands through the iron grating of the tomb. While in this posture his master was robbed of his silk handkerchief.

The return journey was made overland with the caravan, a romantic experience more familiar to the modern reader than the pack-horse traffic to which Joseph compares it. The plague raging in Cairo when they arrived, he and his master hastened on to Alexandria, and while Joseph was walking there on the quay he saw an English boat with a man in it, who when cautiously questioned proved to belong to the ship of one Mr. Bear of Topsham, on board of which was John Cleak of Lympstone, a friend and contemporary of his own. The two had a brief conversation together next day, and Joseph managed to send by him a letter and presents to his parents—a green silk purse for his mother and a Turkish pipe for his father.

The infection of the plague followed them on the return journey to Algiers; Joseph himself sickened, but recovered. His master had given him his freedom at Mecca according to the usual Moslem custom, but the two were so sincerely fond of one another that they still chose to live together, Omar buying a Dutch boy to do the work of the house, and treating Joseph as his own son, promising him large sums at his death, offering him a wife, and advising him to mind his reading and writing with an eye to advancement in the Government. Joseph's heart was secretly set on returning to Exeter, however, and he refused these offers as gracefully as he could. He became a soldier in the Turkish army, and served as a "Bombagee" against the Spanish fort at Ceuta, and the Emperor of Morocco, the terrible Muley Ismail.[1]

[1] Nick-named es-Semin = the stout. His energy, piety and cruelty kept him on the throne of Morocco for fifty-five years (1672–1727), and made the roads so safe that "a child could carry a purse of gold from Tangier to Taffillat." When he appeared in a yellow robe his courtiers used to speculate on their chances of living out the day. (*Adventures of Thomas Pellow, of Penryn*, ed. by Dr. Robert Brown. Introduction and Notes.)

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These expeditions appear on the whole to have been of a pleasant and picnic-like character, far less sanguinary than home life at Algiers with the French bombardments and consequent reprisals, or even the habitual executions too often of renegades who had attempted to escape.

These examples deterred Joseph from making the attempt without a reasonable chance of success. In 1693 he made the acquaintance of an English merchant, a Mr. Butler, to whose house he had gone to consult an English doctor (a slave) for ophthalmia. Mr. Butler introduced him to the English Consul, who proved to be the brother of Joseph's old friend at Tunis. The Consul at Algiers gave him a carefully worded letter to his colleague at Smyrna, whither Joseph went in the Turkish Grand Fleet, having changed places with another Turkish soldier. English ships often came to Smyrna to trade, and he hoped to board one of them, but as ill-luck would have it the war with France (on the accession of William III in 1688) kept English ships away.

After much weary waiting both at Smyrna and Scio, beset by fears as to the horrid fate that awaited him if he were discovered, and tempted to give up all hope of escape by his expectations at Algiers and his real affection for his former master, Joseph's passage was paid on board a French ship by a Mr. Eliot of Cornwall, who, with the English Consul, Mr. Ray, had done all in his power to help the fugitive. Pitts at last went on board "Apparel'd as an *English* Man with my Beard shaven, a Campaign *Perrywigg*, and a Cane in my Hand." We can imagine his joy in these somewhat embarrassing trappings of civilisation. A Campaign periwig, we learn from Holne's *Armoury*, 1688, is a Travelling Wig, and "hath Knots or Bobs (or a Dildo on each side) with a Curled Forehead."

The French ship was bound for Leghorn, and arrived safely, in spite of chase by a privateer. Pitts tells us how he prostrated himself and kissed the earth, thanking God for his arrival in the "European Christian part of the Earth," and found himself in quarantine for twenty-five days, where he was hospitably entertained by a party of Jews. During this time a ship put in from Algiers with some redeemed Dutch slaves on board, who recognised Joseph and proposed he should join their party to walk across Europe, to his great content, for a sea voyage always held a possibility of recapture. At the Austrian frontier,

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however, Joseph's " left leg failed him," and he had to be left behind, the others not having money enough to wait for him. He soon recovered and started again on the march, but never rejoined his party, being always a day behind. He met with many adventures on the way, being on one occasion robbed and beaten by four or five German soldiers as he was going through a wood, " and I have since been told by one of that Country that I had a very narrow Escape, because the *Germans* seldom rob without committing *Murder* " ; but they did not find the bulk of his money which was in a belt under his clothes on the Eastern plan.

Arrived at Frankfort, he found the city gate closed and not a house outside the walls (doubtless a great contrast to seventeenth-century Exeter). Joseph had no passport, and his story was met with incredulity. Snow was on the ground, and night was coming on. The poor wanderer " sat down upon the Ground and bewailed my hard Lot." Some soldiers who were keeping guard " in a little Hutt or Tent " outside the gate took compassion on him, and called him in to share their fire and food. Joseph still had a little money, and one of the soldiers was dispatched to a neighbouring village and returned with wine in a bucket, and a friendly corporal undertook to get Joseph into the city next day, and if possible take him to an English merchant. The nearest he could find, however, was a Frenchman who had spent some years in England. He received Joseph most kindly, got him a passport and a passage down the Rhine, with an introduction to a brother merchant at Mayence. Through the rest of Germany and Holland Joseph's journey was as pleasant as possible, everyone eager to show kindness to one who had been so long in Algiers, and anxious for news of friends and relatives still in captivity.

He crossed from Helvoetsluys to Harwich to meet with very different treatment, being " pressed " for the Navy on the very day of his arrival. Explanations were of no avail. He was sent to the prison at Colchester, and thence to the *Dreadnought* man-o'-war to proceed against the French.

While there Pitts' name was called, a letter having come for him. This proved to be from Sir William Falkener, a Turkey merchant, to whom he had written while in prison at Colchester, and to contain a " Protection " from

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the Admiralty Office. "I could not forbear leaping upon the Deck, and the Ship's Crew were highly pleased with the news." Joseph hastened home to his "dear Exeter," stopping in London to thank Sir William.

Arrived at Exeter, he did not dare to go straight to his home lest the shock should be too great for his parents, but going to a public-house near by inquired for some of his playmates of fifteen years before. Benjamin Chapel, he was told, still lived close at hand. Sending for him, Joseph asked him to break the joyful news to his father, and the story ends with the "godly joy and pious mirth" of an unhoped-for meeting.

Joseph Pitts was two or three-and-thirty when he returned from the East, and though he lived in Exeter for the next forty years his career is hard to trace. He gives us no clue as to which of the twenty odd parishes of Exeter was his, besides as a Nonconformist it seems only too likely that he was baptized at James' Meeting, of which all records previous to 1707[1] have been lost, and buried in the Free Cemetery at Friernhay,[2] of which the City authorities have no records before the nineteenth century. There is nothing to show what trade or profession he followed, nor did he ever become a freeman of the city he loved so well, being probably disqualified as a dissenter; he owns he was in a better way for preferment in Algiers than he could ever hope to be in England. It is possible that his skill in writing and figures got him some kind of clerkship, or he may, like so many Exonians at that date, have been engaged in the great woollen trade. He made the journey to London more than once, as he tells in the preface to his third edition (1731).

"The late *Mr. Lowndes*,[3] who was so long *Secretary* to the *Treasury*, had a great desire to see and converse with me. Accordingly when I was some Years since in *London*, *Consul Baker*" (of Algiers) "took me to him. Amongst other Discourse he told me, *He was proud that he could say he had seen an* English-Man *who had been at* Mecca;

[1] MS. history of Nonconformist churches in the West of England, now in Baptist College, Bristol. Information kindly supplied by Mr. Edward Windeatt.

[2] I am indebted for this suggestion to Mr. Lloyd Parry, Town Clerk of Exeter, whom (with his subordinate Mr. Gay) I desire to thank for help in searching the City Records.

[3] William Lowndes, Secretary to the Treasury 1695–1724, M.P. for St. Mawes and East Looe, credited with originating the phrase "ways and means." (*D.N.B.*)

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and withal assured me if I would accept of some *Place*, he would use his Interest to procure it for me. But I waved it in the best Manner I could, for some *private* Reasons." It seems probable that the private reasons included a wife and family at Exeter. One thing Joseph certainly did in his later life, and that was to write his book: "A True and faithful Account of the Religion and Manners of the Mohammetans, in which is a particular Relation of their *Pilgrimage to Mecca*, the Place of Mohammet's Birth; And a Description of *Medina*, and of his Tomb there. As likewise of *Algier* and the Country adjacent: And of *Alexandria*, *Grand Cairo*, &c. with an Account of the Author's being taken Captive, the Turks' Cruelty to him, and of his Escape. In which are many things never Publish'd by any Historian before. By JOSEPH PITTS of Exon. EXON.: Printed by *S. Farley* for *Philip Bishop* and *Edward Score* in the *High-Street*. 1704."

The title is sufficiently ponderous, and may well have deterred readers to whom the adventures would have appealed strongly; but the book is none the less a remarkable achievement. The late Dr. Robert Brown of Edinburgh, who possessed a unique collection of the autobiographies of "Captives" among the Moors, speaks[1] of the general sameness of such works written for the most part by sailors, who even when they could write had forgotten their native language in captivity and were helped by the local parson or schoolmaster, who added flowers of speech and moral reflections to taste. Another type was the apochryphal voyage, made popular in Grub Street by the wonderful success of Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*. But "The True and Faithfull Account" is in neither of these categories. It would be vain to claim for it a high place as literature, the style is certainly crabbed, especially in the first edition. Neither is it in any sense a complete account of the Mohammedan religion, nor indeed was Pitts at all qualified to write such from a doctrinal point of view. Ibrahim would have doubtless scorned to explain the religion he advocated so forcibly, and his convert hated his new religion so heartily that he was probably content with the smallest performance of prayers and ablutions that his fellow-worshippers would tolerate, and an avoidance (wherever possible) of dis-

[1] In the Introduction to the *Adventures of Thomas Pellow of Penryn* (Fisher Unwin, 1890).

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cussion of its tenets. This must account for his mistranslation of one of the simplest forms of prayer, and for his ignorance on so simple a point as that "A Mohammetan may have as many wives as he pleases," errors which are duly corrected in the third edition. Pitts also, it should be remembered, never pretended to a knowledge of Arabic. Turkish was spoken by the ruling class in Algiers, and the lingua franca, a hotch-potch of Mediterranean dialects, by slaves.

As a record of manners and customs, however, his book is most accurate, and as a relation of strange things seen, done and suffered by a shrewd, observant man, who had doubtless told his story many times with force and a certain dry humour, it is more pleasant to read than many more pretentious works. There seems no reason to doubt, too, that it is as substantially truthful in what relates to his own experiences as it has been proved to be in his observations at Mecca and Medina, which no one then living in Europe had the power of verifying.

He tells us that it was with great reluctance that he published his book, doubtless from shame at his apostacy, but he was induced to do so in 1704, ten years after his return. The printer, Samuel Farley, is famous as the publisher of *Prince's Worthies of Devon* and the *Exeter Journal*. Philip Bishop was living in 1703 at the sign of the "Golden Bible" over against the Guildhall.[1]

The book sold well, for in 1717 M. Bishop (probably, as Dr. Brushfield in his *Life of Andrew Brice*, p. 10, suggests, the widow of Philip)[2] printed a second edition, to the great annoyance of the author. "The second edition," says he in the preface to the third, "was printed without my consent; nay I knew nothing of the Matter till they had gone about half-way. I have wish'd since I had then published an *Advertisement* that I would in a little Time print a *second Edition with Additions*. This might perhaps have put a stop to the Press; for I scarce ever saw a Book printed on worse paper, and so incorrect: But this must not lie at my Door." A copy of this edition is preserved in the British Museum library, and the author's criticism is certainly justified.

His own corrected edition did not appear till 1731, when it was published by "J. Osborn and T. Longman at

[1] R. N. Worth in *Devon. Assoc. Trans.*, XI, p. 501.
[2] *Devon. Assoc. Trans.*, XI, p. 500.

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the Ship in Pater Noster Row, and R. Hett at the Rose and Crown in the Poultry." "Several have been very urgent with me to have it printed at *London*," says the author's preface, "assuring me it would meet with good Acceptance. Upon this I endeavoured to recollect some Things which had slipt me in the *first* Edition, and many soon ocur'd." In the preface to the first edition he had said: "I might have contriv'd it so, as to have made a much bigger Book of it, if I had thought fit, but I was willing that it should be for every bodies reading; and therefore I was unwilling to make the Price too great." Certainly the third edition contains much more matter than the first, often just those picturesque details that a man writing his first book would consider beneath the dignity of literature, such as his sale from his first to his second master, the test of his conversion in Alexandria, the episode of the silk handkerchief stolen at Medina, the presents he sent his parents, his life with his third "patroon," and the detailed accounts of his being "pressed" for the Navy and his home-coming, which add so much to the interest of the third edition. It is a duodecimo with two illustrations, "the gestures of the Mohammedans in their worship" and the temple at Mecca. The print is large and pleasant to the eye, and this with the improvement in the style makes this edition quite the pleasantest for reading.

But not all the additions and improvements appear to be Joseph's own. The spelling of Arabic words is more conventional but less correct, Mohammet for Mahomet and Ollah for Allah in the first edition giving the Turkish pronunciation. Provincialisms too, such as "pooks of hay," have been carefully altered.

Another difference between the first and third editions is to be found in the Dedication. Mr. Ray, Consul at Smyrna, had probably died in the intervening twenty-seven years, for the later edition is dedicated to "the Right Honourable Peter, Lord King, Baron of Ockham, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain," the famous Exonian who owed his great advancement, as even his enemies admitted, entirely to his ability and knowledge of the Law (1669–1734 *D.N.B.*). King had in early life attended the academy of Mr. Joseph Hallett, the Non-conformist minister who was such a good friend to Joseph Pitts.

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Professor Thomas Seccombe in the *Dictionary of National Biography* hazards the year 1735 as that of Pitts' death, but in the absence of other evidence it seems probable that the will of a Joseph Pitts proved at Exeter in December, 1739, is his, though the identity of names can hardly be conclusive. There was a Joseph Pitts, a clergyman of the Church of England, who published several sermons at London and Ipswich in the first half of the eighteenth century, and an Aaron Pitts, a Nonconformist divine at Topsham, whose father (also a minister and also named Aaron) died at Chard in 1738.

It must be admitted, however, that the will is a disappointing document. It is undated, and there is nothing to show the testator's station in life or where in Exeter he lived. No inventory was exhibited, but his social status was not high, or he would have appeared as Mr. Joseph Pitts in the notice of probate. He leaves to his daughter Elizabeth Skutt £100 to be paid her at his wife's decease, "provided my Wife do not want in her life time"; his wife Hannah Pitts being sole executrix and residuary legatee, and the effects at her death to be divided among the children "as their circumstances shall require and behaviour deserve."

Something of the fate of the proverbial prophet seems to have overtaken Joseph Pitts in his own country, in spite of his recognition by Sir Richard Burton and other nineteenth-century writers. All his biographers mention that his book was not known to the learned and painstaking Gibbon, but it is even more remarkable that Andrew Brice, whose *Gazetteer* was published in Exeter within twenty years of Pitts' death, should be content to take accounts of Mecca and Medina from writers whose errors Pitts had exposed, and to make no reference to the latter, unless a hit at "Christian Renegadoes who have been to visit (Mohammed's) Tomb and afterwards escaping home *turn'd Christian again* as good and *firm as they were before*" be intended for him.

As to the personal character of Joseph Pitts we can learn nothing beyond what appears in the course of his narrative. He certainly had great powers of observation and endurance, and a very fair measure of resolution and will-power. It would seem, too, that one who received kindness from so many people of widely different nations and characters (adopted as a son by a Turk, entertained

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free of charge by Jews and succoured in distress by a German corporal) must have had something peculiarly attractive in character or address.

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A fourth edition of the *True and Faithful Account* was issued in 1738 by Messrs. Longman. A copy is preserved in Dr. Williams' Library, London, and it appears to resemble the third exactly. Sir Richard Burton states that he had a copy of the fourth edition, but gives the date as 1708. He describes it as an octavo, and observes that the engraving headed "the most sacred and antient Temple of the Mahometans at Mecca" is the reverse of the impression. (*Personal Narrative of a Pilgrimage to Al-Madina and Meccah*, Vol. II, Appendix V, note 1.) This is not the case with the copy in Dr. Williams' Library.

The parts of Pitts' narrative that relate to Mecca and Medina with most of his adventures were reprinted in 1798 in Vol. XVII of *The World displayed, or a curious Collection of Voyages and Travels selected from Writers of all Nations, etc.* London: T. Carner and F. Newbery, Junior; and the third edition was reprinted practically verbatim with Henry Maundrell's *Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem at Easter*, 1697, and *A Journey from Grand Cairo to Mount Sinai and back again* in 1810.

Authors who have written on Joseph Pitts of Exeter are:

(1) Andrew Crichton devotes an interesting footnote to him in his *History of Arabia* (1830).

(2) An anonymous writer in the *Quarterly Review* of 1830 gives a brief account of Pitts in relation to Burckhardt's *Travels in Arabia*, then just published.

(3) A most interesting article (unsigned) in the *Dublin University Magazine* of 1846 is based on the first edition of Pitts' book.

(4) Sir Richard Burton in the appendix of his *Pilgrimage* gives extracts from the *True and Faithful Account* describing Mecca and Medina and the ceremonies observed there and a brief life of Pitts with explanatory notes of great value for Pitts' Arabic and Turkish words learnt orally and afterwards transliterated into English, complicated by a Devonshire accent, need a master of languages to decipher them.

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(5) Mr. G. Townsend in Vol. IV of the *Western Antiquary* (1884–5) has an article reprinted from the *Exeter Gazette Telegram* of 19 February, 1884, on "Joseph Pitts of Exeter, the Mecca Pilgrim," in which he compares the different editions of his book and gives quotations.

(6) Professor Thomas Seccombe, in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, has a most valuable life of Pitts, but makes the curious mistake of saying that it was with his second "Patroon" that he made the Pilgrimage.

(7) The Rev. S. Baring-Gould, who includes Pitts in his *Devonshire Characters and Strange Events* (1908), gives a delightful account, abridged from the first edition of Pitts' book.

(8) Augustus Ralli, in his *Christians at Mecca* (1909), gives a life of Pitts, in which he follows Sir Richard Burton and Professor Seccombe.

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THE ORIGIN AND UPGROWTH OF THE ENGLISH PARISH.

ILLUSTRATED BY MATERIAL TAKEN FROM THE EXETER EPISCOPAL REGISTERS.

BY REV. OSWALD J. REICHEL, B.C.L. AND M.A.; F.S.A.

(Read at Totnes, 21st July, 1920.)

Introduction.

The Church began among the Jews as a section of the synagogue. Previously to the year 60 Nazarites, as Christians were at first called, were looked upon as a Jewish sect. Christianity, like Judaism, followed trade and spread from city to city. In some cities all the elders of the synagogue accepted it, in others only a few, in others none at all. Thus its institutions followed those of the synagogue. In each city it was under collegiate government, that of presbyters and deacons presided over by a ruler in place of the ruler of the synagogue. And when the breach with Judaism finally came local churches still continued under collegiate government, but subject to the apostles' authority until all of these had passed away. Some fifty years later a ruling presbyter, overlooker, or bishop is found occupying the place of the ruler of the synagogue in every city to which the faiths had penetrated.

I. The Parish in the Roman Empire.

The collegiate churches of the great Roman cities are not, however, the basis of the parochial system, the origin of which it is here proposed to investigate. On the contrary the term *παροικία*, in Latin *parœcia* or parish, when first met with in the fifth century is used of districts outside those cities. Innocent I. (401–416 A.D.) uses the term to express an outside or suburban district or chapel.

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In his well-known letter to Decentius (Ep. 25 c. 5) he writes that the presbyters of the Roman city churches (*tituli*) celebrated the Eucharist every day in union with him their bishop, but on Sundays being obliged to preside in their district churches (*tituli*) for the sake of the people, he was in the habit of sending to them by collets the Eucharist consecrated by himself that they might not deem themselves on that day separated from his communion. He does not, however, adopt the same course in dealing with the outside or suburban churches (*parœciæ*) because the sacramental signs ought not to be carried about for long distances. Long before Innocent's time St. Paul in his letter to the Ephesians (ii. 19) had described Christians as being no longer strangers and outsiders (πάροικοι) but fellow-citizens with the saints ; and St. Peter (Ep. i. 1) had exhorted the scattered Christians in Asia Minor as outsiders (πάροικοι) to the life of the world to abstain from fleshly lusts. These passages show that the πάροικος meant one who dwells close by but not in the city. A city church was not called a parish before the year 801 A.D.[1]

From being used of outside or suburban chapels to being used of any and all chapels dependent on a cathedral or collegiate church the transition was easy ; and so we find in North Africa and in the sixth century in Spain the term used as we now use it to express a country church or district served by a single priest. The statutes of the early church [of Arles] in 505 Can. 31 run : " Let not deacons nor presbyters appointed to any parish (*parochia*) venture to exchange away (*commutare*) any property of the church." The 4th Council of Toledo in 633 Can. 26 runs : When presbyters are appointed to parishes. The earlier name, however, for what are now called parishes was *plebs* a people.[2] A rural church in this country was never called a parish before the 12th century, but a mass-priest's scyre or district. On the other hand, until the 12th century

[1] Leo III., A.D. 801, in Decret, Lib. III., Tit. IV., c. 1, says : Anastasius cardinal-presbyter of the city church (*titulus*) of St. Marcellus, was canonically deposed by all in synod, because he deserted his parish for 5 years contrary to canonical rule.

[2] For instance, in 348 the 1st Council of Carthage, Can. 5 : " Let no one employ a clergyman belonging to another people " (*hominem alterius plebis*). In 397 the 3rd Council of Carthage, Can. 20 : Let no bishop usurp the people of another " nor supersede a brother bishop (*collegum*) in his own diocese." Council of Antioch, A.D. 341, Can. 3 : No presbyter or deacon to leave his own parish for another.

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parish was here used of the sum total of a bishop's rural churches, which is now called a diocese.[3]

II. The Parish in Saxon England.

In the 6th century when Christianity was first introduced among the Saxons by Roman missionaries they brought with them the institutions and usages to which they had been accustomed at home. They therefore first set up churches in the cities of Britain, Canterbury (Bede, I. 26), London (*ibid.*, II. 3), Rochester (*ibid.*, II. 3), York (*ibid.*, II. 14), Dorchester near Oxford (*ibid.*, III. 7), Winchester (*ibid.*, III. 7). In each of these centres a bishop took up his abode with his family or staff of assistants, his mission being to evangelise the country round about, here called his parish or outside district, the peculiar feature of these early settlements being that both bishops and his assistants were monks. There must have been many others established as collegiate churches besides those named as existing names indicate, Wimborn minster established in 713 destroyed by the Danes (Dugdale, *Mon.* II. 88), and in the 10th century Axminster (*ibid.*, VI. 1450) and Exminster (Gildroll, XXXVII. 11). Many of these appear to have existed at first independent of the bishop, but in time were included in one or other episcopal district, whether called parish[4], territory,[5] province,[6] or diocese.[7]

[3] Concil. Tolet. III. in 627, Can. 3: Should a bishop assign any [property] belonging to his parish to secure the prayers of monks without detriment to the church, the gift shall stand. Concil. Clovesho (Lewisham), A.D. 747, Can. 3 requires every bishop to go round his parish every year. The papal legates at the Council of Cealchythe (Chelsea) in 787 commands every bishop to go round his parish once a year. In 963 archbishop Odo admonished his bishops to go about their parishes ever year preaching the word. A decretal of uncertain origin but prior to the 11th century (in Gratian, Caus. XVI., Qu. I., c. 9) speaks of monks and abbots in the bishop's parish. Concil. Lat. 1, A.D. 1123, Can. 17, in Mansi XXI. 285, decrees That abbots and monks apply to the bishops in whose parishes they dwell for chrism and the holy oil.

[4] Egbert's Excerption, 28, c. 900, A.D.: Let every bishop take care that the churches in his parish are well built.

[5] Concil. Aurel. I. A.D. 541, Can. 17: All churches (*basilicæ*) wherever built shall be subject to the bishop within whose territory they lie.

[6] Concil. Tolet. XII. A.D. 681, Can. 12: According to the institutions of the ancient fathers let the bishops of the several provinces (i.e. dioceses) meet every year on 1st November. Concil. Tolet. XVII. A.D. 694, Can. 6.

[7] Concil. Tarracon. A.D. 516, Can. 8: Let a bishop every year visit his diocese (*diocesim*).

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The bishop's parish supersedes the tribal system.

In the century which elapsed between the coming of Augustin (A.D. 596) and the archiepiscopate of Theodore (673–692) the Saxon church grew up around the principal cities on a tribal basis. The bishop's parish consisted not of an area but of a tribe or clan. The Jutes around Canterbury, the East and Middle Saxons around London, the West Saxons around Winchester, the Anglians of Norfolk and Suffolk, the Midlanders of Dorchester, and the Northumbrians of York each had their several bishops to govern them in spirituals. Such a method of personal government could not survive where individuals frequently changed their place of abode, and so archbishop Theodore, who as Bede says was the first bishop whom the whole people of England obeyed, divided rural chapels of the kingdom into parishes, i.e. dioceses, substituting local areas for tribal units. This creation of areal dioceses was the first step towards the subsequent creation of parishes.

Inclusion of collegiate churches (dioceses) in the bishop's parish.

The next step was the inclusion of collegiate churches in the bishop's parish. Owing to a strange objection dating from the 4th century[8] it had become the custom not to appoint a bishop except in large cities, but collegiate churches were founded in all respects self-governing except in matters requiring episcopal order. The common name for such churches was administrative districts or dioceses.[9] The Saxons called them ancient minsters,[10] and it is in reference to these ancient minsters that Egbert's 25th Excerption prescribes: Let one entire hide (*mansus* = 120 acres) be given to every church service free.[11] We

[8] Concil. Antioch, A.D. 341, Can. 9: "Let those in villages and rural places and those called rural bishops, even if they have received the ordering of bishops, know their places." Concil. Laodicea, A.D. 363, Can. 57: Let not bishops be appointed in villages and rural places other than visiting ones (περιοδευταί).

[9] Concil. Tarracon. A.D. 516, Can. 6 and 7: Let presbyters and deacons in collegiate churches (*dioecesanæ ecclesiæ*) keep week-day services. Concil. Brac. II. A.D. 572, Can. 2: Let no bishop when he visits his collegiate churches (*dioeceses*) take more than 2 shillings.

[10] Wihtraed's Privileges, A.D. 692, No. 1: Let all the minsters and churches that have been given and bequeathed to the honour of God . . . remain to the honour of God." Edgar's Law, A.D. 958: "Let every church-shot go to the ancient minster." Ethelred's Law, 4, A.D. 1014: Let every due go to the mother church.

[11] Gratian, Caus. XXIII., Qu. VIII., c. 25; Decretals, Lib. III., Tit.

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hear of collegiate churches as well as see-churches founded almost immediately after the coming of Augustin. In 602, for instance, King Ethelbert not only gave to Augustin "a church which he was informed had been used by the ancient Roman Christians where he established a residence for himself and his successors" [the see-church of Christ at Canterbury]; but he also "erected the church of SS. Peter and Paul not far from the city where he placed a body of monks" (St. Augustin's monastery, Bede, I. 32). In 633 Fursey founded a collegiate church at Cnobher's town in Suffolk now called Burgh Castle (Bede, III. 19). In 653 bishop Cedd built collegiate churches at Blackwater River near Maldon in Essex (Ithancestre), and at Tilbury on the Thames (*ibid.*, III. 22). His brother Chad in 660 founded monastic churches at Lastingham (*ibid.*, III. 23) besides others in 669 at Barton upon Humber in Lincolnshire, at Barrow (At Barue) Chertsey (Ceortesei) and Barking in Essex (Bercingum, *ibid.*, IV. 6). After defeating Penda at Winwidfield near Leeds in 655 King Oswy founded collegiate churches at Hartlepool (Heruten or Hart-island), Whitby (Streaneshalch or Lighthouse Bay), and Gilling in Yorkshire (Ingethlingum, *ibid.*, III. 24). About the same time Sexwulf founded Peterborough (Medeshamstead or Meadow Hamlet, *ibid.*, IV. 6), and in 688 King Ina built the minster at Glastonbury (Saxon Chronicle ad an.).

By the Saxons these see and collegiate churches stood on a platform by themselves. The well-known law of Canute (No. 3 in 1017), which mentions four kinds of churches in all, calls see-churches head-churches, and ancient minsters middling churches. The breach of protection, it runs in a head-church is in the case of satisfaction equal to the breach of royal protection, that is according to English law 5 pounds; and in a middling church 120 shillings, which is the same with the mulct to the king.

Establishment of rural churches a work of time.

Cnut's law then goes on to mention two other kinds of churches which it calls lesser churches. A subsequent age spoke of them as donative churches in contrast to collegiate

XXXIX., c. 1. Gratian quotes this as a decree of the Council of Worms, but the Correctores state that it was a constitution of the King of the Franks.

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churches which were known as elective churches. And they are stated in the document known as King Edward's Ecclesiastical Laws to have become about three or four times as numerous as they were in King Alfred's time. (Eccl. Laws, No. 9). As these lesser churches form the basis of the present parochial system, it is obvious that (1) that system could not have come into being until such churches had become fairly numerous, and (2) not even then until they had become amenable to episcopal authority.

The origin of these rural churches was the erection of a building by the lord of the manor either to serve as a private chapel[12] for himself and his family or for a less worthy motive to be a source of income to himself out of the offerings there made after paying a priest to perform the services of religion.[13]

Within 100 years of the first introduction of Christianity among the Saxons we hear of two lesser churches being founded in Yorkshire, one in 686 at South Burton, the country house of earl Puch about 2 miles distant from the monastery of Jarrow which John bishop of Hexham (Hagulstad) was invited to consecrate (Bede, V. 4); the other at North Burton, earl Addi's estate which the same bishop consecrated (*ibid.*, V. 5). In both these cases the church was built by an earl, and the mass-priest was his private chaplain. Of course, no one who only held folkland could build a church upon it for his own benefit. This privilege could only be exercised by a holder of bookland. Hence private churches must have been at first few and far between. They could not have become common until booklands had become common, i.e. until after Alfred's time. But before the Conquest all the land in the kingdom except the royal estates and the royal forests had been

[12] Concil. Agath. A.D. 506, Can. 21: Should any one, outside the parishes in which the lawful and ordinary services are held, desire to have a prayer-station on his estate we allow him to have prayers there on other festival days to prevent fatigue to his household; but at Easter, Christmas, the Epiphany, the Lord's Ascension, Pentecost and St. John the Baptist's day or any other great festival let them attend nowhere save in the city or the parish.

[13] Concil. Brac. II. A.D. 572, Can. 6: If any one builds a country church (*basilica*) not from devotion to the faith but out of covetousness intending to share what is given by way of offering to the clergy there, on the ground that the church stands on his land (as is said to be the custom in some parts), let the rule be in force for the future that no bishop give countenance to such an abominable intention (*votum*) or dare to consecrate it.

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granted out and the owners of most booklands had either themselves built churches or joined with neighbouring bookland-holders in building them. The power of building a church was an appurtenance of bookland and the church when built, like a borough, a market, or a fishery, was the property of the bookland-owner. If the bookland-owner desired to have service in the church it was his business or that of his villagers to provide the mass-priest with a maintenance. Or, on the other hand, he might farm out the church to the mass-priest for a fixed or a variable rent, and could appoint or dismiss him at will. When, therefore, we read in Domesday of laymen possessing churches or portions of churches, we must understand that this means really possessing them,[14] not only the site on which the churches were built but the tithes,[15] offerings,[16] and dues[17] which were appurtenant to the site, and possessing them so that they could give them to whom they liked and upon what terms they pleased. The bishop had only to be consulted if the nominee needed ordination. With such a state of things no wonder the complaints about simony were overwhelming.

III. The Parish in Norman Times.

Three things about the parish call for attention in Norman times: (1) the parish boundaries, (2) the position of the temporal or manorial lord in relation to it, and (3) the position of the spiritual head, the chaplain. Respecting the boundaries, the area of the parish consisted of the lands of one or more manorial lords who had built or combined to build the church, or of the lands of a submanor held under the crown or some important baron. The frequent occurrence of outliers is accounted for by these being outlying lands belonging to the same manorial

[14] For instance, "In the manor of Wanetinge in Berkshire Peter the bishop holds 2 parts of the church with 4 hides thereto belonging which never paid geld. Now they are in the King's hand because they were no part of his bishopric. The 3rd part of the aforesaid church William the deacon holds together with one hide." In Suffolk the $\frac{1}{15}$ of a church belonged to a small manor of 30 acres (*D.-B.* I. 75).

[15] Evidence of tithes being held by laymen is the numerous grants of them by laymen.

[16] The 1st Lateran Council in 1123 in its 14th Canon forbids laymen to take any part of the offerings made to churches.

[17] Such as the church-shot. See *Trans.* XXXIX. 368, n. 16. In Worcestershire the lord of a manor paid a horse-load (=240 lb.) of corn as church-shot. The villager usually paid a cock or a hen valued at one penny.

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lord as the parish. An instance of a parish made up by the joint action of several manorial lords is Combe-in-Teignhead which includes the manors of Combe, Combe Cellars, Netherton, Buckland Baron, Middle Rocombe, and part of Haccombe (*Trans.* XLVII. 234). Exminster parish includes, besides Exminster manor, Shillingford Abbot, Matford Butter, Peamore, and Towsington (*ibid.*, 235). The parish of Bradwood Wyger includes the manors of Bradwood Wyger, Downacary, Moor, and Norton Bauzan (*Trans.* XLVI. 238). On the other hand, Exminster, Kenton, and Kenn have each a distant outlier. Bystock is an outlier of Colaton Raleigh. Frithelstock has four outliers to the South West. Many more might be quoted.

The manorial lord gives place to the parson.

The first business which the Norman prelates set out to pursue, or rather those of them who were not engaged in fighting, hunting or hawking, was to establish episcopal control over donative churches. At a Council held at Winchester in 1070 Can. 6 ordained: "That bishops have free power in their dioceses over the clergy and laity." In the following year Can. 8 of Lanfranc's Council at Winchester ordered: "That masses be not celebrated in churches before they have been consecrated by bishops." Can. 15 of Anselm's canons of Westminster in 1102: "That new chapels be not made without consent of the bishop." Archbishop Carboyl's 9th canon at Westminster in 1127 in execution of canons 4 and 18 of the 1st Lateran Council, decreed: "We forbid churches or tithes to be given or taken by any person without the bishop's consent." The 5th Legatine canon at Westminster in 1138: "Let no one accept a church or benefice from the hand of a layman." Canon 10 of the 3rd Lateran Council in 1179: "We enjoin that laymen who hold churches do either restore them to the bishops or submit to excommunication." There were, however, always some manorial lords who stood out for their rights of property. Their churches have survived in independence almost to the present day and are now alone called donatives.

One church-due only seems to have escaped central control, viz. the church-shot. This due, which dates from the time of King Ina (A.D. 692), had in many cases in Hampshire been given in whole or in part to the local chaplain, by whom it was held in the time of Domesday.

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Originally like other church property it was in the hands of the manorial lord; and according to the evidence of after-death inquests was in later times still held as an appurtenance of the manor. The Walraund Papers, for instance, show that at Steeple Launton in Wiltshire there were there "293 acres of arable land, each acre being worth 4 pence, also 9 acres of arable land each acre being worth one shilling, pasture for 24 oxen, the pasture of each being worth 5 pence, pasture for 550 sheep, the pasture of each one worth a halfpenny; rent of assise 103 shillings and 5 pence, a rent of 4 lbs. of wax to be paid at Pentecost; for churcheshot (chersetum) 56 hens each worth one penny and the court and garden worth ½ mark" (p. 26). Among the revenues of the manor of Langford of which sir Robert Waulrond held the third part are enumerated "the churchshot whereof the third part is 11/10½" (*ibid.*, 29). At Winterbourn Asserton the manor revenues included "churchshot on the feast of St. Martin 28 hens and 10 cocks each worth 1d." (pp. 11 and 18). Among the manor revenues of Yatesbury "church-shot 10 cocks and 30 hens" (*ibid.*, pp. 14 and 17), and among the revenues of Wadden manor the church-shot is given as 17d. (*ibid.*, 30). In all these cases the church-shot was still owned by the manorial lord and is treated as part of his manorial income.

The claim of the bishop to control the patron's choice of incumbent by insisting on the necessity of his institution[18] was based on the ground that since a cure of souls was appurtenant to possession of the site of the church, the fitness of the holder must be subject to the bishop's approval. This was the view taken by the Lateran Councils. Closely connected therewith was the further claim that tithes being God's right[19] ought only to be paid to those "whom the bishop could freely coerce." If, therefore, the manorial-lord had the patronage because the site of the church was held of him as feudal lord, the bishop claimed the administration of the tithes either by men in orders or by men of religion because tithes ought to be administered as a sacred trust.

In the Council held at Westminster in 1102 Canon 13

[18] Concil. Westminster, A.D. 1138, Can. 5: When any man takes investiture from the bishop let him swear on the Gospel that he has neither given nor promised anything. Const. 18 Langton, A.D. 1222; Lyndwood, p. 108.

[19] Concil. Westminster, A.D. 1127, Can. 9: Tithes as the portion of God should be paid in full.

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ruled: "That tithes be not paid but to the church only." This canon merely repeated what various councils had decreed in Saxon times, but which as Domesday shows was still a dead letter. But the ruling came with different authority when the 1st Lateran Council decreed in 1123 (Can. 4 in Gratian Caus. XVI., Qu. VII., c. 20; Mansi XXI. 282) that "In accordance with the ruling of the most blessed pope Stephen we decree that laymen, albeit they may be men of religion, have no power of disposing of ecclesiastical property; but according to the canons of the apostles let the bishop have charge of ecclesiastical property (*res*) and dispose of the same in the sight of God."

This decree was followed by one more stringent at the 2nd Lateran Council in 1139 which laid it down (Can. 10 in Mansi XXI, 528) that "Tithes of churches which canonical authority shows were given for pious uses we forbid by apostolic authority to be in the possession of laymen. Whether they got them from bishops or kings or from any other persons let them know that unless they restore them to the church they are committing the crime of sacrilege and incur the risk of eternal damnation." In 1179 the 3rd Lateran Council finally closed the door to laymen, keeping in their hands the administration of tithes by decreeing (Can. 14 in Mansi XXII. 226; Decretals of Gregory IX., Lib. III., Tit. XXX., c. 19): Also we forbid laymen who at the peril of their souls withhold tithes to transfer the same in any way to other laymen. Should anyone receive them and not hand them over to the church, let him be deprived of Christian burial."

The effect of this canonical legislation was twofold. (1) The customary gifts in kind made to the local chaplain were now systematised and included among tithal obligations under the name of altalage. (2) The disposal of what had hitherto been exclusively called tithes, that is the tithe of corn and grain and of all things grown in the open field was taken out of the hands of the manorial lord, all that was left to him being the power with the bishop's consent[21] to assign them to what church he liked.

[21] Concil. Westminster, A.D. 1127, Can. 9: We forbid churches or tithes or ecclesiastical benefices to be given or taken by any person without the bishop's consent. Concil. Westminster, A.D. 1200, Can. 12: According to the tenor of the Lateran Council we decree That no Brothers Templars, Hospitallers or any men of religion accept churches, tithes or any ecclesiastical benefice without the authority of the bishop.

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Three alternatives in disposing of the tithe.

Three alternatives now presented themselves to every dutiful patron of a Church who desired Christian burial. Either (1) he might appoint some trustworthy person (*certa persona*)[22] to undertake the administration of his tithes who should become an officer of the church by being tonsured and admitted to minor orders. Or (2) he might bestow his tithes on the chaplain of his own church. Or (3) he might give them to some religious house or foundation with the bishop's consent.

In places where the first course was adopted the place of the lord of the manor was taken by an officer of the church henceforth known as the trustworthy person (*certa persona*) or parson,[22] whose duty it was to receive and expend the tithes and other spiritual revenues in accordance with the canons. It will, however, be apparent from the quotations already made from the Walraund papers, that as the Lateran canons do not mention the church-shot, this source of income was in many places retained by the manorial lord.

The earliest instance that I can quote for the use of the term parson in the sense of the man who is responsible to the bishop for the temporal administration of the church is the 20th canon of the 1st Lateran Council in 1123. It runs (Mansi XXI. 286): "We ordain that churches together with their goods, as well parsons as property to wit clergy and monks and their lay brethren (*conversi*) also tillers of the soil and the implements they use shall be safe and free from molestation." The 12th Constitution of Clarendon in 1164 provides that when a church is vacant the king shall send his mandate to the chief parsons of that church and they are to make the election in the King's chapel "with the advice of the King's parsons whom he shall call for that purpose." Afterwards the term becomes common to designate the administrator of the temporalities of the church just as the term chaplain is used of the administrator of the spiritualities who has the cure of souls. The 13th Constitution of archbishop Langton in 1222 forbids any "church to be committed to two rectors or two parsons." As the process of consolidation was then in full swing the use of the term parson in its proper sense soon disappears and it was generally in vogue as the equivalent of rector.

[22] Lyndwood, 19.

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Gifts to monastic or secular churches.

Two or three instances of gifts to a monastic church of lands and tithes in Devon may be supplied from the Calendar of Documents in France: William de Poillei who in 1086 held Stoke Rivers, Beaworthy, Cadbury, Bickleigh, Buckland Monachorum and Sampford Spiney in Devon gave a third of the tithes of the corncrop from all his lands in Devon to St. Martin of Séez (*Cal. Docts. in France* 235). Similarly Joslin de Pomeray in 1125 gave to the church of St. Mary du Val and to the canons there serving God according to the rule of St. Augustin not only land but also the tithe of his mares in Normandy and England . . . the tithe of his pigs and his mills at Berry [Pomeroy], his chaplain-dues (*capellaria*) in England [i.e. his small tithes] to wit the tithe of wool and cheese and piglets and lambs at [Up]ottery (Otreuum) and of all belonging to his chaplain-dues in England (*ibid.*, 536).

Again William de Braose about 1160 in a charter addressed to Robert [Warelwasst 1155–61] bishop of Exeter confirmed a grant made by Juhel his grandfather of lands and churches for the support of the monks of Clugny on the day when he founded [about 1080 A.D.] the dependent house (*obedientiam*) of St. Mary Magdalene, viz. Pilton and Pilland the churches of Bardestaple with the chapel of St. Salvius and all appurtenances, the mill of Barnstaple with milling-rights over the whole town and castle, the churches of Tawstock with all their appurtenances . . . two thirds of the tithes of Fremington and half the tithe of Tawstock together with the tithe of fish (*ibid.*, 460).

The instruments by which these gifts were assured usually specify the purpose of the gift. Thus bishop Bronescombe's appropriation of Dean Prior to Plymton Priory on 15 Oct., 1270 (*Bronescombe* 65), which is addressed to the Prior and Convent of Plymton, sets forth: "Wherefore beloved in Christ, we being minded to further your humble devotion with paternal affection, in order to relieve the necessities of the poor and of strangers that flock to you, with consent of the dean and chapter of our church of Exeter . . . give and confirm to you in full right[23] the church of Dene with its fruits and obventions . . . to hold for ever to your own proper uses saving a suitable portion for the vicar to be canonically presented

[23] When a church was given in full right, the gift was a grant of the site, of the tithes and of the altalage or small tithes and offerings.

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to us and our successors by you." When appropriating the church of St. Breward to the dean and chapter of Exeter on 5 Sept., 1278, the same bishop required that on the solemn anniversary every year the aforesaid dean and chapter should supply 50 poor invalids with food and drink to the value of one penny each (*ibid.*, 243).

Examples of gifts to the chaplain.

Among examples of gifts to the chaplain of which documentary evidence survives the majority no doubt being simply feofments. "About 1130 Simon bishop of Worcester (1125–1151) allowed and confirmed a gift of tithes made by the good men of Exhall (Eccleshale) in Worcestershire to the church which they had themselves built" (Dugdale, *Hist. Warwick*, 1656, p. 630). About the same date bishop Bernard of St. David's confirmed a gift of land and tithes to the church of St. Mary of Hay in Brecknockshire made by the lord of the manor William Revel with consent of his overlord Bernard de Novo Mercarto (Selborne, *Ancient Facts and Fictions*, 1892, p. 352). The deed sets forth that "he gave to the same church the tithe of his land of Hay in all things and of the land of Ivo and Malenianc and of all those who held of the fee of Hay. And lest there should be a doubt in future [about what was included] he gave and firmly granted the following tithes, viz. of the sheaf and hay, of fowls and calves, of lambs and piglets, of wool and cheese, of the fruit garden (*virgultum*), of his rents in Wales, pannage and plea-dues" (*ibid.*, 352). This was the gift of the entirety of the church, of the great tithes as well as of the small tithes to the chaplain of the church.

The mass-priest becomes the chaplain.

Turning to the spiritual side of the parish; just as the manorial lord gave place to the parson in Norman times, so the mass-priest holding office at the will of the lord gave place to the chaplain instituted by and amenable to the bishop, in other words the incumbent became emancipated from lay control and was brought under episcopal control. This change involved three things, each of which was only gradually effected: (1) The recognition of institution by the bishop as necessary to obtain possession of a church; (2) the limitation of the services or payments which a patron or other interested person could demand from an

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incumbent; and (3) protection against being disturbed in possession except by canonical process.

Already in the 56th of Egbert's Excerptions, wrongly attributed to archbishop Theodore but which is far more likely a reproduction of a canon of the Council of Mainz in 813 A.D. (ap. Gratian, Caus. XVI., Qu. II., c. 37), we find it laid down that: "Without the authority and consent of the bishop let no mass-priest be appointed to any church or deprived of the same." But this was of no avail until the 1st Lateran Council in 1123 took the case up and by its 18th canon (Mansi XXI. 285) decreed: "Let presbyters be instituted by bishops (*constituantur*) to whom they shall be answerable for the cure of souls and for such things as belong to the bishop; but let them not take over tithes or churches from laymen without the bishop's consent." Following this the Council of London in 1126, Can. 4, decreed: "Let no monk or clergyman accept a church, tithe or any ecclesiastical benefice without the bishop's consent." The same ruling is repeated in Can. 9 of the Council of Westminster in 1127, in Can. 5 of the Council of Westminster held in 1138 and presided over by Alberic legate of pope Innocent II.

To prevent the chaplain suffering from the covetous demands of the manorial lord Lanfranc's Council held at Winchester in 1076 decreed (Can. 3): That no clergyman either in town or country pay any service for his ecclesiastical benefice other than what was paid in the time of King Edward.

Manorial lords opposition to fixity of tenure.

Notwithstanding the efforts made by the bishops to secure fixity of tenure against the patron for rural chaplains, the old idea that the lord of the manor, as owner of the soil, could do what he liked with the church and therefore that if an estate changed hands it might also change chaplains still held its ground. Hence, when William Rufus gave the church of Sutton Courtney in Berkshire to the abbey of Abingdon, Aelfwij the priest appeared before the abbot and humbly prayed that possession of the church might be continued to him (*Chronicon Monasterii de Abingdon* II. 28). When Juhel gave the church of St. Mary at Totnes to the monastery of St. Sergius and Bacchus the presbyters Hubert and Anschetit appeared before the representative of the monastery and prayed to

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be allowed to retain the fee which had been granted to them by Juhel (*Trans.* XXIX. 234, n. 17; Oliver, *Mon.* 241). To prevent a chaplain being dispossessed by his patron Can. 9 of the Council of London in 1126 ruled: Let no abbot, clerk or layman oust any one from a church to which he was instituted by the bishop without the bishop's sentence. Alexander III. (1159–1181) found it necessary to protest against the view that the chaplain's tenure of the benefice depended upon the lord's tenure of the estate. To Henry II. he wrote (Mansi XXII. 440): "We have received a letter of your majesty addressed to us on behalf of R. a knight as to the patronage-right of the church of . . . (Ligurgis al. Bligurd). . . . But seeing that it is contrary to the rules of the holy fathers were we to allow clergy to be put out of churches which they have canonically acquired under cover of patronage, we cannot with good conscience oblige the said knight as requested." Another decretal of the same pope Alexander III. (Mansi XXII. 238; *Decretals* Lib. III., Tit. XXXVIII., c. 9) declares: We have received a complaint addressed to us by the prior and convent of Lanthony (Lanch) setting forth that R[oger] sometime earl of Hereford (1144–50) acknowledged before J[ohn de Pagham] of happy memory sometime bishop of Worcester (1151–58) the right which the said prior and brethren ought to have in the church of Wick by grant of H[ugh de Lacy] founder of the said church [in 1108] and father-in-law of the said Roger. . . . But after the aforesaid earl had divorced C[ecilia daur. of Payne Fitzjohn] his wife, the same C[ecilia] married W[illiam] of Poitiers who withdrew all the fruits of the benefice from the said prior and brethren and bestowed them on R. priest of the same place without the bishop's authority. Afterwards when on the death of W[illiam] the said C[ecilia] married for the third time W[illiam] de Mayne, this W[illiam] persisted in the same evil course on the ground . . . that what the bishop had done in the church which was his wife's advowson at the time when she was under coverture could not prejudice him, and that unless he could bestow the church as he liked his wife's patrimony would not come to him in its entirety. Now seeing that it is monstrous and unreasonable that appointments to churches should be made to depend on changes of patrons . . . we enjoin upon you, etc.

Abuses, however, still continued, as is evidenced by

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Canon 14 of the 3rd Lateran Council in 1179 (Mansi XXII. 226; Decretals, Lib. III., Tit. XXXVIII., c. 4) which declares: "Seeing that the audacity of some has got to such a pitch that setting at naught the authority of bishops they institute clergy to churches and remove them at their own sweet will and also as they list dispose of their property and other ecclesiastical goods . . . we ordain that they who in future shall be guilty of such conduct shall be struck with anathema."

In 1180 Alexander III. wrote to the archbishop of Canterbury (Mansi XXII. 378): From constant complaints of persons we learn that in your parts a bad and abnormal custom prevails of clergy out of sheer avarice taking over churches and ecclesiastical benefices without the consent of the diocesan bishop or his officials. . . . We therefore command that every bishop in his bishopric shall at least 4 times a year renew the sentence of excommunication against such as do so, and do ye cause [this command] to be carried out barring cavil and appeal.

Even after the civil legislation of Henry II. we find the 4th Lateran Council in 1215 in its 32nd Canon (Mansi XXII. 1021) complaining: An evil and corrupt practice which ought to be put down has grown up that in some places patrons of parish churches and others claim for themselves their entire income leaving so slender a portion for the presbyters told off to serve them that they can scarcely subsist upon it. We therefore ordain that notwithstanding any custom pleaded by bishop or patron or by any other person a portion shall be assigned to the presbyters sufficient to maintain them.

The possession of land.

The most effectual thing, however, whereby the chaplain's fixty of tenure was secured was the possession of land and the legislation of Henry II.

According to the evidence of Domesday very few parochial chaplains were in 1086 holders of land. Even the site of the church was still regarded as the possession of some lay lord or else as held as a tenement of some manor. At Wantage, however, both the parson and the chaplain had an estate in land. Peter the bishop had 4 hides as parson not belonging to his see and William the deacon as chaplain had 1 hide free of geld. The church of Hanney

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held by Turold the priest was endowed with one hide. At Compton the church was endowed with ½ hide ; at Lockinge with ½ hide, at Sparsholt Edred the presbyter had 1 hide.

In Devonshire in a list of 12 estates "given to God in alms," only two were held by the chaplains of non-collegiate churches. Sawin the queen's priest had at Swymbridge an estate of 3 virgates. Algar had at Braunton one hide of land.

The legislation of Henry II.

If by gifts of land fixty of tenure was secured to a small number of rural chaplains, the legislation of Henry II (A.D. 1154–1189), which made possession nine points of the law, affected all but a very few. This legislation following that of the Civil Law, the knowledge of which had been lately introduced by Vacarius at Oxford distinguished between proprietary and possessive $\frac{\text{rights}}{\text{actions}}$. As professor Maitland observes (*Constitutional History*, 12): "Proprietary actions still went to the feudal court. But Henry by some ordinance that we have lost took under his royal protection the possession, or seisin as it was called of all freeholders." "He provided in his own court remedies for all who were disturbed in their possession. These remedies were the possessory assises [or sittings of the King and his barons to try actions] concerning *Novel Disseisin* and *Mort d'Ancestre*. There was a third assise that of *Darrain presentment* or East presentation. The machinery was in the first place intended to protect possession only, but it was gradually extended to all other actions. Henry himself extended it to proprietary actions for land in the form of the *Grand assise*. By means of this writ the person sued might refuse trial by battle, the usual method in the feudal court, and have the question "Who has the best right to this land ? " submitted to a body of his neighbours sworn to tell the truth." Hence, whereas in Saxon times the right to the church followed the *property* in the manor of which it formed part, by Henry's legislation *possession* was the important thing. When once put into lawful possession of freehold land, the possessor could not be disturbed by the claim of the stronger but only by legal action. As Glanvill writing about 1180 expresses it (Lib. XII., c. 20): "A fit person instituted by the bishop shall retain his benefice during his life whatsoever may afterwards happen in respect to the advowson."

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Inquests of patronage.

Inquests of patronage held at a somewhat later date illustrate the effects of this legislation. They state that the incumbent of a benefice is a life-tenant because he is in lawful *possession* by induction or seisin, though the *property* in the land of the benefice may still be in the lord of whom the land is held. They also explain why ordinary village churches are not mentioned in the pages of Domesday, because the land or site of the church to which the chaplain-dues belong, was like other unrecorded freeholds included in the manor. Thus on 28 Feb., 1445, the chapter of the deanery of Trigg minor make return upon oath (*Bronescombe* 471): The true patron of St. Tudy for this turn is John Nantan and the right of presentation belongs to him for this turn by reason of a grant made to him in fee simple of lands and tenements within the manor of Trethywelle and St. Tudy, together with the glebe and all appurtenances . . . to which the right of presentation is appurtenant" (*Lacy*, 294).

Again on 16 Feb., 1448, the chapter of North Tawton return upon oath: The most illustrious King Henry VI. last time presented to North Tawton by reason of the minority of Thomasia daughter and heiress of Richard Hankforde, lord of a certain glebe within the parish of Cheping Tawton to which the right of patronage is appurtenant" (*Lacy*, 330).

In almost the same words the chapter of Shirwell deanery state upon oath: "On the last occasion the right of presentation to Laxhore belonged to sir Richard Chichester, knight by hereditary right by reason of a certain glebe existing within the parish of Lokyshore to which the right of patronage in the said church is appurtenant" (*Lacy*, 330).

In all these cases—and many more to the same effect might be quoted—the finding is that the glebe being held of the lord as part of his fee and the church being appurtenant to the glebe, give to the lord the right of presentation whenever there is a vacancy.

IV. The Consolidation of the Parish.

Of the three varieties of persons to whom grants of tithes might be made pursuant to the decrees of the Lateran Councils, those made to religious houses were by far the

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most satisfactory. Those made to individuals who were admitted to minor orders in order to take them proved eminently unsatisfactory. An example of such unsatisfactoriness is the way in which William Tracy disposed of his churches and tithes "before his crime against St. Thomas." As lord of the barony of Braneys William de Tracy was patron of a group of churches including Huntshaw, Countesbury, Lynton, Combe-in-Teignhead, Cruwys Morchard and Whipton. All of these he made over by one grant to Alan de Tracy, presumably a relative but not his heir, a clerk in minor orders, and Alan de Tracy granted them to one Thomas, a clerk at a fixed pension. From a charter executed by William's nephew Hugh de Coterna between 1186 and 1191 we learn that on William's death Hugh confirmed his uncle's grant to Alan de Tracy and that Alan appeared before John bishop of Exeter (1186–1191) to have possession assured to him after the death of Thomas the clerk in possession (Kal., *Docts.* in France 194).

To prevent abuses such as this the bishops encouraged the consolidation of benefices that is the union of the parsonship and the chaplaincy in the hands of one and the same person; and although the record is wanting consolidation must have proceeded apace before the time of bishop Bronescombe whose registers are only evidence of the practice at the finish.

Examples of consolidation.

Among other churches consolidated in the diocese of Exeter in the time of bishop Bronescombe (A.D. 1257–1280) "Richard de Hydone was admitted to the whole church of Meshaw on 3 Sept., 1263, by consolidating the portion which the presbyter Juvenal long held in it with the parsonship (*personatus*) or portion of 2 shillings" (*Bronescombe*, 155). On 19 Oct., 1258, the vacant vicarage of the church of Churchstaunton was "consolidated with the parsonship on condition that the rector of the same church should keep personal residence in the same" (*ibid.*, p. 124). On 28 August, 1260, the same bishop "on the presentation of Richard de Trendelesho admitted Henry a presbyter for some time vicar of the said church to the vacant rent-charge of 2½ marks in the same church, and considering that the resources of the church were insufficient for [the

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support of] two, instituted him to the entirety (*ibid.*, 188). On the same day the bishop on the presentation of William de Raleghe " consolidated the vacant vicarage of Laxhore with the parsonship and instituted Roger a presbyter there as rector of the said church in its entirety " (*ibid.*, 152). On 25 April, 1261, the bishop " consolidated the then vacant vicarage of the church of Hamme (Georgeham) with the parsonship of the same, saving to the dean of Exeter and his successors a rent-charge of 20 shillings by reason of the church of Braunton [of which Georgeham formed part] being annexed to the deanery of Exeter " (*ibid.*, 93). On 26 April, 1261, the bishop consolidated the church of Lawhitton and assigned it to the rector of the same to hold by the title of perpetual commendation (*ibid.*, 149). On 26 Dec., 1262, William de Membiri subdeacon was admitted to the entirety of the church of Methe in which he previously had 5 marks yearly by the name of the parsonship (*ibid.*, 155). On 1 March, 1264, the bishop admitted Roger de Sancto Constantino, clerk, to the parsonship of 2 marks in the church of St. Newlyn with right to succeed to the entirety on the death of the chaplain [in possession]. Again on 25 January, 126$\frac{4}{5}$, the bishop admitted Richard de Bamfeld to half a mark of silver (6/8) by name of the parsonship of Thoverton with right of succeeding to the entirety on the death of Richard de Chipestable and instituted him as rector in the same church (*ibid.*, 185). A later instance of consolidation occurred in July, 1282, when bishop Peter Quivil decreed the consolidation of the vicarage of St. Phillack with the parsonship there into a rectory (Quivil, 366).

The effect of consolidation was to unite the temporal and the spiritual administration in the same person and to establish in rural districts an officer exercising all the powers previously exercised by a bishop in his see-church, barring those requiring episcopal order. This officer is henceforth known as the rector.[24]

[24] The term rector or ruler was originally confined to the bishop, and then given to the head of a collegiate church owing to the strange prejudice current since the 5th century of not having a bishop except in a large city. It is used of the bishop in the Constitution of Otho, A.D. 962; ap. Gratian, I. Dist. LXIII., c. 33; to the head of a collegiate by Concil. Clevesho, A.D. 747, Can. 24: Let bishops of churches and rectors of monasteries know, etc. It is used of the head of a rural church in 655 by Concil. Tolet. IX., Can. 2, and in 675 by Concil. Brac. III., Can. 7.

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Vicars temporary and perpetual.

It was obviously impossible for a religious house or a collegiate church to which a distant rural church or its tithes had been given to discharge either its temporal or its spiritual duties except by deputy, and such a deputy when appointed with the bishop's sanction was commonly called a vicar, but sometimes a prior, for instance at Ipplepen, Woodland and Otterton. When a religious house held a church in full right, it usually served it by sending a monk who was a priest to act as temporary chaplain or vicar with one or more members to bear him company and the chaplain was constantly changed. Where a vicar was perpetual, a religious house often only allowed him what seemed to secular clergy a very diminutive allowance. Hence Alexander III. (1159–1181) was fain to address a decretal to the bishop of Worcester (Decretals, Lib. III., Tit. V., c. 12; Mansi XXII. 397). "As to monks who so grind down the vicars of parochial churches that they cannot exercise hospitality and have not even enough to support themselves, be pleased to give heed not to admit any one on the monks' presentation unless in your presence a sufficiency has been assigned to him from the revenues (*proventus*) of the church wherewith to discharge episcopal-dues and to supply him with adequate support." Some religious houses, however, preferred to make a grant of the rectory for life to the vicar upon terms satisfactory to both parties. Exminster church, for instance, which William de Vernon earl of Devon had given on 8 June, 1208, to Plymton priory (*Devon Fine*, No. 59) and which in 1288 was valued at £17. 6. 8. (*Bronescombe*, 452) was given by that priory to the chaplain of Exminster who thus became rector at a reserved rent of £6. 13. 4. (*ibid.*, 453). Afterwards the reserved rent was reduced to 66 shillings and 8 pence and this sum continued to be paid by the rector of Exminster to Plymton priory until the dissolution (Oliver, *Mon.* 149). Similarly the rectory of Down St. Mary valued in 1288 at 40 shillings (*Bronescombe*, 455) was granted by Buckfast abbey, the impropriators to the chaplain of Bucfast at a reserved rent of 24 shillings (Oliver, *Mon.* 377). In most cases the bishop settled what the vicar was to receive and so protected him against the caprice of the rector. Such a settlement was termed a *taxatio*. On 17 August, 1269,

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bishop Bronescombe settled all the Cornish vicarages in the deaneries of Trigg major, Trigg minor, East and West (Reg. 269); on 28 August, 1269, all the vicarages East of the Exe and on 26 August all the vicarages in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple (*ibid.*, 270). Particulars of a large number of those settled after 1259 are to be found in the Episcopal Registers, but only a very few of those made before that date are extant. Attention may be drawn to two points about them all, viz.: (1) the distinction between tithe from the curtilage and garden and tithe from the open field; and (2) the way in which parochial charges are usually thrown on the vicar who by way of compensation usually receives a good deal more than the small tithes. Thus, for example, the tithe of peas grown in the garden or curtilage is usually assigned to the vicar together with offerings under the name of altalage, whilst the tithe of peas grown in the open field goes to the rector.[25] The charges which are commonly thrown on the vicar are the archdeacon's procuration, the bishop's *cathedraticum* or see-due, a sum fixed not to exceed 2 shillings[26] and the bishop's *synodaticum* or synodals,[27] often confounded with procurations. It is also worthy of note that although much abuse has been lavished on the monks since Henry VIII.'s time, yet to judge by the recorded settlements the vicar of an English parish fared much better at their hands than at the hands of a secular collegiate church. So carefully had the monasteries discharged their duty to the poor, in

[25] Thus at East Budleigh all the altalage and the whole tithe of beans, peas or vetches growing in gardens was on 28th August, 1269, assigned to the vicar (*Bronescombe*, 40). On the same day at Halberton the whole altalage and the whole tithe of hay, flax, beans and peas growing in gardens was assigned to the vicar (*ibid.*, 99). At Kingsteignton the vicar was to have the tithes of beans and peas from the curtilage, however grown, and master Thomas the parson was to have the tithe of beans and peas grown in the open field (*ibid.*, 191). At St. Issy the vicar was to have the tithe of hay of the whole parish together with the tithe of beans and peas growing in gardens and hitherto cultivated as such (*ibid.*, 250). At St. Kea he was to have the atalage of the mother church and its 2 chapels but not the tithe of beans and peas growing in the open field (*in campis*) *ibid.*, 250. At St. Keverne the vicar was to have the tithe of beans and peas "in the ancient curtilages existing at the date of the present settlement, but not the tithe of beans, peas and vetches growing in the open field of the whole parish (*ibid.*, 251). See also St. Marychurch (*ibid.*, 253), Yarcombe (*ibid.*, 285) and Zennor (*ibid.*, 285).

[26] See the case of Antony (in *Stapeldon*, 32), Barnstaple (*ibid.*, 41 and *Trans.* L.), Upottery (*ibid.*, 397). At Rattery the vicar was to pay one-third and the appropriators two-thirds of both ordinary and extraordinary charges (*Bronescombe*, 370).

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nursing the sick and exercising hospitality that notwithstanding the shortcomings of individuals most of them had incurred liabilities in meeting their expenses and were deeply in debt at the time of the dissolution.

Statutary requirement that vicars shall be perpetual and be adequately endowed to exercise hospitality and almsgiving.

Although the bishop's institution was necessary to put a man in possession of a cure of souls, yet such institution might be given either for a limited term of years or for life as a perpetuity. The universal requirement of institution for life, whereby an incumbent acquired a freehold was the result of a statutory enactment at the end of the 14th century. But even when a man had been instituted for life, a parish might still be exposed to perpetual changes if the vicar were a man of religion under a vow of obedience to his abbot, because the abbot might at any time call upon him to resign. Moreover, church property even when conscientiously administered by a religious house, did not always benefit the poor or the sick of the parish from which it was forthcoming. The religious house usually lay far away; the villagers were not benefited by its well-kept infirmary, its hospitality to strangers, or the excellence of its library. Hence the local tithe-payer had a grievance intensified possibly by the tradition of times when the dispensation of tithes was in the hands of the manorial lord. These grievances made themselves felt in time, and in 1391 found expression in an Act of Parliament which among other things ordained (15 Ric. II., c. 6):

> "Whereas divers losses and inconveniences have oftimes happened and do happen from day to day to the parishioners of divers places by the appropriation of the benefices of the same places, it is agreed and allowed that in every license to be henceforth made in the chancery, for the appropriation of any parish church, it shall be expressly contained and set forth that the diocesan of the place upon the appropriation of such churches shall ordain, having regard to the value of such churches, a convenient sum of money to be paid and distributed yearly out of the fruits and profits of the same churches by those that shall have the said churches in proper use and by their successors to the poor parishioners of the said churches in aid of their living

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and sustenance for ever ;[27] and also that the vicar be well and sufficiently endowed."

Not content with this statute, 11 years later in 1402, Parliament passed a further Act (4 Hen. IV., c. 12) which after re-enacting the above made the following additions :

." From henceforth in every church so appropried or to be appropried a secular person shall be appointed perpetual vicar, canonically instituted and inducted and adequately endowed at the ordinary's discretion, to do divine service, to instruct the people and to keep hospitality there ; and that no man or religion be in any wise made vicar in any church so appropried for the time to come."

To sum up, the elaboration of the English parish took more than 700 years to complete. It began as a private institution among the Saxons and for 300 years it continued more or less a private institution, created and endowed by the manorial lord and treated as an appurtenance of the manor. During the next 200 years under Norman administration and as a result of the decisions of three of the Lateran Councils it attained a canonical position. The manorial lord gave place to the parson as administrator, and the mass-priest-at-will to the chaplain, whose tenure was dependent on the bishop, not on the caprice of the manorial lord. Finally, at the end of another 200 years, by the intervention of the State, the incumbent acquired the benefice as a freehold, and some provision was secured for the local poor out of the resources of the parish. The parish, as we know it, was complete in 1402, and its canonical position was not altered by the passing of the first Poor Law Act in 1601 rendered necessary to provide a substitute for the charitable offices previously provided by the religious houses gratuitously.

[27] When I was vicar of Sparsholt, Co. Berks, of which the rectory was appropriated to Queen's College, Oxford, in 1387, I received every year from the college 13/4 or 1 mark under the heading *Pauperibus*, i.e. For the poor.

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THE FRESH-WATER ALGÆ OF DEVONSHIRE.

BY G. T. HARRIS.

(Read at Totnes, 22nd July, 1920.)

It is thirty-four years since Edward Parfitt read before this Association a paper dealing with the Fresh-water Algæ of Devonshire. Since that time the study of this group of plants has assumed an importance and dimensions that no one could have foreseen. It has passed almost entirely from the hands of the amateur botanist into the hands of the professional and specialist, and the literature that has grown up around the subject in all languages is little short of gigantic. Nor can one be surprised that the group commands such attention from scientific men when it is remembered that it holds the answers to some of the most important biological problems, and that its converging lines meet in the Volvocineæ those of the Flagellata and thus connect through the Protista the two great kingdoms of the vegetable and animal worlds. The fact that the study of Fresh-water Algæ has become a highly specialized and academic one has an unfortunate aspect for the amateur working at local floras ; this is, that such a worker cannot hope to determine with anything like certainty a very large proportion of the species he collects. Existing systematic works on the group are hopelessly out of date ; nomenclature, classification and terminology are widely different now from what they were when Parfitt compiled his paper, and it is only by being in touch with a well-equipped algological library that any considerable work can be accomplished, and such libraries rarely exist away from university centres in which some professor specialises as an authority on the group. It may be asked why the amateur algologist should attempt investigations with such a severe handicap. The answer is, that by constant and patient work, aided by the help professional specialists usually generously give to enquiries, some knowledge of

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the local algal flora may eventually be obtained. And it must always be remembered that a knowledge of the distribution and conditions of life of these miscroscopic plants often sheds more light on the problems of the biologist than does that of the higher flora to which so much attention has been paid in census records. Again, the minutest alga is just as much a member of the county flora, and as much entitled to be recorded, as an oak-tree or an orchid.

The first list of Devonshire Fresh-water Algæ appeared in *The Flora Devoniensis* (1829), in which they were included with the Marine Algæ. In this list about 31 species are indicated as fresh-water, but from this number several would have to be deducted at the present time; for instance, the *Conferva orthotrichii* of the Flora Devoniensis is not an alga but the gemma of the moss *Orthotrichum Lyellii* H. & T., and the species of Chara included in the list are not now regarded as Fresh-water Algæ, so that probably not more than 25 species of the list given would now be regarded as true Fresh-water Algæ. Next in chronological order, if one excepts various local lists which contributed practically nothing of importance, came Parfitt's paper in the *Transactions* of the Devonshire Association for 1886. This contained 239 species, 85 of these being members of the Desmidiaceæ. Several species included in Parfitt's list would now be regarded as marine, but apart from this it is a notable contribution to the flora of the county, and is, I believe, very accurate. I have found nearly all the species given in Parfitt's list in some part of the county. With regard to the Oscillatoria given in the list, a modern revision would doubtless considerably modify this portion, as the genus is an extremely difficult one to satisfactorily work out, so few of the species lending themselves to ready and certain determination. In 1889, A. W. Bennett contributed a paper to the *Journal of the Royal Microscopical Society*, "The Fresh-water Algæ and Schizophyceæ of Hampshire and Devonshire." This, after deducting species already recorded in Parfitt's list, brought the total up to 263 species. Following Bennett came Professor G. S. West and his father (W. & G. S. West) with a paper, "A Contribution to the Fresh-water Algæ of the South of England," also published in the *Journal of The Royal Microscopical Society*, October, 1897, in which Devonshire was one of the included counties. This is by

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far the most inportant paper that has appeared in connection with the Fresh-water Algæ of the county, as it was written from a modern stand-point by scientific men who specialized in the group. The publication of this list brought the number of Fresh-water Algæ recorded for the county up to about 350, including of course the Desmidiaceæ. In the *Victoria County History* Vol. I (1906), is a list of the Fresh-water Algæ of Devon, which it is difficult to believe was intended as a representative list of the group as worked out for the county at that date. It contains a list of 72 species of Desmids given in the West's Monograph of the British Desmidiaceæ as occurring in Devon, one species only being given for the genus Staurastrum! Apart from this list of Desmids and a list of about 50 species of Diatoms, only 25 species of Fresh-water Algæ are given for the county. No mention is made of the papers by Parfitt and the Wests, so presumably the writer was unacquainted with them. In the *Journal of the Quekett Microscopical Club*, April, 1917, I myself published a paper, "The Desmid Flora of Dartmoor." This dealt exclusively with the Desmids of that portion of the county, and added about 212 species and varieties to the algal flora of the county, bringing the Census list up to about 562 spp. & vars. A paper that is appearing in the *Journal of the Quekett Microscopical Club* (October, 1920) on the Desmid Flora of East Devon will add a further 122 species to the list, and about 130 new records are contained in the Census List at the end of this paper. The recorded algal flora of the county may, therefore, be estimated to total about 800 species, with some varieties. This total it should be remembered is quite exclusive of the Diatomaceæ and Peridineæ. The Diatomaceæ (fresh-water) so far recorded may certainly be estimated at 100 species (*vide* J. B. Bessell, Vol. I, *Transactions Torquay Natural History Society*, 1909–14). Of the total of 800 species, etc., 500 are members of the Desmidiaceæ, about 80 belong to the Myxophyceæ, and the remainder to various families of the Chlorophyceæ.

The material from which the Census List of this paper has been compiled was collected principally from Dartmoor and East Devon, Woodbury Common in the latter portion of the county contributing by far the most important gatherings. Owing to its undulating character Devonshire is very deficient in those small ponds covered with blanket algæ that make such rich yields to the algologist. Nor are

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wide, stagnant ditches particularly numerous. Large sheets of water, such as exist in Hampshire for instance, are very infrequent in Devonshire, if one excepts the artificially formed reservoirs and ornamental waters, so that the collecting is principally done from bogs and marshy places. Consequent probably upon the character of the habitat filamentous algæ such as the Zygnemaceæ, Spirogyræ, etc., are comparatively rarely found producing zygospores, hence specific determination is in most cases almost impossible. The bogs on Woodbury Common are particularly rich in Myxophyceæ and Desmidiaceæ, no less than 370 species, etc., of the latter having been recorded for this locality. *Stigonema ocellatum* (Dillw) Thur. here occurs in extensive dark-brown mats, and the enormous amount of mucilage exuded by this and other Myxophyceæ is a marked feature of these shallow bogs. An interesting occurrence of the phenomenon known as " breaking of the meres," or " water-bloom," happened in the hot, dry summer of 1919 in a large sheet of water in Bicton Park, and to some extent in the Exmouth Reservoir also. The phenomenon in this case being due to prodigious quantities of the alga *Microcystis aeruginosa* (Kütz) West which gave to the water a decided milky appearance when a gathering was viewed in a glass collecting tube. In connection with this instance of " water-bloom " it may be remarked that it would be of considerable interest if those botanists having ready access to considerable sheets of water in Devonshire would conduct seasonal observations on the plankton and publish the results. Much in this direction has been done in the midland and northern parts of England, but as far as I am aware nothing whatever has been done so far south as Devonshire. Such observations could be usefully linked up with the reports issued by the meteorological sub-committee of the Devonshire Association.

In connection with the discovery of an alga new to science in Devonshire, *Gongrosira Scourfieldii* G. S. West (*see* Special Notes on Some Species), it is interesting to note that several other species of Fresh-water algæ were added to science from the county. *Inactis* (=*Schizothrix*) *Crosswellii* was originally discovered at Sidmouth; *Ammatoidea Normannii* W. & G. S. West on Dartmoor; and at least one new species and several new varieties will be found in the paper on East Devon Desmids referred to

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above. With regard to the Desmidiaceæ, a group that has occupied the writer's special attention for some years, it may be said that more species and varieties have been recorded for Devonshire than for any other collecting ground known to algologists. Professor G. S. West gives the Desmid Census of the British phyto-plankton as 236 species and 68 varieties, or a total of 304 species and varieties, while that of Devonshire stands at 500 spp. & vars. The number of *species* of the British Desmidiaceæ is about 680, of which 360 *species*, or over 50%, have been recorded for Devonshire.

It has already been said that the zygospores of such genera as Spirogyra, Zygnema, and Mougeotia are seldom produced in any quantity in Devonshire, except with some few species, and that as specific determination without the presence of zygospores is practically impossible a large number of species of these genera remain unnamed. It is gratifying to note, however, that in spite of this handicap 11 of the 15 British species of Mougeotia, 9 of the 12 British species of Zygnema and 15 of the 24 species of Spirogyra have been recorded for the county. The same difficulty presents itself in determining species of the genera Œdogonium and Bulbochæte as oogonia are not commonly met with. In Bulbochæte 9 of the 14 British species are recorded for the county, but with the difficult genus Œdogonium we fail miserably, only 13 out of the 80 British species having been recorded! In connection with these figures a comparison with Professor G. S. West's records in his paper on the Fresh-water Algæ of the South of England (*vide ante*) is of interest. His records cover the whole of the southern counties (8 counties). For Devonshire no species whatever are recorded in the genera above mentioned. Among the remaining counties are distributed, Mougeotia 7; Zygnema 5; Spirogyra 15; Bulbochæte 5; Œdogonium 14. It is manifest from this comparison that Devon algologists have little to reproach themselves with in respect to these genera.

Owing to the necessity that exists at the present time of keeping papers in the smallest possible compass I have felt that it was desirable to content myself with giving the Census List that follows in its simplest form, that of a plain list without any systematic classification. This, of course, seriously impairs its value from a scientific point of view, but as it is desirable that the recording of additions to the

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county flora should be continued in spite of adverse economic conditions I have felt that a plain list published was better than a scientific systematic list remaining buried in one's writing desk! Owing also to this same necessity for the conservation of space the localities given are only those from which the species was first collected, and it must by no means be inferred that it has not also been found in other Botanical Divisions of the county. I have considered it sufficient for the present to make a first record for the county. Included in the list are several Desmids which have been added to the county flora from Dartmoor since the publication of my paper on the Desmid Flora of Dartmoor.

In conclusion I would state that the whole of the material with which this paper is concerned was collected and worked out by myself, and that I must accept all responsibility for any errors therein. Some species were sent to the late Professor G. S. West of Birmingham University for his opinion, but for the majority I have relied on my own determinations, leaving the species unrecorded where I had any doubt.

Special Notes on some Devon Fresh Water Algæ.

Hammatoidea normanii G. S. West. This alga was discovered on Dartmoor, and I believe so far has not been collected outside the county. It was found by T. Norman and described and figured by W. & G. S. West in their paper on the Fresh-water Algæ of the South of England (Journal of the Royal Micro. Soc., October, 1897, page 506). It is the only species of its genus. The exact locality on Dartmoor is not stated, but I myself collected it from a small back-water of the river Tavy at the bottom of Tavy Cleave under Ger Tor, where it was growing in some abundance on its host *Batrachospermum moniliforme*. It probably has a wider range than the record indicates, as it is a very difficult alga to detect even under the microscope, owing to its growing so closely interwoven with the moniliform branches of the host, and this fact doubtless has caused it to be overlooked.

Volvox aureus Ehrenb. and *Volvox globator* (L.) Ehrenb. These two species appear to have been much confused one with the other in the records for Devonshire. *V.*

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globator is the species invariably recorded, when in all probability it should be *V. aureus*, which is much the commoner species. The most certain means of determining the species is by means of the zygospores, and these may nearly always be observed. *Volvox aureus* Ehrenb. was present in enormous quantities in the Exmouth Reservoir in the summer of 1919, in company with *Ceratium hirundinella* and *Microcystis aeruginosa* (Kütz) West. To such an extent was the Volvox present in the water that it was coloured green by its presence.

Palmodictyon viride Kütz. Interest attaches to this alga as it was first found in England by Parfitt, who collected it in the Exeter Canal in 1874, and included it in his paper on the Fresh-water Algæ of Devon (see *Transactions Devonshire Association* Vol. XVIII, page 390). Professor G. S. West in his Treatise on the British Fresh-water Algæ (Cambridge Biological Series) refers to it as, "a very rare British alga which I have only observed from the extreme south-west of England." I have collected it on Dartmoor and on Woodbury Common, but never in the profusion Parfitt's note suggests that he found it in the Exeter Canal. Recently when collecting in the New Forest I obtained it from the botanically celebrated bog near Lyndhurst, so that it may have a wider range than it was thought to have. In all specimens I have collected the mucous investment is not hyaline but of a delicate pink colour, and the green cells imbedded in their pink integument make this alga a very attractive object.

Hydrurus penicellatus (=*H fœtidus* (Vill.) Kirchn). Two Devonshire stations are given for this alga in Parfitt's paper previously referred to, the river Walkham near Tavistock and in the Meavy, the collector in the one instance being the well-known algologist Ralfs, and in the other a Rev. W. T. Hoare. These two records are those given in Hassall's *British Fresh-water Algæ* (p. 302) and it is evident that at the time they were the only known British stations for this alga; moreover, one may safely assume that the alga was originally discovered in England at one or the other of these stations. It is difficult to understand the late Professor G. S. West's statement that this alga in the British Islands is "known only from Yorkshire and Scotland" (*Treatise B. F. W. Algæ*, p. 46) when he must have been acquainted with Hassall's references.

Trentepohlia aurea Mart. This wideshread alga, so

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well known even to those botanists who do not specialize in the group, is only mentioned here because of a quite extraordinary growth of it in an old mine adit near Lydford. The growth literally draped the wall of the adit to the extent of many square yards with its golden colour, and in luxuriance of habit was quite unlike the dwarf growths seen on old palings, rocks, etc. Zoogonidangia were plentiful in the gatherings made.

Cœlastrum reticulatum (Dang.) Senn. This rare alga has hitherto only been recorded from Ireland. It was gathered in a small stream flowing off Woodbury Common near "The Gap."

Kirchneriella obesa (West) Schmidle. The only station known to me in Devon for this alga is a small boggy spring on the side of Beacon Hill near Sidmouth where a spring breaks out at the junction of the Greensand and Keüper Marl. It is, according to algologists, more or less a plankton species and principally met with in the plankton of the larger lakes.

Hildenbrandtia rivularis (Liebm.) J. Ag. Hildenbrandtia, belonging as it does to the Rhodophyceæ, has of late been excluded from recent works on Fresh-water Algæ, but as it has not hitherto been recorded for the county it has been included in the Census List in order that it may be placed on record. It grows especially fine on stones in the Meavy river underneath Great Mis Tor, and also in Lydford Gorge.

Botryococcus Braunii Kütz. Considering the widespread occurrence of this alga it is somewhat surprising that hitherto it has not been recorded for the county by any of those who have worked at this group, and more especially by Parfitt who appears to have devoted himself very closely to the collection of the Fresh-water Algæ. It is often present in profusion in small ponds, as, for instance, in a moorland pond near Bennett's Cross on Dartmoor, where in the summer of 1915 it was present in extraordinary quantities. In the Exmouth Reservoir in the summer of 1919 it assumed the golden yellow colour due to the presence of an oily material, which is said to be characteristic of it when occurring in the plankton of considerable sheets of water. It can readily be understood that in such a state it forms a valuable food for the animal life of the water. The colonies in the Exmouth Reservoir were noticeable for their pronounced development of branched spines, a

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feature which probably influenced W. & G. S. West when instituting the genus, subsequently dropped, of Ineffigiata, as these branched spines seem more or less undeveloped in the individuals collected from small weed-grown pools and bogs, where, of course, such flotation devices would not benefit the plant to any great extent.

Desmidium cylindricum Grev. This desmid although generally distributed in the county is by no means common, but during the summer of 1919 it multiplied in the Exmouth Reservoir to such an extent that masses of it could be lifted out resembling massed growths of Spirogyra or Zygnema.

Gongrosira scourfieldii G. S. West. sp. nov. This new species of Gongrosira was found by Mr. D. J. Scourfield and myself and sent to the late Professor G. S. West for determination. We collected it in a small calcareous stream at Weston Mouth near Sidmouth, where it grows on stones, etc., subjected to a swift flow of water. When growing it has the appearance of small emerald green buttons attached to the surfaces of the stones. Professor West's description and remarks will be found in a paper on it contributed, with a plate, to the Journal of the Royal Microscopical Society, No. 242, March, 1918, "A new species of Gongrosira."

Staurastrum orbiculare Ralfs. Typical *S. orbiculare* is a rare desmid which I have only collected from one place in Devonshire, a bog on Dartmoor near Lydford; the variety *Ralfsii* West is, on the contrary, widespread in the county, and often locally abundant. The type has been included in the Census List of the present paper as it was collected after the publication of the paper on Dartmoor Desmid's had taken place.

Batrachospermum atrum (Dillw.) Herv. Appears to be very rare in Devonshire. I have only once met with it and sent a specimen to the late Professor G. S. West for his confirmation. He wrote "widely distributed but apparently rare."

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CENSUS LIST OF FRESHWATER ALGÆ.

(NEW RECORDS FOR THE COUNTY OF DEVON.)

Class. MYXOPHYCEÆ.

Stigonema hormoides (Kütz) Born. & Flah. Woodbury Common.
Hapalosiphon Hibernicus W. & G. S. West. Woodbury Common.
Anabæna inæqualis (Kütz.) Born. & Flah. Woodbury Common : Dartmoor.
Anabæna variabilis Kütz. Sidmouth.
Aphanizomenon Flos-aquæ (L.) Ralfs. Dartmoor.
Nodularia spumigenia Mertens. Woodbury Common.
Cylindrospermum stagnale (Kütz.) Born. & Flah. Woodbury Common : Dartmoor.
Schizothrix Müllerii Näg. Woodbury Common.
Dasyglœa amorpha Berk. Woodbury Common.
Lyngbya vulgaris Kütz. Sidmouth.
,, *major* Menegh. Otterton.
,, *rupestris* Ag. Tavy Cleave.
Phormidium tenue (Menegh.) Gom. Postbridge.
,, *ambiguum* Gom. Budleigh Salterton.
,, *molle* Gom. Aylesbeare Common.
,, *sub-fuscum* Kütz. Bicton Lake.
Oscillatoria princeps Vauch. Woodbury Common.
,, *rubescens* de Candolle. Woodbury Common.
,, *splendida* var. *acuminata* West. Woodbury Common.
,, *sub-fusca* Vauch. Otterton : Bicton Lake.
,, *irrigua* Kütz. Sidmouth.
Spirulina turfosa Kütz. Woodbury Common.
Dichothrix interrupta W. & G. S. West. Aylesbeare Common.
Synechococcus major Schroet. Beacon Hill, Sidmouth.
Merismopedia elegans A. Br. Woodbury Common.
Microcystis stagnalis Lemm. Woodbury Common : Lydford.
,, *æruginosa* Kütz. Exmouth Reservoir : Bicton Lake.
,, *marginata* Menegh. Exeter Canal, Countess Weir.
,, *roseo-persicinus* Kütz. Awliscombe.
Aphanocapsa Grevillei (Hass.) Rabenh. Dartmoor.
Glœothece confluens Näg. Woodbury Common.
,, *granosa* Rabh. Ilfracombe (J. Burton.)
Chroococcus giganteus West. Woodbury Common : Postbridge.
,, *cohærens* (Bréb.) Näg. Sidmouth.
,, *macrococcus* Rabenh. Dartmoor.

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Class. CHLOROPHYCEÆ.

Œdogonium fonticola A. Br. Lydford Gorge.
,, *macrandum* Wittr. Dartmoor.
,, *undulatum* (Bréb.) A. Br. Aylesbeare Common: Dartmoor.
,, *Braunii* Kütz. Woodbury Common.
,, *Itzigsohnii* De Bary. Dartmoor.
,, *tapeinosporum* Wittr. Woodbury Common.
,, *Cleaveanum* Wittr. Harpford Common.
Bulbochæte setigera Ag. Beacon Hill, Sidmouth.
,, *nana* Wittr. Woodbury Common.
,, *intermedia* De Bary. Lympstone Common.
,, *insignis* Prings. Aylesbeare.
,, *polyandra Cleve.* Beacon Hill, Sidmouth.
Coleochæte pulvinata A. Br. Woodbury Common.
Herposteiron pilosissima (Schmidle) West. Woodbury Common: Lydford.
Ulothrix æqualis Kütz. Woodbury Common.
,, *subtilis* Kütz. Woodbury Common.
Glœotila protogenita Kütz. Woodbury Common.
Myxonema protensum Dillw. Harpford Common: Postbridge.
,, *amœnum* (Kütz.) Hazen. Cut Hill, Dartmoor.
Gongrosira scourfieldii G. S. West, sp. nov., Weston Mouth, Sidmouth.
,, *viridis* Kütz. Axmouth.
Microspora amœna (Kütz.) Lagerh. Lydford (with aplanospores).
Rhizoclonium hieroglyphicum Kütz. Woodbury Common.
Mougeotia capucina (Bory) Ag. Aylesbeare Common: Dartmoor.
,, *parvula* Hass. Woodbury Common.
,, *recurvus* Hass. Woodbury Common.
Debarya glyptosperma (De Bary) Wittr. Woodbury Common: Sidmouth.
Zygnema Vaucherii Ag. Postbridge.
,, *parvulum* Kütz. Woodbury Common.
,, *insigne* (Hass.) Kütz. Sidmouth.
Spirogyra mirabilis (Hass.) Petit. Beacon Hill, Sidmouth.
,, *crassa* Kütz. Bicton Park.
Chætosphæridium Pringsheimii Kleb. Sidmouth.
,, ,, var. *depressum* West. Postbridge.
Chlamydomonas De Baryana Gorosch. Honiton.
Gonium lacustre West. Honiton.
Eudorina elegans Ehrenb. Woodbury Common: Sidmouth.
Volvox aureus Ehrenb. Aylesbeare.

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Chlorochytrium Lemnæ Cohn. Broad Down, Farway.
Phyllobium sphagnicola West. Dartmoor.
Characium ensiforme Herm. Sidmouth.
,, *subulatum* A. Br. Sidmouth.
Dicranochæte brittanica G. S. West. Woodbury Common.
Trochiscia hirta (Reinsch) Hansg. Dartmoor.
,, *reticularis* (Reinsch) Hansg. Dartmoor : Woodbury Common.
Trochiscia paucispinosa West. Woodbury Common : Sidmouth.
,, *aspera* (Reinsch.) Hansg. Lydford.
Protoderma viride Kütz. Sidmouth : Woodbury Common.
Urococcus insignis (Hass.) Kütz. Woodbury Common : Postbridge.
Pediastrum tricornutum Borge. Postbridge : Whit Tor.
,, *rotula Ehrenb.* Postbridge.
,, *glandulifera* Benn. Haytor.
,, *Ehrenbergii* Br. Woodbury Common.
Cœlastrum reticulatum (Dang.) Senn. "The Gap," Woodbury Common.
Sorastrum spinulosum Näg. Woodbury Common : Dartmoor.
,, *Hathornis* (Cohn) Schmidle. Aylesbeare Common.
Scenedesmus denticulatus Lagerh. Woodbury Common : Postbridge.
Scenedesmus quadricauda var. *maximus* West. Sidmouth.
Dimorphococcus lunatus A. Br. Aylesbeare Common : Postbridge.
Aukistrodesmus Pfitzeri (Schrö.) West. Woodbury Common.
,, *falcatus* var. *tumidus* West. Woodbury Common
,, *falcatus* var. *mirabilis* West. Whitchurch, Tavistock.
Selenastrum gracile Reinsch. Woodbury Common : Postbridge.
,, *acuminatum* Lagerh. Sidmouth.
Kirchneriella obesa (West) Schmidle. Beacon Hill, Sidmouth.
Oocystis gigas Arch. Woodbury Common.
Nephrocytium Agardhianum Näg. Haytor : Lydford.
Chlorella vulgaris Beyr. Dartmoor : Woodbury : Sidmouth.
Teträedron enorme (Ralfs) Hansgr. Woodbury Common : Postbridge.
,, *horridum* West. Postbridge.
,, *regulare* Kütz. Woodbury Common.
,, *caudatum* (Corda) Hansgr. Woodbury Common.
Cerasterias longispina (Perty) West. Woodbury Common : Sidmouth.
Dictyosphærium pulchellum Wood. Aylesbeare Common : Postbridge.
,, *Ehrenbergianum* Näg. Postbridge : Lydford.
Botryococcus Braunii Kütz. Generally distributed.
Sphærocystis Schrœteri Chod. Woodbury Common : Postbridge.

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Glœocystis infusionem (Schrank) West. Dartmoor: Lydford.
,, *vesiculosa* Näg. Woodbury Common: Postbridge.
Dactylothece Braunii Lagerh. Woodbury Common.
Stipitococcus urceolatus W. & G. S. West. Dartmoor: Woodbury Common.
Chlorobotrys regularis (West) Bohlin. Woodbury Common: Dartmoor.
Ophiocytium majus Näg. Dartmoor.
Bumilleria pumila W. & G. S. West. Woodbury Common.

Class. RHODOPHYCEÆ.

Batrachospermum atrum (Dillw.) Harv. Aylesbeare Common. Rare.
Hildenbrandtia rivularis (Liebm.) J. Ag. Meavy River, Great Mis Tor.

Fam. DESMIDIACEÆ.

Staurastrum orbiculare Ralfs. Lydford. Very rare.
Cosmarium decedens. Racib. Lydford.
,, *isthmochondrum* var. *pergranulatum* Nordst. Lydford.
Cosmarium obliquum forma *major*. Nordst. Lydford.

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A FURTHER NOTE ON THE MIGRATION OF SALMON IN THE RIVERS AVON AND ERME.

BY E. A. S. ELLIOT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

(Read at Totnes, 22nd July, 1920.)

THE migrations of the salmon are perhaps not more wonderful than many other species of fish, such as the pilchard or herring, but being valued so much as an article of staple food in all ages, and being a fish common both to the Old World and the New more observations on their movements have been bestowed upon this species of fish than any other. The salmon is still a fish of great mystery, and what it feeds on, if it feeds at all, in fresh water is quite unknown. In the sea its food is the sand eel, various kind of echinadermata and some of the crustacea, the salmon colour of the fish being due to the pigment derived from these lowly organisms, the action of the gastric juice turning such pigment red in the same manner as boiling.

Even in such a narrow field of observation as Devonshire, it is notorious some rivers are early and others late, i.e. as regards the movements of the salmon towards the source of such river on the moor, and the Avon is considered a late one; the Dart, on the other hand, is an early one, the fish seldom reaching their spawning ground before the end of November or even later, whilst all are ready to leave, the duties of spawning being over in the fifteen miles' length of water by February.

As to its economic value we cannot do better than quote a description written nearly a hundred years ago and which is equally true at the present moment.

"Salmon fisheries are copious and constant sources of human food: they rank next to agriculture. They have indeed one advantage over every other produce, their increase does not lessen other articles of human subsistence.

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The salmon does not prey on the produce of the soil, nor does it owe its size and nutritive qualities to the destruction of its compatriot tribes. It leaves its native river at an early stage of growth and going, even naturalists know not where, returns of ample size and rich in human nourishment, for a salmon will leave the river a smolt, six inches in length in the spring and return the next autumn eight to ten pounds in weight."

In every stage of savageness and civilization the salmon must have been considered as a valuable benefaction to this country. Being rarely caught except in estuaries or rivers, the salmon may be considered in a great degree as private property.

This reminds me of a great haul at Slapton Sands many years ago. The net, which had been shot for a supposed school of mackerel, on being hauled in just above Slapton Cellars, was found full of salmon. They were quickly buried in the shingle, and when the coastguard officers arrived, who had been watching through glasses from Torcross—it was before the days of bicycles—not a fish was to be seen but offal. In a few hours they were safe on the train at Kingswear.

Within the memory of many now living salted salmon formed a material article of household economy in many farm-houses bordering a river: insomuch that indoor servants used to stipulate that they should not be obliged to take more than two weekly meals of salmon. This statement has been treated with contumely by many, for no indentures are forthcoming to prove it, but there is strong presumptive evidence of its being a fact as I know from my own personal observation. The price of the fish was then two shillings a stone of nineteen pounds, and in London in July even at eightpence, now we are lucky to get the fish at that price for a single pound. As to this fish's migration from salt to fresh water and back again much has yet to be learnt.

In April the young salmon, known as parr, drop down the river over the weir and lie a short time below getting accustomed to the salt water perhaps. It was in the pool here as boys we used to catch scores, often five or six dozen of a morning, whilst the old chaps up the river used to catch as many more, of course all horribly out of order and illegal; they were fish about six inches in length and delicious eating. There was one old fellow the keeper

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could never catch, for he never found any of these fish in either his basket or pockets. However, one day the wind being high his stove-pipe hat blew off, and on our retrieving it we found the lining covered with samlet scales, the old gentleman used to put his fish in there; however, on our pointing this out he promised to be more careful in the future. With the first floods in May myriads of these lovely little fishes start on their downward journey towards the sea. It is a beautiful sight to watch their movements when descending, and for many days the river teems with them, not a square foot of water being without one where the stream is at all rapid. As fry the parrs were exposed to many dangers, but they were nothing to those which beset them as smolts on their journey towards the sea. Their enemies are legion. Trout and pike devour them: gulls swoop down and swallow them wholesale. Herons standing mid-leg deep in the water pick them out as they pass, and even their own kindred devour them without scruple. Unluckily, too, for them, a certain number of great hungry kelts having recovered to a great extent their condition, accompany them on their seaward journey, and prey upon their young companions as they travel, and we believe a hungry kelt will devour upwards of fifty smolts a day. When they get to the sea they are met with a fresh array of enemies, whole armies of gulls, cormorants, divers and other sea birds await their arrival, so that it is a wonder any survive at all, and were it not for the extraordinary fecundity of the female fish, which is estimated to produce ova sufficient to hatch fifteen to twenty thousand young, and their rapid—extremely rapid—progress to maturity from a smolt to a grilse of seven or eight pounds in a few months, there is no doubt the salmon would long since have become extinct.

We scarcely dare touch on the subject of the movements of the salmon in Alaska, the subject is too lengthy and fascinating to be dealt with in a short paper such as this, but we know all our canned salmon comes from North America, so we can quite believe the following:—

"In so great abundance do the different species of salmon come up the Kamschatkan rivers as to force the water before them and even to dam up the stream in such manner as sometimes to make them overflow their banks. In this case when the water finds a passage, such multitudes

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of salmon are thrown and left upon the dry ground as would, but for the violent winds so prevalent in that country, assisted by the consumption of the fish by the bears and dogs, soon produce a stench sufficiently powerful to cause a pestilence."

The statement that the Indians sometimes cross the river dry-shod over the backs of the shoals of salmon need not be taken seriously, but tends to show the multitude of fishes as if it was believed to be quite possible.

Primarily, of course, the fish's reasons for returning to the river of its origin and birth is that the female may deposit its ova in fresh water and the freshest at that, for the parent fish ever strives to reach the moorland freshet at its source, and ten times the number of fish used to be taken out in the first few miles of the river's course than ever were taken out in the pools below, i.e. by the poachers. All this business is a thing of the past: first the old hands are all passed over to the silent land, and there is no need now to whip a hovering fish out with a gaff or spear, yes, or with a three-toothed prong known as an evil, with its teeth turned down, attached to a rein which was flung over the fish laying mid-stream, which was then dragged in willy-nilly and wrapped up in a faggot of sticks cut from the bank so as to carry him piddly-back to the cottage or mill, for there is absolutely no desire to eat fish that are unclean, i.e. back fish, and besides, what with disease, drainage of land and consequent lowness of water not one salmon runs up the river where fifty did a few years ago, although they run in considerable numbers now sometimes. Salmon poaching forty years ago was a fine art and sometimes too a bloody one. Watchers used to be posted on the hills, whilst the snatchers or gaffers worked the lower pools in open daylight. On the slightest alarm and the party—they usually worked in twos or threes on both banks—would disappear as if the ground had swallowed them up. We remember once when the watchers and keepers were engaged with a case of poaching before the bench somewhere (it was a put-up case done deliberately to get these same keepers off the river) a raid was made on a pool in which it was estimated lay nearly a hundred fish and which has gone ever since by the name of Slaughter-house Pool: well, all the fish were captured, as the water was low and clear, and despatched within an hour under

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a straw-laden wagon to a market that need not now be stated.

There were two old codgers who always returned home with a fish apiece and were the envy of all their piscatorial brethren, but never would they say what fly they caught the fish with, whether with a Jock Scott, Silver Doctor, or a Dusty Miller, so it was resolved to watch them. One would go one side of the river and the other old chap the other; when the dinner hour came and all was quiet, with the keeper a mile or two away with his knees under the table and the labourer thinking more of his bit of spotted dog and pint of cider than the price of fish, these old chaps would set to work and one would throw his line over to the other, who quickly tied the end to his own line and then attached a small weight and a triangular hook fit to hang a leg of mutton on, then they would travel slowly down the banks till catching sight of a fish in mid-stream, the great hook would be cautiously manipulated till it came right under the fish's belly, when with a—now, then—and a strong jerk upwards the barbed weapon would be firmly fixed in the fish; it was then the matter of very few moments before the fish was reeled in either under one bank or the other, for the rods used were as big and stiff as barge poles, when the gaff would quickly deposit the fish on the grass and his quietus given. There was generally time to secure two fish and then it was a case of Johnnie Walker before the keeper came.

The river-bank seems to offer an irresistible charm to the peripatetic sportsman on the day of rest especially, and 'twas on a Sunday afternoon us seed two chaps looking in over the bank, so us went down and axed 'em if they'd lost anything? "No," they said; but us saw 'em still looking, so us looked too, and there was a gurt salmon right in under the bank. "Oh," us said, "shouldn't us like to have 'e." "Well, you can," said one. "How," us says. "Go and cut one of they ash sticks and bring un to us." Then he takes the stick and whips on a gaff; "then," says he "put un under his belly and pull un out." This us did. "Now," he said, "kick un over the head and take un up home and shut the doors and winders, for you'm as bad as we now." Us never thought of that, but us tooked the fish up home and watched 'em thro' the blind, and they took out over thirty fish in the pool below, for the keeper had gone to chapel and they chaps knew it.

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So much for the migration of the salmon from the moorland to the sea, or as often as not into the poacher's bag, and we can only tell you this, a steak cut from a fish just out of the water and grilled over a wood fire takes a lot of beating, because we have tried it on the banks.

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THE INVESTIGATION OF PLACE-NAMES.

BY ARTHUR B. PROWSE, LT.-COL., R.A.M.C., M.D., F.R.C.S.

Hon. Secretary of the Committee for Collecting and Recording Information concerning Place-names and Field-names in Devon.

(Read at Totnes, 22nd July, 1920.)

In an address to the Annual Congress of Archæological Societies a few years ago, that gifted historian, Dr. J. Horace Round, our chief authority on the history of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, quotes the late Prof. Maitland's words in his great work *Domesday Book and Beyond*: "The map of England is the most wonderful of all palimpsests, could we but decipher it": and then points out that much of our history that is still dark is written in the names that our remote forefathers gave to their homes here in Britain. He urges the great importance of the scientific treatment of our place-names on a uniform system throughout the country; and says it is practically impossible to attain much in the department of research on our early history "until the place-names of England have been classified and traced to their origin."

The British Museum has, he says, rendered a great service to antiquaries by the publication of an index to the Place-names contained in its collection of Rolls and Charters: and he praises the splendid Dictionary of the place-names of France, which has been issued "by order of the Minister of Public Instruction and under the direction of the Historical Works Commission."

The body of this work consists of the place-names in alphabetical order—including hamlets, manors, fiefs, farms, streams, hills, and similar objects—but not mere field-names.

Upon this last he comments that "genuinely ancient field-names are often of great interest; but the modern ones, of little or no value, now swamp them."

To my mind it will be desirable, in our work for this county, to make the same distinction, and keep Place-

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names and Field-names in separate lists. Each is, in itself, a very large subject for research. The assistance of local societies was sought and readily given in France, and I feel sure that, here in Britain, the same help will be forthcoming when asked for.

Several years ago I began compiling an index to place-names of Devon, feeling assured that as complete a list as possible is a necessary preliminary to fruitful investigation into the derivation and meaning of the names. This index now contains several thousand of names and their variants; and is continually being added to. Each name is localised under the parish, or parishes, in which it occurs. Fuller detail in topography can only be derived from personal knowledge of each place: and this will necessitate the wide co-operation of local students with members of your Committee. In the first place I desire to invite all those—whether Corporations, Public Bodies, or private individuals—who own ancient Charters, Deeds, and other documents, to follow the example of the British Museum by compiling indexes of all place-names (and personal names also) mentioned in each document, giving, of course, its title and date. If it is said this is impracticable on account of the cost involved, and the time and learning required, I would reply that, if the actual owners are unable, there are in nearly every community persons qualified to do such patriotic work, and with sufficient public spirit to do it voluntarily.

In this age of feverish hurry, and of craving for amusement pure and simple, the introduction of a more methodical arrangement of duties and pleasures would enable far more to be done satisfactorily, and with more lasting benefit to the individual and to the community, than at present. There is a great deal to be said for King Alfred's division of the day into three definite periods: (1) for sleep; (2) for needful work, either mental or manual; and (3) for recreation, including hobbies and such occupations as are not void of good in regard to the spiritual, moral, mental, and bodily needs of ourselves and also of those around us.

Prof. Skeat, in his *Place-names of Cambridgeshire*, said that in one respect he was at a disadvantage for he had made no extended study of English place-names in general; and one place-name is likely to throw light upon another, though the places may be in different parts of England: but that, on the other hand, as a student of

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etymology and linguistic phonology he had a wide experience which was of great use, since the phonetic laws regulating place-names are precisely the same as those which regulate other native words in common use. It must be pointed out, however, as Dr. Round says, that unless the philologist makes due allowance for that influence, which he terms "folk-etymology"—the effect of which has been far greater than is generally supposed—the application of phonetic laws will often lead to erroneous deductions.

Places, the names of which, in Domesday Book or other early documents, are precisely the same in spelling, are often represented in modern days by names widely differing in form and pronunciation.

Allied also to folk-etymology is a marked tendency to introduce the syllable *ing* into names, which in their early forms did not contain it. In many cases the *ing* was a corruption of some other sound: so that its presence is often no evidence whatever of a clan-settlement, as in other instances is undoubtedly the case.

Another consideration of much importance, mentioned by Prof. Skeat, is that in numberless ancient records the spelling of names is that of Norman clerks who so altered the appearance of many Anglo-Saxon place-names as to render them difficult of interpretation even by experts in Anglo-Saxon. Many investigators in the past have been in almost complete ignorance of the sounds which such spellings denote; though nowadays the points wherein the phonetic value of a Norman scribe's spelling differs from that of an Anglo-Saxon one are well defined. After all, it is the *spoken* word which really matters. The *written* forms are merely symbols and will guide only those who understand them.

It is, therefore, of great importance that the *local, rustic* pronunciation of words should be recorded; for in them is often enshrined an ancient phonetic value which is a real guide to the true interpretation of the word. The erratic spelling and the sounds which it suggests obscure this. It will, therefore, be necessary, in *written* communications to the Hon. Secretary to spell certain names with definite symbols which are *each* used for *one sound only*. Our present twenty-six letter alphabet is inadequate and confusing, because most of the letters are constantly used to represent different sounds in different words; and also

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because there are in our language thirty-six simple *sounds*, each of which should have a *sign* of its own, never to be used for any other purpose. The real remedy would be to devise new letters to supply the deficiency; but as this is at present out of the question, a temporary method must be invented, utilising the present twenty-six letters (or some of them) together with certain well-understood marks, viz. ˘ over certain letters, and the accent mark ′.

The following scheme of *signs* to represent the *sounds* is recommended as being the simplest.

The analysis of sounds is that used as the basis of Pitman's shorthand, viz. twelve vowel sounds (long and short), and twenty-four consonants. The

Six *long vowel sounds* are heard in: ah, lake, leek, hawk, oh, rood,
to be represented in writing by: ah, a, e, aw, o, oo.

Six *short vowel sounds* are heard in: bat, bet, bit, rot, rut, rook,
to be represented in writing by: ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, o͝o.

Sixteen *consonantal sounds*, go in pairs—respectively *hard* and *soft*—p and b, t and d, ch (as in chip) and j (as in jib), k and g (as in gay), f and v, th (as in thin) and dh (as in then), s and z (as in zeal), sh (as in ash) and zh (as in azure).

Three other *consonantal sounds* are m, n, and ng (as in sing).

Two more *consonantal sounds* are l and r.

Three more, completing the twenty-four, are w (as in way), y (as in yea), and h (as in hay).

Five *diphthongal sounds* are heard in: height, suit, lout, Kaiser, foil,
and are represented (with underlining stroke): e͟i, i͟u, o͟u, a͟i, o͟i.

The special Devonshire u sound (also a *diphthong*) may be represented by e͟u.

The *accented* syllable in a word may be indicated in the usual way.

It will be noted that c, q, and x are not used in this scheme; and this is because—

c stands for sounds represented by either k (as in cat), or s (as in city).

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qu represents the sound of kw.
x is equal in sound to either ks (as in box), or kz (as in exert), or ksh (as in noxious).
Some examples are appended in illustration.

Aveton Gifford	=	Avtŏn Gĭford, or Jĭfŭrd.
Aylsford	=	Alzfŭrd, or Eilzford.
Awliscombe	=	Áwlĭskoom, or Áwlĭskŭm.
Bridestowe	=	Brĭdĭsto, not Breidsto.
Bovey Tracey	=	Bŭvĭ Trasĭ.
Braunton	=	Brawntŏn, not Brountŏn.
Clyst St. George	=	Klĭst St. Jorj.
Cruwys Morchard	=	Krooz Morchărd.
Haccombe	=	Hăkŭm.
Hamoaze	=	Hămóz.
Heanton Punchardon	=	Hentŏn Pŭnchárdon.
Holcombe Rogus	=	Holkŭm Rogŭs.
Hollacombe	=	Hŏlăkoom.
Huish	=	Hiuĭsh, not Hooĭsh.
Homeavy	=	Hoomevĭ.
Ideford	=	Eidford, not Ĭdĭford.
Knattleborough	=	Năt'lbŭrŭ, or Năt'lbŭrg.
Kingswear	=	Kĭngz-wer, not Kĭng-swar.
Loxhore	=	Lŏks-hór, not Lŏk-shór.
Malborough	=	Măl'bŭrŭ, not Mahlbŭrŭ.
Mariansleigh	=	Măr'ĭănz-lé, not Măr'ĭ-ănzlĭ.
Marystowe	=	Már'ĭsto, or Măr'ĭsto.
Morthoe	=	Mort-hó, not Mór-tho.
Newton St. Cyres	=	Niutŏn St. Seierz.
Northam	=	Nordhăm, not Nort-hăm.
Pennycomequick	=	Pĕnĭkŭmkwĭk.
Plymbridge	=	Plĭmbrĭj.
Poughill	=	Pouhĭl, or Pohĭl, or Pŭfhĭl.
Raleigh	=	Răl'ĭ, or Rawlĭ.
Rousdon	=	Rouzdŭn, or Roosdon.
Spreyton	=	Spratŏn, or Spreitŭn.
Topsham	=	Tŏps-hăm, not Tŏp-shăm.
Upottery	=	Up-ŏtĕr'ĭ, not U-pŏtĕr'ĭ.
Virginstow	=	Vĭrjĭnsto.
Whitestone	=	Whĭtstŏn, or Wheitston.
Woolfardisworthy	=	Wo͝olfărdĭswŭrdhi, or Wo͝olser'ĭ

In regard to the multitude of spellings of the same place-name, so often met with, it is quite unnecessary to make a

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permanent record of all, for numbers of these vary only slightly, and are largely due to the personal fancies of the various scribes. In the following examples those enclosed within brackets are merely slight variations of one or more of those which precede :—

Beaworthy	=Begeurda (Begevrde), Beghworthy.
Dartington	=Darentune, Dertrintona (Derentun), Dertingthon, Dartyngton.
Holsworthy	=Haldeurdi (Haldeword), Haldesworthy (Houldsworthy), (Hollesworthy).
Ilsington	=Ilestintona (Ilstinton), (Ylstington), Ilsenton, Lestintone.
Netherexe	=Nitheresse, Niressa (Niresse).
St. Budeaux	=Budockshide, Bucheside, Butshed, St. Bude (St. Budock), (St. Budox).
Widworthy	=Widworde, Inudeborda (Wydeworth).
Yarcombe	=Æartancumb, Erticoma, Artycombe Yearcombe (Herticome), (Yarkcomb).
Yarnscombe	=Ernescumbe, Yernescomb, Herlescoma (Hernescoma).

The source and date of each important variant would, of course, be recorded, as in the example—Ottery St. Mary —given by Mrs. Rose-Troup in her suggestive paper printed in our *Transactions* of 1919, page 179.

Interest in the meaning of the names of our birthplaces and of places and people with whom we are well acquainted is innate in most of us. Even at the very dawn of English scholarship we find the venerable Bede, twelve centuries ago, indulging in a little speculation on the subject.

In 1605, Verstegan published his *Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*, part of which deals with personal names, which are so closely allied to the names of places. In the year preceding (1604) Camden had issued his *Remains Concerning Britain*, in which the same subject is dealt with much more fully. Philology was not then a science : nevertheless, there is far less untrustworthiness in these two books than in those of far later writers on the same theme.

About the middle of the nineteenth century and subsequently, many books on personal names appeared, the most important being Bardsley's *Dictionary of English Surnames* (1901). The fascinating, though unscientific,

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speculations of nearly all these writers have had to give way, since then, to sounder methods of investigation, enunciated by the late Prof. Skeat in 1901, when he laid down for the first time, in this country at least, the principles which must guide us in the study of place-names: (1) They can be interpreted only in the light of earlier forms, and (2) The interpretation must be the work of trained philologists.

Since then a large amount of work has been done on these lines. Essays, and also more comprehensive works, have been printed, dealing, more or less fully, with the place-names of twenty-three out of the forty counties of England. Of similar work in Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, I have no definite information. There is, of course, still an immense amount of work to be done, even in regard to these twenty-three favoured districts; and it is high time that we Devon men and women put our shoulders to the wheel. Union is the source of strength; and we must not be content to leave the whole burden of the work to a mere handful of individuals, however willing they may be. Your Committee needs the active and persistent co-operation of recorders and other helpers in every part of this—the largest but two of the English counties. All our Association members are capable of helping, if not personally then by interesting friends and acquaintances in some part of the county who may be able and willing to contribute something to the common fund of knowledge (about every parish), upon which we confidently hope to draw.

It is intended to compile carefully certain simple forms of enquiry, and to distribute them widely, but with circumspection, partly by the kindness of members of our Association, and partly through other channels. This work will be mainly of a preparatory character: but the wider and stronger we make our foundations, the firmer and more lasting will be the building if it be constructed in the right way. With abundance of selected and useful material ready to hand, the progress should then be rapid, and also satisfactory to true lovers of dear old Devon.

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THE HILL OBSERVATORY, SALCOMBE REGIS.

BY MAJOR WILLIAM J. S. LOCKYER, M.A., PH.D., F.R.A.S.

(Read at Totnes, 22nd July, 1920.)

THE subject of the present communication is a brief account of the formation and work of the Hill Observatory, Salcombe Regis. This Observatory was started privately in 1913 by Sir Norman Lockyer and Lieut.-Colonel McClean, and in July, 1916, was formed into a Corporation under the Companies (Consolidation) Act.

The object in the first place was to provide a suitably situated and equipped observatory for the advancement of the study of Solar and Stellar Physics. It is essential in work of this nature to have telescopes of fairly large aperture, together with good atmospheric conditions. A smoke-laden atmosphere, the glare of artificial lights, and such-like inevitable adjuncts of a town form serious drawbacks, and it is considerations such as these which have led to observatories on the Continent and elsewhere being erected on or transferred to sites at a considerable altitude above sea-level.

England alone up to the present has not possessed such a favourably situated observatory, and it was largely in order to remove this deficiency, and to enable England to rank high among the nations in the realm of Astrophysics, as it undoubtedly has done in the older science of Astronomy, that this Observatory was erected.

The site of the Observatory, which was presented to the Corporation by Sir Norman and Lady Lockyer, is excellently situated on the top of Salcombe Hill, near Sidmouth, at a height of 560 feet, and possesses an unbroken horizon in every direction. The meteorological conditions are very favourable, and it is well away from the tremors due to traffic and night glare and will always retain these advantages, the contour of the hill being unsuitable for

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the erection of many dwelling houses. It is thus eminently suited to the objects in view, and the results which have been obtained up to the present have fully justified the choice of its position. It is free from the occasional low-lying mists of the adjacent valleys, which rarely cover the top of the hill at night-time, and the purity of the sky on a cloudless night is extremely good. On the land are gravel quarries which have allowed of the buildings being constructed of concrete blocks made on the spot. Those at present erected consist principally of the following:

(*a*) The laboratory, a building 104×21 feet divided into five rooms as follows: directors' room, spectroscopic laboratory, library, photographic room and a workshop.
(*b*) A store room, lavatory, etc.
(*c*) Power house.
(*d*) Porter's lodge—a single story cottage of five rooms.
(*e*) The "Rusthall Observatory" with annexe and dark room.
(*f*) The "Kensington Observatory" with annexe and dark room.

There are also other constructions for housing some of the smaller instruments, and there is ample room for erecting further buildings both on and lower down the observing site.

At the foot of the green sand many springs issue, giving a good supply of water both summer and winter. One of these springs is led into a concrete reservoir through a filter bed and is pumped into a large concrete tank on the site of the Observatory, thus supplying the offices and buildings, by gravity, with water.

The instrumental equipment has been supplied largely through the generous gifts of Sir Norman Lockyer, Lieut.-Colonel McClean and others. The first instrument to be brought into use was a 21-inch siderostat (lent by Lieut.-Colonel McClean) worked in conjunction with a 9-inch prismatic camera.

This was erected for experimental purposes prior to the setting up of the Rusthall Equatorial, and was in continuous use for the first few months. The Rusthall Equatorail, presented by Lieut.-Colonel McClean, consists of a twin telescope with object glasses of 12 and 10 inches aperture. The former is fitted with a 12-inch prism of

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FIG. 1.—Showing the "Rusthall Dome" on the right and the "Kensington Dome" on the left.
View looking S.W. from the Observatory site.

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FIG. 2.—Interior view of the offices, showing the library (nearest room), laboratory, and directors' room.

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FIG. 3.—A corner of the spectroscopic laboratory.

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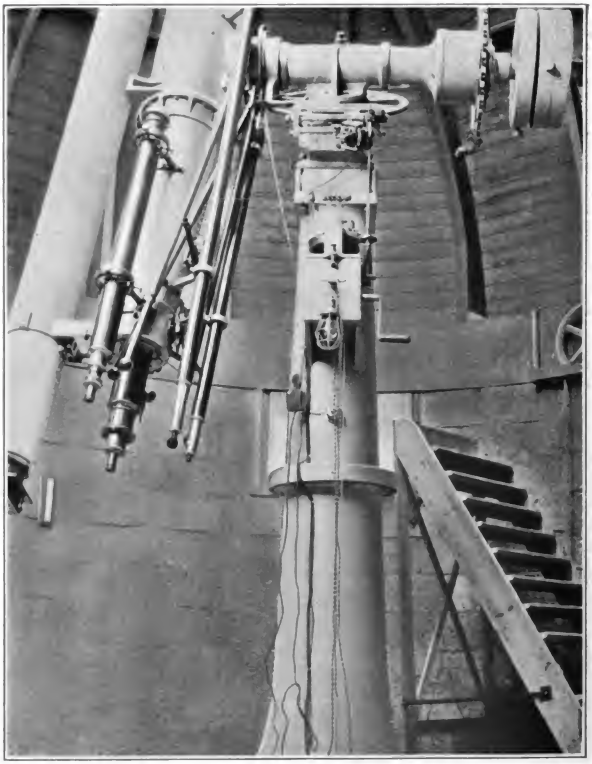


FIG. 4.—The Kensington Twin Equatorial. The 9-inch prismatic camera is the tube on the left, the 10-inch refractor being a little to the right.

THE HILL OBSERVATORY.—*To face p.* 291.

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Fig. 5.—WIRELESS RECEIVING APPARATUS FOR TIME AND WEATHER SIGNALS.

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20 degrees' angle and at the eye end a camera is in position. The 10-inch is for visual purposes only. The instrument is fitted with a Grubb control and pendulum and electric illuminations. This instrument is used chiefly for securing photographs of the spectra of the fainter stars.

In the Kensington Dome is another twin telescope of which the 9-inch prismatic camera, originally mounted in connection with the 21-inch siderostat, forms a part. It has a larger dispersion than the Rusthall telescope and is used for obtaining spectra of the brighter stars. The remaining part of the Kensington instrument is a visual telescope of 10-inches' aperture mounted on the same pillar with the 9-inch prismatic camera already mentioned. This instrument is also fitted with electric illuminations and its motion electrically controlled.

The laboratory is equipped with spectroscopic and photographic apparatus, and wireless receiving apparatus is installed for the purpose of receiving time and weather signals daily from the Eiffel Tower and other sources.

In the power house is a 12 h.-p. Crossley oil engine, together with a single phase generator and a storage battery of 60 cells.

In addition to the above instruments a large reflecting telescope with a 30-inch mirror by Common is ready to be installed as soon as the requisite dome has been built.

The routine work carried on in the Observatory at the present time consists chiefly in photographing the spectra of stars and classifying them according to their temperature and chemical composition. There is also a line of research, suggested by the American astronomer, Professor Adams, who has found it possible from an examination of the spectra of stars to deduce with some accuracy the distances of certain classes of stars, and work of this nature is also being carried out at the Observatory. In addition special stars showing unusual or peculiar characteristics, new stars, comets, nebula and other interesting objects are photographed and discussed as occasion arises.

Already six Bulletins have been published, recording the work so far carried out, including classified catalogues of stellar spectra photographed at the Observatory.

A valuable research library is in process of formation, Sir Norman Lockyer having given his astronomical library to the Observatory and Lieut.-Colonel McClean

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has also added a number of useful volumes. It is hoped that from time to time astronomical students from some of the universities, desirous of carrying out some research at an observatory, may be admitted for short periods, when an instrument might be placed at their disposal. This procedure, however, has not yet been organized.

The Hill Observatory fortunately has a very strong Council to look after the welfare of the Institution, and in addition to a number of distinguished astronomers who are foreign members of the Corporation, a Research Committee of representative British astronomers has been formed to advise on the present and future work of the Observatory. This committee consists of the following:

Sir Frank W. Dyson, F.R.S., Astronomer Royal, Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

Prof. A. S. Eddington, F.R.S., University Observatory, Cambridge.

Prof. A. Fowler, F.R.S., President, Royal Astronomical Society.

Prof. H. H. Turner, F.R.S., University Observatory, Oxford.

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WHEN THE SAXONS CAME TO DEVON.

PART II.

BY J. J. ALEXANDER, M.A., F.R.HIST.S., J.P.

(Read at Totnes, July 22nd, 1920.)

IX. THE EARLY INHABITANTS OF DEVON.

IN the preceding part we have traced the Saxon Conquest down to 710, when a substantial portion of Devon, perhaps one-fifth of its area, was in Saxon occupation. We may now interrupt the story by inquiring what was the nationality of the conquered people.

Archæological research has demonstrated that there were dwellers in Devon even during the Interglacial Periods, but there is no need for us to go further back than the last Ice Age, which may be located at about 50,000 B.C. Any of the primitive savages, known as Drift men, who had previously lived here, almost certainly either perished or were driven out by the intense cold. When the land again became habitable new races took their place. We can trace at least five of these in Devon.

(1) The Cave men of the Latest Old Stone Age, who probably arrived about 40,000 B.C., when the island was physically connected with the continent of Europe, and the South Devon rivers were tributaries of the Seine, as the Thames was of the Rhine. These men were in their habits not unlike the Esquimaux of Greenland.

(2) The Hut men or Ivernians of the New Stone Age, who arrived about 10,000 B.C., five or ten thousand years after Britain had become an island. These, being more resourceful and more skilful in the making of stone weapons than their predecessors, easily conquered them. They were nimble hunters, kept flocks and herds, and it has been suggested that in their racial characteristics they had a close affinity to the Basques of Northern Spain,

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being short, agile, dark-haired and long-headed. Philologists, however, have hitherto been unable to detect in the early vocables and place-names any resemblance to the Euskarian language which the Basques speak.

(3) The Goidels, or Earlier Celts of the Bronze Age, who came here about 1500 B.C. They tilled the soil, knew the use of copper and tin, and enslaved or drove out the preceding races, to whom they exhibited a marked physical contrast, being tall, slow-witted, fair-haired, and round-headed; also they spoke an Aryan language, of which three modern dialects are still in existence: Irish, Scottish, Gaelic, and Manx. The three races just described make up what may be called the Prehistoric or Goidelo-Ivernian group. For evidence of the first member of this group we are restricted to cave-remains, for the second we have race-features and folk-lore as well, while the third, in addition to these things, has left us a language.

(4) The Brythons, or Later Celts of the Iron Age, who came about 500 B.C. As the bronze weapons were more effective than those of stone, so the iron weapons enabled these men to beat the Goidels armed with bronze. Thus another Aryan nation prevailed, not vastly unlike their predecessors in race and language, but differing sufficiently to constitute a separate nationality. A still later wave of Celts, the Belgians, settled in Britain about 150 B.C., but did not spread so far west as Devon.

(5) The Romans, whose conquest began in A.D. 43. Their settlement was little more than a military subjugation, and in Devon there is very little evidence of any occupation by them west of Exeter. They made no attempt to exterminate or enslave their predecessors, but tried to make them peaceful and prosperous, and when the Roman legions departed, about A.D. 410, they left behind them a higher standard of civilization and industrial skill, and a knowledge of the Latin language among the upper classes, but really a very small proportion of people of Roman descent.

The last two races may be termed the Historic or Romano-Brythonic group, consisting mainly of Brythons, but deriving a portion of their culture from the Romans.

As each invading race in turn subjugated or drove back its predecessor, the survivors of the conquered race, so far as they escaped enslavement, seem to have found refuge in the less accessible and less fertile regions. When East

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and South Britain passed into the possession of the victorious race, Ireland, Wales, the Scottish Highlands and the south-western peninsula became the abodes of the dispossessed, whose companionship in misfortune tended to unite them into one common nationality under the leadership and speaking the language of the race most recently overthrown. The Roman Conquest was an exception; to apply the law of "the one before" to the Brythons we have to eliminate the Roman occupation and regard the Saxon Conquest as the event which fixed the Brythonic hegemony in South-Western Britain and in Wales.

Thus from 500 B.C. to A.D. 500 the inhabitants of Devon and Cornwall were in the main of the Goidelo-Ivernian group, ruled over by Goidels and speaking a Goidelic language, with a large proportion of Ivernians among the shepherds, herdsmen, and serfs, and perhaps some traces of descendants of the Cave men. The Ivernian language, there is reason to believe, survived for some centuries longer among the Picts of North Britain, but in the south-west it was probably not represented by more than a very few place-names and common terms. That the preponderating element in language and customs throughout the south-west was Goidelic and not Brythonic during these ten centuries is proved by (a) the prevalence of Goidelic place-names in the references of Roman and Greek geographers to this region; (b) the recorded tribal name, "Dumnonii," which is of Goidelic origin and is also found as a tribal name in Ireland and Scotland; (c) the early church dedications to Irish saints; (d) the Goidelic names found on inscribed stones of post-Roman date; and (e) the traditions recorded by early Irish historians as to the kinship between the Irish and the south-western peoples. There is also a passage in an obscure Latin writer, Caius Julius Solinus, whose date is given in the *Monumenta Historica Britannica* as A.D. 80, but may have been later:

"Siluriam quoque insulam ab ora, quæ gens Britanna Dumnonii tenent, turbidum fretum distinguit; cujus homines etiamnum custodient morem vetustum; nummum refutant; dant res, et accipiunt; mutationibus necessaria potius, quam pretiis parant; Deos percolunt; scientiam futurorum pariter viri, ac feminæ ostentant." [Polyhistoriæ, c. 22. See *M.H.B.*]

In plain English this tells us that, while the Brythonic

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tribes in other parts of the island had a coinage of their own, these Dumnonii conducted their business by exchange and barter. This is what we might expect from a race in an earlier stage of civilization. It is noted to their credit that they reverenced the gods, and that men and women alike professed a knowledge of future events.

Between 500 and 710 a great change of population and language occurred. Once more Devon and Cornwall became a place of refuge for the last-conquered race. The Brythons, fleeing in terror from a wave of conquest which swept over the land with possibly greater fierceness than any that had preceded it, settled among their Dumnonian neighbours in large numbers, and soon their superior civilization and greater industrial aptitude enabled them to impose their language on the region. It is probable that a linguist, if he could have visited the south-western peninsula during the sixth or seventh century would have found a struggle going on between the two Celtic languages, of which the Brythonic alone survived, and continued under the name of Cornish until modern times.

Thus the conquered people of Devon in 710 consisted of Ivernians, Goidels, and Brythons, speaking a Brythonic language with much the same root-words as Welsh.

X. The Ancient Name of Devon.

Some curiosity may have been aroused by the discrepancies in the spelling of the ancient regional name as given in this paper. Thus in Section VI we have Damnonia (quoted from Gildas), and in Section VIII Domnonia (quoted from Aldhelm), while in Section IX the tribal name (quoted from Solinus) is given as Dumnonii. There are also other spellings.

The regional name is really dependent on the tribal name. It is true that in a very limited area, such as a township or parish, the people take their name from that of the locality, which is usually a composite word formed from roots describing a physical peculiarity or an important event or an important person connected with the place.

But in a large area the process of naming is in marked contrast with this. At some early time this area may have been peopled by a body of settlers who described themselves in their own language by some primitive word

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meaning "The People," or "The Kinsmen," or "The Speakers," and those of other races as "The Barbarians," or "The Jabberers," or "The Strangers." Thus their expression of preference for those of their own clan became a tribal name which they conveyed with them to the place in which they settled, and which, if the settlement continued for a sufficiently long period, gave that place, by a slight change in the word, a regional name.

We shall now give the references, arranged as far as possible in chronological order.

(1) Dumnonii—Caius Julius Solinus (Polyhistoriæ, c. 22), *circa* A.D. 80 (already quoted).

(2) Doumnonioi (Greek)—Claudius Ptolemaius (Geographiæ II, 3), *circa* A.D. 120. Damnonion akron—*ibid.* (referring to the Lizard).

(3) Isca Dumnuniorum—Itinerarium Antonini Augusti, *circa* A.D. 215.

(4) Isca Dumnoniorum—Tabula Peutingeriana (fourth century).

(5) Scadumnamorum (*sic*)—Anonymus Ravennas Geographus (seventh century).

The last three refer to Exeter, then called Isca.

There are also references in the Latin geographers to the Damnonii or Dumniones, a tribe dwelling in the Clyde region of North Britain.

It will be noticed that with one exception the preceding names are all tribal. The next set are mainly regional.

(6) Damnonia—Gildas, *circa* 545.

(7) Domnonia—Aldhelm, 705. This version is adopted in a charter of date 964 ("Ordgarius, dux Domnoniæ"), and by William of Malmesbury (*circa* 1125), the biographer of Aldhelm.

(8) Domnania—Asser, 893. This version is copied in the Annals of St. Neots (*circa* 1110), by Florence of Worcester (ob. 1118), and by Simeon of Durham (ob. 1129). Asser and Florence also give Domnanii, and Florence Domnani and Domnanienses.

(9) Defna, Defnascire, Defena, Defenascire, Defenan, Defenanscire—Anglo-Saxon Chronicles (892–1154). Ethelwerd (*circa* 994) also gives Defna and Defena; Henry of Huntingdon (*circa* 1135) gives Davene, Davenescire, Davenescyre, and Davenscyre.

(10) In early Welsh poems the regional name is Dyfnaint.

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(11) In Irish legendary history we read of an invading tribe called the Fir Domnann (Domnann men). The ancient name of Malahide (near Dublin) is Inbher Domnainn, and the tradition is that the invaders landed there.

There was an ancient Irish word Domun (later Doman or Domhan), meaning "the people of the world." A derivative or diminutive Domnan, meaning "the lesser world of the tribe," is quite conceivable. The name Domnann or Domnand in a recent Irish lexicon is rendered as "a fragment or portion broken off from a greater whole." These Domnan or Domnand men may have originally been Goidelic tribes detached by the pressure of the Brythonic conquest about 500 B.C.

There is a suggestion of the same root in Dumnorix (domun+rig=ruler), the Aeduan chief who troubled Cæsar; in Domnocoveros (domun+fer=man), the title found on the coins of a chieftain named Volisios, who lived near the Humber; and in Dobunni, the name assigned to a Brythonic border tribe dwelling along the Severn valley, and possibly adopted by them from the Goidels whom they displaced. But we have now gone quite far enough along a dangerous path of conjecture. Stated in chemical metaphor, our intention is to exhibit the name of this county as a Goidelic product, filtered through the Brythonic into the Anglo-Saxon, and thence slowly crystallized, under medieval Latin influence, into its modern English form.

XI. The Phonology of the Name.

When a name is adopted from one language into another whose letters do not possess the same sound-values, the process of adoption may be phonetic, or orthographic, or a fortuitous combination of the two. Typical examples are the phonetic *sepoy* and the orthographic *sipahi* for the native soldier of India, and the phonetic *Lucknow* and the orthographic *Lakhnau* for the town of the famous siege. We know that the Romans usually accorded phonetic treatment and added Latin terminations to words adopted from the Greek. They changed *ou* into *u*, *u* into *y*, *ai* into *ae*, and the terminals *os* and *oi* into *us* and *i*. This process has been commonly followed by other nations, but the learned writers of this country at certain stages in its history have shown a preference for orthographic

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treatment. From the conflicting operations of these two processes much confusion has arisen.

It is a far cry from the Domnan or Dumnonii of two thousand years ago, scattered over regions four hundred miles apart, to the Devonians of the present day, inhabiting a large county in one of those regions; the wonder is not that the name has changed so much, but that it has changed so little. We can trace its history letter by letter, representing the whole of the versions by the set of symbols D (2) (3) (4) n^{r} (6) (7) (8). Broadly speaking, we can distinguish five stages: (a) the Goidelic and Classical Latin up to A.D. 500; (b) the Brythonic, Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval Latin (500–900); (c) the Old English and Middle Medieval Latin (900–1200); (d) the Middle English and Late Medieval Latin (1200–1500); (e) the Modern English (later than 1500).

The results of research may be thus stated:

(1) The first letter is invariably *D*.

(2) The second letter is *ou* (the Greek phonetic equivalent of Latin *u*) in Ptolemy; *u* in Classical Latin; *a* in Ptolemy's reference to the northern tribe, in his name for the Lizard peninsula, in Gildas and in Henry of Huntingdon; *o* in Aldhelm, Asser, and their copyists; *y* (sounded like *u* in *fur* or *e* in *her*) in Medieval and Modern Welsh; *e* in Old English, Middle English and Modern English, and in Late Medieval Latin.

These vowel discrepancies present very little difficulty. The *a* is a Northern Gaelic variant of the Southern Gaelic *o*; to the Irish *cos*, a foot (Greek, *pous*), corresponds the Scottish *cas*; the tendency was for the Northerners to substitute the broad *a* sound for the less broad *o* sound; compare *lang* for *long* and *saft* for *soft* in modern Scottish dialect. Also there is a tendency to give *o* the close sound which it has in the English word *come*. This sound is represented in Welsh by *y* except in a final syllable, and in some English words by *e*. The change of *o* to *y* in Welsh adoptions is frequent; thus we have *Cymry* (*Combroges*), *Cystennin* (*Constantinus*), and *Emrys* (*Ambrosius*). A variant may sometimes arise also from the ignorance or perversity of the writer. One would be loth, for instance, to support the turbulent Gildas, even with the commendation of an earlier date, against staid scholars like Aldhelm and Asser. The most probable conclusion is that the letter was originally *o*, pronounced in the South-West

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like *o* in *come* or *dove*, perhaps even sometimes like *o* in *tomb*. The letter *u* is less probable, and *a* much less.

(3) This is the letter which has caused most confusion. The confusion could have been avoided by a little common sense. The letter was invariably *m* in ancient times, *f* or *v* in medieval times, and *v* in modern times. The consonant which followed it was *n*.

Now the sixteenth century antiquaries transposed *m* and *n* in order to support a false derivation, that from *dun*, a hill, and *moina*, mines; a feeling of delicacy, arising from the resemblance of the first syllable, particularly in the Northern and Gildas versions, to an English expletive, may have made the transposition more acceptable to polite ears. But it is a gross blunder nevertheless. And the pity is that it has disconnected the ancient from the modern name, and given for the latter a second false derivation from *dwfn*, deep, and *nant*, a valley, or some equally hopeless combination. Worse than this, worse also than the suggestion of the wicked first syllable, is the deliberate misreading of Solinus and Ptolemy which the transposition involves. There is not a shred of justification in any ancient or medieval writing for placing the *n* before the *m*, unless what can be obtained by supposing it to occupy that position in one partly obliterated manuscript.

Besides committing two false derivations and several misquotations the transposers also miss an important feature in Celtic phonology, the treatment of the letter *m*. This letter, unless it begins a word or an accented syllable, or is reinforced by another labial (*p*, *b*, *ph* or *m*), usually suffers a more or less marked change in process of time. The nature of this change is best seen in the case of Celtic words borrowed from the ancient Latin; thus *remus* (an oar) becomes *rhwyf* in Welsh, *rev* in Cornish, *ram* in Old Irish, and *ramh* (pronounced *row*, as if rhyming with *cow*) in Modern Irish; *columna* (a column) becomes *colofn* in Welsh; *dominus* (lord) becomes *dofydd* in Welsh; *humilis* (humble) becomes *hufyll* in Welsh, *huvel* in Cornish, *humal* in Old Irish, and *umhall* (*mh* like *w*) in Modern Irish; and *Dominica* (Sunday) becomes *Domnach* in Irish (later *Domhnach* and *Donagh*).

There are five phases of the letter: (1) retained as *m* under the conditions already mentioned, and in some other instances; (2) flattened as *b* or *bm*; (3) aspirated as *v*

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(written *mh* in Irish, *f* in Welsh and Anglo-Saxon, *v* in Middle English); (4) vocalised as *u* or *w* (also written *mh* in Irish); (5) elided. The first, fourth, and fifth phases are most frequent in Irish; the second, third, and fourth in Cornish; the third in Welsh. The change in this case has not gone farther than the third phase; this seems to imply that the word was taken over by the Anglo-Saxons from a Brythonic speech (Welsh or Cornish), and that the Brythonic language had replaced the Goidelic some time before the Saxon Conquest, perhaps between 550 and 650.

The Latin writers up to 1135 retained *m* with two exceptions, Ethelwerd and Henry of Huntingdon, both of whom give a contemporary English spelling. The Welsh use *f* and so do the Old English writers up to 1066. There was no *v* in these languages, but the letter *f* represented the *v* sound, and *ff* the modern *f* sound, as in our prepositions *of* and *off*. After the Norman Conquest *f* was replaced by *u* or *v* in English, and in more modern times by *v* only. Cornish seems to have copied this change, but Welsh has retained the pre-Conquest spelling.

Camden, writing at the end of the sixteenth century, notes a tendency to use *bm*; this may be due to Cornish influence; also another tendency to drop the *v* altogether. and say *Denshire*. Fortunately the invention of printing, which largely stereotyped spelling and thus helped to retard changes in pronunciation, came in time to prevent these mutilations.

(4) Unless we take into account the supposed root-word *domun*, there is no evidence of any vowel after *n* in the ancient name, nor is there in Welsh or Cornish. In the Old English of the ninth and tenth centuries *e* occasionally appears, and after the Conquest there is invariably a vowel in the fourth place. Side by side with the normal English form *Devenescire*, which persists from the Conquest to the fourteenth century, a late medieval Latin form *Devonia* begins to appear about the fourteenth century, and in the late fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, when English again comes into general use as a spoken language the fourth letter in the Middle English version also becomes *o*. A satire published about 1449 on the Present Discontents (*Political Songs*, Vol. II, p. 223; Rolls Series) gives the word *Devynshire* in a note, but after this date we invariably find *o* as the fourth letter.

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(5) The third consonant, once the fourth letter, but always the fifth since the Norman Conquest, is *n*. This is the letter for which third place has been wrongly claimed. One living supporter of the claim (may he leave no successors !) suggests that it is based on the descent of our early inhabitants from the Israelite tribe of Dan.

(6) There is a conflict of evidence about the vowel that followed *n*. The Itinerary of Antoninus (already cited) gives *u*, but the other Classical references give *o ;* so do Gildas, Aldhelm, the Charters, and William of Malmesbury. On the other hand, the letter *a* is given by Asser and his copyists, and is supported by the Welsh and Anglo-Saxon forms ; also it fits in with the *Fir Domnann* of Irish tradition. The long *a* in Irish is pronounced like *a* in *call* (compare the pronunciation of *Donegal* and *Malin*) and there is in Southern Irish a tendency to treat short *a* in a similar manner, sounding it like *a* in *what*. It is, therefore, possible that the Goidelic *a* (especially if long) was phonetically represented by the Latin *o*, that Asser, who was himself a Celt, gave the soundest orthographic rendering, and that Aldhelm's version represents a compromise between this and the phonetic rendering of the Greek and Latin writers. The Welsh *ai* is possibly modernized from an earlier *a* form. After the Conquest *a* is replaced by *e*, which disappears during the Middle English period.

(7) The next letter, *n*, may have been *nd* or *nn* at one time ; it is represented in Welsh by *nt*, but the *t* may have been a late addition, although *nt* is also found in one MS. copy of the Itinerary. The letter was gradually dropped by the Anglo-Saxons, and seems to have disappeared before the Norman Conquest.

(8) The remainder of the word consists of a termination suited to the inflexions of the language in which it appears, and varied or augmented so as to distinguish between the people and the region.

On summing up, the weight of evidence points to a Goidelic original *Domnān* with a Latin phonetic equivalent *Dumnon*. During the sixth and seventh centuries this was Brythonized into *Duvnan*, which branched out into the Welsh *Dyfnaint* and the Old English *Defenan*. Before the Norman Conquest the English form had shed its final *n*, and changed its final *a* to *e ;* it was then re-spelt *Devene*. About two centuries later a new Latin version *Devonia*, quite distinct from the phonetic *Dumnonia* of

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the classical writers and the orthographic *Domnania* of Asser, was invented. The modern name is taken from the intermediary of this neo-Latin. It should be added that in the earlier stages, as has been already explained, the simple word is the tribal name, and some such affix as *terra* or *scire* has to be added or understood in the expression of the regional name. But in modern times the practice has, of course, been reversed.

This is a lengthy digression, but may be justified as an earnest attempt to clear up a doubt in the minds of many respecting the origin and evolution of the County name.

As we have already mentioned, its history can be set out in five stages :

In (a) it is the appellation of a Goidelic tribe scattered over the South-Western peninsula (500 B.C.–A.D. 500).

In (b) its use is restricted to the people dwelling between the Axe and the Tamar (500–900).

In (c) it ceases to be tribal and becomes purely regional (900–1200).

In (d) its spelling is modified under Latin influence (1200–1500).

In (e) it has assumed its present form (after 1500).

XII. A Wessex Chronology.

In Section VIII allusion was made to the need for revising several of the dates given by Davidson and the writers from whom he quotes. The simplest method of dealing with such a problem is to construct a table of year-numbers for the accessions of the kings of Wessex, and to adjust the occurrence of other events in the light of these. Many of the kings had no connection with Devon, but a useful table cannot be constructed without taking them into account.

The sources for such a chronology may be arranged under five heads :

(1) The year-numbers given in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles, of which there are seven versions extant, called respectively by Thorpe A, B, C, D, E, F, and W (Wheloc's version). Really only three of these, A, C, and E, can be regarded as independent. B in some parts is almost identical with A, and in the other parts with C. D is a mixture of C and E, with a few independent facts relating to the North. F is a late compilation based on A and E,

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and W is for the most part identical with A. The year-numbers in A, C, and E do not always agree, and A has usually been taken as the basis of what is called the Southern Chronology. Other Southern writers, including Ethelwerd, Florence of Worcester, William of Malmesbury, and Henry of Huntingdon, have substantially followed this Chronology, which until about fifty years ago was generally taken as authoritative.

(2) The regnal periods given in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles, which often disagree with the year-numbers, as in the cases of Ine, who according to Chronicle A succeeded in 688, reigned 37 years, and resigned in 728; Cuthred, who according to the same succeeded in 741, reigned 16 years, and died in 754; Egbert, who is said to have succeeded in 800, reigned 37 years and 7 months, and died in 836; and Alfred, who is said to have succeeded in 871, reigned 28½ years, and died in 901. One Southern Chronicle, the Annals of St. Neots, an early twelfth-century compilation, which draws its material largely from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles, differs from them in the year-numbers in such a way as to confirm the regnal periods, and to suggest that it was based on a version earlier than any now extant, and that the year-numbers of the extant versions have been to a large extent misplaced by careless copyists.

(3) The year-numbers given by Bede, his continuator, and Simeon of Durham (who had access to a lost Northumbrian Chronicle of the eighth century). Simeon, though not an attractive writer, seems to have been the most accurate arithmetician of all the chroniclers, and where he and the Southern chroniclers differ in their references to continental events, his dates are invariably confirmed by outside contemporary sources. The dates given by him and his copyists have been called the Northern Chronology, and their value was clearly demonstrated by Stubbs in his introduction to Roger of Hoveden (Rolls Series).

(4) The external sources, of which the Welsh are almost useless as regards dates, being often wrong by many years, the Irish give no assistance until the tenth century, and the Papal and other continental records merely enable us to compare in certain instances the Northern and Southern Chronologies, with the result, as has been stated, of vindicating the former.

(5) The Charters and Royal Letters, which often give

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the regnal year side by side with the calendar year. These have to be used with caution, as the medieval monks, especially in the century following the Norman Conquest, were apt forgers, and employed much ingenuity to magnify the extent of their possessions, the antiquity of their monastery, or the reputation of its founder or patron saint. But even in a forgery of this sort, a falsification of the main statement might, and probably would where possible, be accompanied by correctness in incidental details such as dates. Hence even forgeries are, in matters of chronology, not always bad evidence. Here again the Northern Chronology is substantially confirmed.

One source of confusion which has frequently to be taken into account is the want of uniformity in commencing the year, which at various times in our history began on such dates as 24 September, 25 December, and 25 March, instead of as now on 1 January. Sometimes there were different New Years in neighbouring states.

A few of our recent standard histories have evolved a Revised Chronology based on an apparent compromise between the Northern and Southern Chronologies. Thus for the death of Alfred, where the Southern Chronology gives 901, and the Northern 899, they take 900 as their date. But the Northern Chronology is in most instances to be preferred, and as far as can be discovered, in no instance after the sixth century does its error, if any, exceed one year. The dates before 600 are not given in it, and can only be vaguely inferred by the aid of regnal tables in Chronicles A and B. Beginning with Cynric, the list of Wessex kings and dates up to the end of the tenth century is as follows (the crosses denoting date-limits in doubtful cases): Cynric (530×546), Ceawlin (556×572), Ceol (588×591), Ceolwulf (594×597), Cynegils 611, Cenwealh 642, Sexburg (queen) 673, Aescwine 674, Centwine 676, Ceadwalla 685, Ine 688, Athelhard 725, Cuthred 739, Sigebert 755, Cynewulf 756, Bertric 786, Egbert 802, Ethelwulf 839, Ethelbald 858, Ethelbert 860, Ethelred I 866, Alfred 871, Edward the Elder 899, Athelstan 924, Edmund I 939, Edred 946, Edwy 955, Edward the Martyr 955, Edgar 959, Ethelred II 979.

A few additional notes on the fixing of these dates may be helpful. There is one undisputed landmark in the seventh century, the accession of Ine. His predecessor, Ceadwalla, granted charters in the August of 688, and

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left for Rome in the same year, probably within a month or so. Egbert's accession is fixed by reference to several charters as occurring between Christmas 801 and April 802, probably in January 802. Between these dates there is an interval of 113 years and about 4 months; the sum of the regnal periods given is, however, 115 years. If, following a precedent alluded to by Bede (H. E. III 1), the one year of the incapable Sigebert was included in the thirty-one years of his successor, Cynewulf, the total of regnal periods becomes 114 years, and if we allow for incomplete years, fits in fairly well with the interval given.

Two other instances of agreed dates are those of the accessions of Alfred and Edred, which have between them an interval of 75 years. Alfred's regnal period is given as 28½ years, his death is said to have occurred 40 years and a day before that of Athelstan, and the regnal period of Edmund is given as 6½ years. Thus the accession years of Edward and Edmund can be determined. There are ten charters which help us to date the accession of Athelstan; fortunately so, for in this particular instance Simeon of Durham displays less than his usual accuracy.

The last sixth-century king, Ceolwulf, was wrongly given as "Ceolric" in Section VI. Also in one place Ceawlin was spelt "Crawlin," and Deorham, "Deerham." The spellings of several of the other names here given are open to criticism, but in most cases simplicity has been preferred to meticulous precision. Erudition of the sort which uses the form "Aelfred" for the great king's name and then misdates his reign by two years is not deserving of much sympathy.

XIII. The Wars of Ine.

We can now resume the narrative which was interrupted at the year 710. At that time the power of Wessex under King Ine stood high. Earlier in his reign (694) he had humbled the men of Kent. Sussex was practically a vassal of his, for we read that he was aided in his expedition against Gerunt by his kinsman, Nun, king of that country. The result of the expedition is not stated in the Chronicles. Later writers, like Henry of Huntingdon, represent it as a great Saxon triumph, and taking into account what we know of Ine's prowess, with the fact that the conflict is mentioned by Saxon and not by British writers, we have no reason to doubt this statement.

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It is a fair inference, then, to suggest that Ine on this occasion added to his territory in the South-west, and that about this time, if not before, the portion cut off from the Domnanian or West Welsh kingdom was given the name "Defnanscire." The division into shires, formerly attributed to Alfred the Great, is of much earlier origin. The organization of Wessex into sub-kingdoms, ruled by noblemen of royal descent, is known to have existed in the seventh century. Thus in the time of Centwine we read of sub-kings named Egwald and Baldred, the latter of whom seems to have exercised authority in Somerset. These sub-kings seem to have frequently disturbed the peace of Wessex by their strivings for supreme power, and at a later period their positions were filled by magnates bearing the less exalted and less dangerous titles of "ealdormen."

The later years of Ine's reign were less fortunate. In 715 he was at war with Ceolred of Mercia, and his troops suffered heavily in a battle fought at Wanborough. Six years later Wessex was involved in a rebellion which was suppressed with difficulty. The rebels, who included some princes of royal blood, seized Taunton, which was captured and destroyed by Queen Ethelburg's forces in 722. Ine in 725 (S.C. 728, R.C. 726), following the example of his predecessor Ceadwalla, resigned his crown and spent the remainder of his days in Rome. He was succeeded by Athelhard, Ethelburg's brother, whose nomination by Ine as his successor may have been the origin of a strife which reads somewhat like an eighth-century War of the Roses.

There was little to envy in Athelhard's position as the new king of Wessex. The pretensions of a rival claimant, Oswald, with a strong hereditary title to the crown, gave Ethelbald of Mercia an opportunity to set up a claim of suzerainty which he succeeded in enforcing. Also the Britons had again risen and won a victory at the battle of Hehil, a place in the South-west that cannot be identified. Welsh historians give the date as 720 or 722 (these dates are both too early), and they name the British leader, Roderic Molwynoc.

By the death of Oswald in 730 Athelhard was relieved of one trouble. His attempt to rid himself of the Mercian yoke ended disastrously in or about 733 with the capture of Somerton by Ethelbald. His submission to Ethelbald

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followed, and really improved his position, because the two now made common cause against the Britons of Wales and Domnania. Race hatred was stronger than provincial jealousy.

XIV. The Charter of Athelhard.

The Britons, no doubt, had recovered some of their lost ground, but Davidson is hardly correct in adopting the prevailing opinion that Athelhard was an unwarlike or an unsuccessful king. He had an able adviser in his brother or kinsman, Cuthred, who ultimately succeeded him. If we possessed fuller particulars of the affairs of Wessex during this period, we should probably find that these two men, and particularly the latter, handled a critical situation with considerable skill. Speculations of this sort are, it must be confessed, not easy to justify, but they are perhaps nearer the mark than the glowing accounts of battles with which Henry of Huntingdon embroiders the bald entries in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles.

Athelhard, under the terms of his vassalage, was obliged to lead his forces into Wales. But there is no reason to suppose that there was any further yielding of ground on his own Western border. What happened was probably quite the contrary; military prestige was in those days vital to a monarch's security of tenure. With troops inured to conflict there was the strongest possible temptation to recover the shattered prestige of Wessex at the expense of his weaker Domnanian neighbours; in addition to which the pressure of Mercia on the Northern border may have forced some of the West Saxons elsewhere in search of new habitations. History, ancient and modern, affords numerous examples in which nations, driven back on one frontier, have expanded on another.

In 1891 there was discovered among the Crawford Collection of Documents a charter of Athelhard dated 10 April, 739. This recites a grant by him to Forthere, Bishop of Sherborne, of 20 hides of land around Crediton, on which a monastery was to be built. The donation is witnessed by Queen Frithogyth, Cuthred, the two bishops, Daniel of Winchester and Forthere of Sherborne, Abbot Dud, and three reeves named Herefrith, Egfrith and Puttoc. There seems to be no reasonable doubt as to its authenticity.

A monastery charter in those days was usually granted

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for one or other of two motives, or possibly a combination of both. The first was to commemorate the site of a victorious battle and to atone for the bloodshed by providing masses for the souls of those slain there. The second was to place an indefensible position, which no layman would care to hold, under the protection of the Church and so outside the pale of legitimate military operations. The absence of any reference to a battle, though it does not rule out the first motive, makes the second the more probable. From the circumstance of this charter it is therefore fair to deduce that Athelhard in his later years held his own against the West Welsh, that his dominions included what are now the parishes of Crediton, Newton St. Cyres, Upton Pyne, Brampford Speke, Hittesleigh, Drewsteignton, Colebrooke, Morchard Bishop, Sandford and Kennerleigh, with parts of Cheriton Bishop and Clannaborough, the places indicated in the grant, and that these places were not far from the Wessex boundary of 739.

Later, in 739 (R.C. 740, S.C. 741), Athelhard died and was succeeded by Cuthred. His achievements and those of his successors must be deferred for another paper.

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HACCOMBE.

PART III. (1330–1440.)

BY A. W. SEARLEY.

(Read at Totnes, 22nd July, 1920.)

WORKS NOT PREVIOUSLY REFERRED TO.

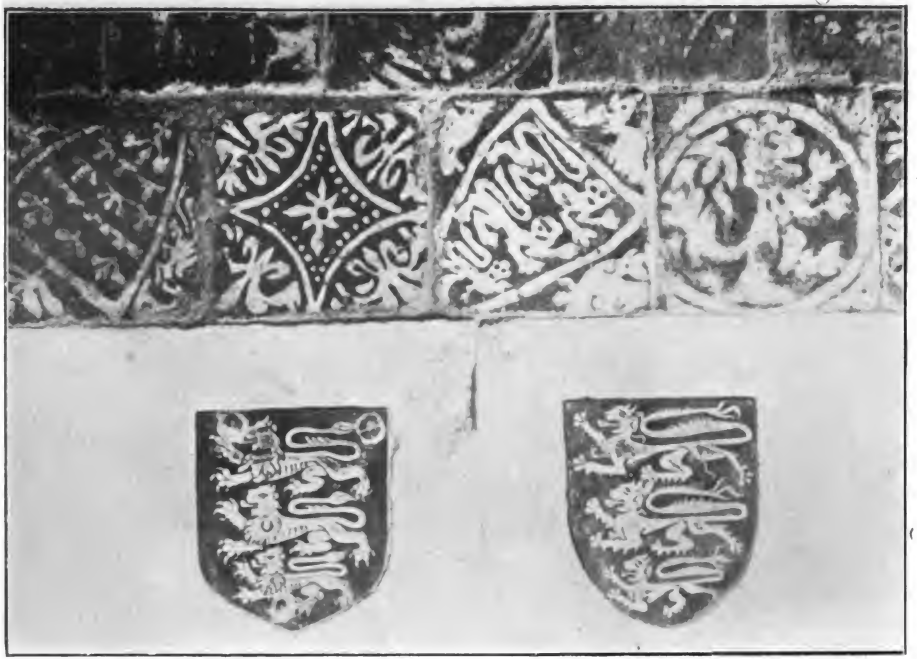
Alford's *Abbots of Tavistock.*
Archbishop Chicheley's *Register.*
Bacon's *Liber Regis.*
Canons of Legatine Council, 1138.
Chronicle of Exeter Cathedral.
Compton, Lord Alwyne, in J.A.I.
Dr. Cox's *English Parish Church.*
Papal *Decretals.*
Reichel, Rev. O., *Rise of the Parochial System.*
Register of Master James Carsleghe.
Statute of Mortmain.
Thompson, A. H., *Historical Growth of the English Church.*
Thompson, A. H., *The Ground Plan of the English Church.*

THE ARCHDEACON FAMILY (*continued*).

In the chancel of Haccombe Church is a collection of very beautiful encaustic tiles in a fine state of preservation. Their arrangement has suffered much through various "restorations," but the colouring remains almost as vivid as when they were first laid down. Lord Alwyne Compton (J. A. I., Vol. III) gives an illustrated description of these tiles, and mentions that "they are interesting as an instance of an arrangement of uncommon character, inasmuch as it is independent of plain tiles whether square or oblong," and adds, "the date can be determined from the arms to be about the middle of the fourteenth century. It is clear if they were laid down by Sir Warren Archdekne they could not have been designed later than 1370; so the probability is they were made twenty years earlier" (Crabbe, p. 65, fixes the date between 1342 and 1390).

Now Warren did not become owner of Haccombe until 1377; so the probability is that the tiles were laid down by Sir John Archdeacon soon after the foundation of the chantry. Similar tiles (not armorial) occur at Exeter Cathedral, Ipplepen, Buckland-in-the-Moor, and Win-

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A. W. Scarley, phot.

HACCOMBE.

ARMS OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE ON TILES
ARMS OF CAREW, ON SHIELDS

To face p. 310.

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chester, and are all distinguished by their careless execution. The armorial bearings on the tiles are :—

1. *A lion rampant* (see illustration), of which Lord Alwyne Compton says, "it was probably merely ornamental, e.g. those at Winchester, where there are no coats of arms or other devices that can be only heraldic." This device is borne by three Devon families :—

(*a*) NONANT : *Arg. a lyon rampant geules* (Pole).
(*b*) POMERAY OF BIRY : *Or a lion rampant geules within a border ingrailed sable* (Pole).
(*c*) REDVERS : *Or a lion rampant azure* (Pole).

2. *Arms of England* placed diagonally with monstrous animals filling the corners (see illustration).

Royal Arms of England : *Gules* 3 *lions passant guardant in pale or* (Boutell).

N.B.—Arms of Carew : *Or* 3 *lyons passant* (*in pale*) *sable* (Pole). (See illustration of brass shields.)

Powell (MS. in E. C. L.) naïvely says "Sir Henry Carew told me that those very ancient tiles about the church (which in fact is not so, for they are the Royal Arms of England) are the Carew Arms." Miss Cresswell, too, in her *History of Teignmouth*, speaks of them as "the Sable Lions of the Carews."

3. *Arms of Haccombe : Arg.* 3 *bends sable*, with foliage or monstrous animals filling the corners.

4. *A shield bearing* 3 *chevrons* each surmounted with a zigzag line, the top of the shield dancette, filled at the corners with small lions, their backs being turned towards the shield. This tile must have been meant for Archdeacon of Haccombe : *Argent* 3 *chiverons sable* (Pole). the zigzag lines representing a diaper. These arms are on a tile in Exeter Cathedral, see illustration in Rev. J. W. Hewett's *Decorative Remains*, etc., Appendix I, tile 43.

5. *A shield* "bearing two bars embattled between seven fleurs de lys, 3, 3, and 1" (Lord A. Compton). This is probably the Royal Arms of France : *Semé de fleurs de lys* (see illustration).

Sir John Archdeacon left nine sons and one daughter : (1) Ralph, *alias* Stephen, (2) Warin, (3) Richard, (4) Odo, (5) John, (6) Robert, (7) Martin, (8) Reginald, (9) Michael, (10) Isabella ; all named except the last in Cornwall F. of F., No. 693.

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A striking analogy can be traced between John Archdeacon and Edward III. They were born within a few years of each other; both died in 1377. They succeeded within a short period of each other; each left a large family of sons. In both cases the grandsons quarrelled over property, and in both cases the male line was extinct before 1500.

It is difficult to account for the quick disappearance of so many of Sir John Archdeacon's sons. It is possible that some of them perished in the French disasters of 1370–77. Legend says that he was drowned with some of his children.

RALPH, *alias* STEPHEN (6a) has already been mentioned. He died after his father's death but before probate, and Warin the second son succeeded. It would be interesting to discover which brother had priority, because it is quite possible that for a few months in 1377 Ralph Archdeacon was Lord of Haccombe.[1]

WARREN (6b), Warin, Warine, Waryn, or Guarinus. Sir G. Carew ("Scroll of Arms") writes: "I find he (Warren Archdeacon) was a Knight in Devon in the tyme of K. E. i [*Archdeckon Warinus miles, in my old book Archdeken. Haccombe, Ridmore, Okehampton, hund-Combe, and Southtauton were his 2 Hen. IV. A Baron 17 E. 2*]." Most of this is manifestly incorrect. Warren flourished *c.* 1332–1400 (Cokayne), while the "tyme of K. E. i" was 1272–1307, and "17 E. 2" was 1324—long before Warren was born.

Polwhele, p. 134. "Warren, the second son, by Elizabeth, one of the coheirs of John Talbot had issue 3 daughters, of whom Philippe (ob. 1412) was the second wife of Sir Hugh Courtenay, son of the Earl of Devon." This John Talbot was John Lord Talbot of Richard's Castle, and sole heir of his brother John, last Baron Talbot, who died *s.p.* in 1388 (Maclean). Warin was M.P. for Cornwall, 1380, 1382, and 1396. Rogers (*Sepulchral Effigies*, p. 227) states that "Waryn is said to have been a Baron by writ of summons"; this was probably copied from a similar statement made by Pole, p. 223.

At the Inq. p.m. held at Okehampton in 1397 on Thomas, Earl of Warwick, it was declared that "War. Archediakon Chiv. held of the Second Earl £12 rent in the manor of S. Tauton by military service."

[1] He was possibly an invalid. Note prominence given to Warren in 1366 deed (*Trans.*, 1919, pp. 206–7).

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Inq. p.m., No. 53, 2 Hen. IV (1401). "Warinus Lercedekne Chivaler, Devon'—Hacombe maner', Ridmore maner', Ockhamton honor', Combe maner', (Combe Hall, Drewsteignton), Stoke Intinhyde maner', Southta' maner'." Warren presented Sir Robert Toly to Haccombe in 1371–2; Sir Thomas Potel in 1387–8; Sir Henry Bole in 1390; and Michael Lercedekne in 1400 (Oliver).

Some idea of his enormous possessions can be gathered from the Inquest held in 1386 (9 Richard II, No. 108) on the lands of "Warinus Lercedekne, miles et alii—appreciacio terrarum suarum. Cornub'—Rydworg maner', Boddowen maner', Landegy maner', Elerky maner', Lanyhorn maner', Penpol maner', Tynerdauk maner', terr' et ten' Estanton maner', Penhale una messuag' et una carucata terr', Restyr terr' et ten', Carballa juxta Trewithosam terr' et ten', Tregorrek tenement', Seynt Austoll reddit, Trewyddel unum messuag' et una caruc' terr', Treveynon reddit', Bostonwall reddit', Talgarrek et Trevanek unam messuag' et una caruc' terr', Carnu et Tresitney do, Beskinser et Treganwen do, Demylick 2 do. in paroch' de Sancto Denys, Tressell unum messuag' et dimid caruc' terr', La Pylle unum messuag' et parcell terr' etc." His wife, too, brought her husband such vast estates that it is no wonder that Haccombe appeared an insignificant trifle, and we seldom find Warren mentioned in connection with it. There are three Inquests in existence on Elizabeth's estates: (1) 8 Henry IV., No. 39 (1407). "Elizabetha quae fuit uxor Warini Lerchedeken, Chivaler, Cornub' et Devon'—Tauton maner', Penpol maner', Shilingham maner' servie, Elerky maner', Lanyhorn maner' et advoc. ecclesie Haccomb advoc' cantar', (which she seems never to have exercised), Landege maner', Redworg maner', Bodewen maner', Dimylyok maner', ut de manerio de Carmynow."

(2) *The same year.* "Elizabetha quae fuit uxor Warini Lerchedekin. Cornub'—Estanton maner', Penpol maner', Elerky maner', Lanyhorn maner'. Devon—Haccombe advoc'. Cornub'—Landege maner', Bodewen maner' Dymyly maner'."

These were both preliminary enquiries, for we get a complete catalogue in (3) 9 Hen. IV., No. 39 (1408). "Elizabetha quæ fuit uxor Warini Lerchedekne chivaler. Manors in Essex, Salop et March (Welsh Borders), Salop Hereford, Gloucester, Wigorn (Worcester, Warr' (War-

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wick) (*Talbot property*), and in Devon—Hakcombe maner', Quedik advoc'. cantar, Ridmore maner' ut de honore de Okhampton, Combe maner' et de Castro de Tottness, South Tanton maner', Shokebrok maner', Samford Peverell maner, Whithbrigg mess' et terr' ut de manerio de Brodeclist, Colrigg mess' et ter' ut de manerio de Yelton, Manedon tertia pars unius mess' etc, ut de Castro de Totness, Bokelon in the More tertia pars manerii, Maineston tertia pars unius mess' & cert. terr' ut de manerio de Ekkebok-lond, Hoo juxta Dertmouth mess' & terr', Legham maner', Yelton maner'. In Cornwall—Estanton maner', Westanton maner', Penpoll maner', Shillingham maner', Elerkye maner', Launceston castr', Lanihorne maner', Haccombe Cantar' in com' Devon', Quewike cantar', Landege maner', Redworye maner', Tregony maner', Bodewen maner', Ryalton maner', Dymiliok maner', Carmynowe maner', Cadeston, Vorskinap, Dynnersdawik, Croft, Mainton, Cadbery, Heghflet, Cadeston duo cotagio etc. In Devon —Lygham, Colrygg, South Taunton, Lobba, Churchull, Pedykwille, Overhamme, Netherhamme, Asselond, Wythybrigg, Hoo, Bokeland, Okeford, and Manyton—divers' mess' terr' reddit etc. Bokeland Inthemore tertia pars maner', Lagham tertia pars maner'."

See also Writ of *diem cl. ext.* 3 Sept., 8 Henry IV. Inq. dated 21 Sept., 1407, states "dicunt quod prefata Elizabetha obiit tertio die Augusti ultimo preterito."

Stafford's Reg., I, 58 (23 July, 1401). Licence for an oratory to the Lady Elizabeth, relict of Sir Warine Lercedekne, K^t^, "in sua et familiarium suorum presencia."

Elizabeth's Will is a document of considerable human interest. It will be found in the *Register of Master James Carsleghe, Commissary General of Bishop Lacy*, Vol. I, fol. 38, in Bishop Stafford's Reg. Dated at Haccombe, 12 Dec., 1406. "In pura viduetate mea." She commends her soul to God her Almighty Creator, the Blessed Virgin Mary, His Mother, and all His Saints in Heaven, directing her body to be buried in the choir of the Church of the Friars Preachers nearest to the place of her decease; to whom she leaves 100s. that they may pray for her soul, and because of her burial in their church. Also to the Friars Minors in Exeter 13/4, and to those of Plymouth 6/8, to pray for her soul. To the Leper's House at Plympton and at Exeter 3/4 each. To the Hospital of S. John, Exeter 6/8. To the Leper's House at Totnes 3/4. To the

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High Altar of the Church of S. Blaise at Haccombe, in compensation for tithes and oblations forgotten or kept back, 6/8. She directs her executors to procure two priests to celebrate for her soul, and for all the faithful dead, continuously, in the church at Haccombe, and to pay them as they may jointly determine. To Robert Cary (Escheator in Devon and Cornwall) she leaves a silver-gilt cup with cover, *gravatum cum ressents ypounsed cum rolles.*" To the Lady Alice Werthe 2 marks sterling, "de Corneworthy." The residue after payments of her debts and execution of her will, she bequeaths to her servants, to be divided among them all. *Executors:* Robert Scobehill, Thos. Norys, and Gilbert Smyth. Proved 7 Aug., 1407, before the Bishop, at Crediton. (Preb. Hingeston Randolph has made the curious error of proving this Will 7 Aug., 1406, i.e. more than four months before it was made.)

Scobehill was a near neighbour at Coffinswell. Smyth was another neighbour, who on 1 May, 1419, obtained, with Isabella his wife, a licence for an oratory "infra mansum sive habitacionem suam in villa de Nyueton Abbatis in parochia de Wolleburgh." Of the third executor *the Reg. of Master James Carsleghe*, Vol. I, fol. 38, records: "Thomas Norys; Licencia celebrandi. Item (30 June 1422), dictus Commissarius concessit Licenciam Thome Norys ut in quocumque loco honesto, Cultui Divino disposito, infra Diocesim Exoniensem situato, Divina possit per quoscumque presbiteros ydoness facere celebrari, in ejus presencia et uxoris sue; dum tamen," etc.

Warin and Elizabeth had no male heirs, but left three daughters: (1) Elinor or Elizabeth (7a)=Sir William Lucy. On p. 270 Pole speaks of "Elizabeth, wife of S^{r} Will^{a}m Lucy; from whom discends . . . Corbet of Shrop-shire and Vaux," but on p. 398 he calls her Elinor.

Arms of Lucy: *Geules* 3 *luces hauriant Or.* (Pole).

Vicary Gibbs gives Elizabeth as a separate daughter, who died *s.p.*

(2) Philippa (7b)=Sir Hugh Courtenay. (To be the subject of a future paper.)

(3) Margery (7c)=Sir Thomas Arundell. She is buried in Anthony Church. "On a flat stone in front of the altar is her effigies in brass, in excellent preservation. She has a large pillow head-dress with coverchief, gown, and

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long sleeves, the cuffs guarded with fur, and a girdle ornamented with roses. At her feet this inscription :—

HIC JACET MARGERIA ARUNDELL QUONDĀ DNĀ D'EST. ANTON:
FILIA WARIN ERCHEDEKNE MILITIS.
QUE OBIIT XXVI DIE OCTOBR, AŌ DNŌ MCCCCXX.
CŪ . AĪE P̄PCĪET : DE'.

There are the indents of two shields of arms above the figure. Margery Arundell dying without issue, Anthony passed to her sister Philippa, whose daughter Joan married Sir Nicholas Carew of Ottery-Mohun (ob. 1447), who gave it to his fourth son Alexander. Numerous monuments to the descendants of this branch of the Carews are in the church, inclusive of Richard Carew (ob. 1620), author of the *Survey of Cornwall* (Rogers, p. 228).

J. Furneaux, in *Of Antony and Sheviocke Churches*, p. 2, writes, " In front of the altar may be seen perhaps the best brass in Cornwall, that of Margery Arundell, the probable founder of the church. She is represented under a remarkably elegant canopy, in a long flowing robe and mantle, the former girt round the waist by a belt ornamented with trefoils slipped, and her head covered with a mantilla headdress. At the head of the stone containing the brass are the matrices of two shields ; one doubtless Archdekne ; the other Arundell."

Heraldic Church Notes from Cornwall, A. J. Jewers. Under the heading of East " Antony " we find : " The memorial of Margaret Arundell is by far the earliest sepulchral record in the church and marks the resting place of the coheirs of L'Erchdekne, from the younger of whom East Antony came to the Carew family." The writer adds, " her father's name is spelt 'Erchedeken.' " A plate of this brass is engraved in Dunkin's *Brasses of Cornwall*.

Richard (6c) of Dartington, third son of John, m. Johanna, dau. of Sir John Boson, or Bosowr,[1] and died Sep. 20, 1400, leaving a son named Thomas (6c.1.), of whom Carew (*Survey of Cornwall*) says, " in whom the heirs male of this line multiplied hope took an end." Referring to this remark, C. S. Gilbert in his *Survey of Cornwall* comments : " Notwithstanding the assertion of Mr. Carew we are inclined to believe that there were collateral branches existing in these parts after that event ; and it is not

[1] Arms of Bosum or Boson : *Az.* 3 *bird bolts argent.* (Risdon's " Note Book.")

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unlikely that those humble persons of the same name who now reside in the parish of East Anthony may be descendants of the same house." A search of Kelly's *Directory* fails to reveal anyone now living there of the name of Archdeacon. There is an Inq. of 10 Hen. IV., No. 12, concerning Ricüs Lerchdekne. "Devon'—Chirchill et Ursham-mess' terr' et reddit', Dertington maner', Lobba mess' et terr' in villa de." There is a reference in *Trans.*, 1901, p. 417, to "Joan, wife of Thomas Larcedekne v. Richard Oxnam her servant, concerning certain messuages and lands in Lyham, Manaton, Bolbrydge, and Atteforde." (*Early Ch. Pro.* 15, 167, 23 Hen. VI.). This Joan was the wife of Thomas (6c.1), son of Richard, who was born *c.* 1368 as he was aged 21 years at his father's death,[1] and died 4 Feb., 1420–1. His wife, who survived her husband, bore him a son named John (6c.2.), aged 27 at his father's death, who appears to be the last of his line. Thomas was M.P. for Devon in 1421. (See Alexander's *Devon M.P.'s*, 1914, p. 52.) Cornwall F. of F., No. 453. 25 June, 1318. At Westminster. Between Thomas le Ercedekne and Joan[2] his wife, claimants, by Simon Belde in Joan's place, and William de Milebourne, deforciant, as to 5 messuages, 7 mills, 10 ploughlands, and 4 score pounds worth of rent in Laundege, Reswory (in Gwinear), Ruvyer (in Phillack), Boseweyn (in Wendron), Talkarn, Trevalsa, Elerky, Trewyder (in Buryan), Dymnyliek (Domellick), and Lanrihorn and the advowson of the church of Lanrihorn. To have and to hold to Thomas and Joan and their heirs. A preliminary Inq. p.m., 8 Hen. V., No. 115 (1421) says: "Thomas Archedeken. Devon' Legham maner' cum membr' vocat' Manedon et Colrigge, Polesbye maner', Bokeland in the More, Hoo, Southtauton, Withebrigge, Okeford, Churchille Visham et Lobbe, divers' mess' terr' reddit' etc. Dynordawyk mess' et terr', Stoken Tynhide maner' membr', Pidekewill terr', Overham et Netterham divers' mess' &c, Ilfredecomb tenement, Barnstaple ibidem, Asland mess' et terr."

In *Trans.*, 1905, p. 326, Miss Lega-Weekes gives an abstract of a suit (10 Hen. IV) in which Thomas (6c1) contests the inheritance of his grandfather John (5b) against the daughters of Warin and their husbands, viz. Philippa and Sir Hugh Courtenay, Alianora and Sir W.

[1] He was probably over 30. See age of John (6c.2) two lines below. Richard must have married about 1366 (*Trans.*, 1919, p. 208).
[2] A footnote says she was his first wife.

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Lucy, and Margery and Sir Thomas Arundell, who entered upon and held it contrary to the provisions of a fine levied 39 Edw. III by John and Cecily (see F. of F., 693, *supra*). The note states that Odo, Warin, and Ralph died without heirs male; but this is incorrect, for Odo left a son John (6d.1.) who carried on the succession. It is more probable that Thomas brought the action as being the son of an older brother. On the same page is a translation of an Inq. p.m. on Thomas Archdeken taken at Exeter 1 Ap. 10 Henry V. This states that Thomas held no lands in Devon of the King, but that a certain Joseph was enfeoffed of Legham, Manedon, and Colrygg, granted to Joan, late wife of the said Thomas and to her heirs, and that the manor is held of Philip Courtenay. It also states that Thomas held land, tenements, etc., in Bokeland, Hoo, Southtawton, Whythebrygge, Okeford, Churchill, Visham, Lobbe, as well as in Wyk (Cornwall). If Thomas should die without heirs male remainder to Henry Larchedekne son of John lerchedekne . . . remainder to Martin lerchedekne, 'clerico,' and the legitimate heirs male of his body . . . remainder to Cecilia, late wife of John lerchedekne, K^t^, defunct." All this is very puzzling, for nothing is known of Henry Larchdekne. Possibly Henry was an *alias* of John or Robert. Then again, it is highly improbable that Martin '*clerico*' could have "legitimate heirs"; and to make the confusion worse, Cecilia must have been at least 101 years old at the date of the deed quoted, 13 Oct., 3 Henry V.[1]

The manor of Treberveth was settled by Matilda, relict of Thomas (4a) on Odo (6d) her grandson. This Odo had a son named John (6d1.)=Matilda, who died Sunday next after the Feast of S^t^ Clement the Pope (27 Nov., 1395). According to an Inq. p.m. No. 2, 20 Richard II., at his death he was seized of Treberveth, and in his lifetime gave it to John (6d2) his son at the rent of 100s. per annum, and after his death to be held of the Chief Lord of the Fee at the rent due and accustomed. In default remainder to Philippa (6d2a) sister of John (6d2); she appears to have died *s.p.* The jury found that the said John (6d2) was aged 8 years and more. In default of issue to Philippa remainder to Matilda wife of John (6d1) for her life; with reversion to John (6d1) son of Odo and his heirs for ever. This involved arrangement becomes quite clear on referring to the pedigree.

See Addenda.

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Another Inq. (No. 4, 20 Richard II) runs: "Joh'es filius Odonis Archedekne (6d1). Cornub'—Trebernethe maner', Trevyan et Scorya, duo messuag' et tres ferlingate terr' ut de castro de Launceston, Oregentalan maner', Talgollan maner'."

"John (6d2) being seized in his demesne of one fee-tail in the same state died seized; after his death the manor descended to John (6d3) his son and heir, who being seized in fee-tail assigned all the messuages and lands in Tregarne and Fentenfredell, parcel of the said manor of Treberueth to Margery who was wife of John his father in lieu of dower for the term of her life. He died 20 Dec., 1471, Margery his mother being still alive, and John Lerchdecne (6d4a) his son was found to be his nearest heir and 6 years of age and more" (quoted by Maclean).

Inq. 12 Edw. IV., No. 28. Joh'es Lerchedekken (6d3). Cornub'—Treberveth maner', Launceston castr' membr', Trevyan et Scorya mess' terr, etc. Talgollan maner', Tregarn et Fentenfredell mess' et terr."

We do not know what became of John (6d4a) who was born *c.* 1465, but he died *s.p.* and the manor descended to his sister Johanna, and this branch of the family became extinct in the male line. From the age of her son at the time of her death Johanna was probably born *c.* 1464, within a year or two of her brother. She m. Thomas Wynter of co. Warwick, and is described in the old pedigree of Winter as "daughter of John Lercedekne." At her death on Oct. 9th, 1509, her son, Sir Thomas Wynter is named as her heir, and aged 30 years or more. (Inq. p.m., 1 Henry VIII, No. 6.)

JOHN (6e) fourth son of John (5b); name of wife unknown. He had two sons—Henry (6c.1.) named in the Inq. p.m. of Thomas his cousin, 1 Ap. 1422, and Michael (6c2.), Treasurer of Exeter Cathedral. This Michael will be dealt with in connection with the Archpresbytery. John inherited a moiety of Pydykwille, Overhamme, Netherhamme, and Asselon.

ROBERT (6f) inherited Withybrigg and Hoo, but appears to have died *s.p.*; so his property reverted to his surviving brothers.

MARTIN (6g), *clericus*, rose to some eminence in the Church. His story is told in the Episcopal Registers: *Brantyngham*, fol. 41b; 1376, S. Ruan Lanyhorne, Rector, Martin Lercedekne, Clerk, was collated by lapse (in London)

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27 June, in the person of his proctor, Master Ralph Redruthe, Clerk.

Idem., fol. 68. 16 July, 1377. S. Ruan Lanyhorne. Martin Ercedeakne, sub-deacon, Rector, gets a dispensation for non-residence for two years to study (at Oxford).

Idem., fol. 74. 15 July, 1379. Similar dispensation for 2 years.

Idem., fol. 77b. 14 Dec., 1379. (East Horsley) Letters Dimissory—Master Martin Ercedekne, sub-deacon, Rector of St. Ruan Laryhorne, "ad Sacrum Diaconatus Ordinem."

Idem., fol. 91b. 14 July, 1381, Two years licence for non-residence to study.

Idem., fol. 105. 23 March, 1382–3. At Clyst. Lett. Dim. Master Martin Lercedekne, "ad Sacrum Presbiteratus Ordinem."

Idem., fol. 107b. 16 May, 1383. Two years licence for non-residence. (Reason not stated.)

Idem., fol. 117. 1383–4. In the list of Canons of Exeter Cathedral—Magister Martinus Lercedeakne.

Idem., fol. 182b. 16 June, 1388. Master Martin Lercedekne (S. Mawgan-in-Kerrier). Licence for non-residence for 2 years to study at Oxford.

Stafford's Reg. (p. 319, Hingeston-Randolph). 24 June, 1410. Martin Lercedekne (Canon of Exeter), S. Mawgan-in-Kerrier was licensed as a Public Preacher, and *on the same day obtained licence of non-residence for a year ;* but he was to reside at Exeter as Canon (I, 97).

Idem. (p. 161, Hingeston Randolph). Martin Lercedekne to a Canonry and Prebend of Karswelle (in Crediton), 3 Sept., 1419, *vice* Michael Lercedekne (see II, 186). This was the last official act of Bp. Stafford, who died the same day. The entry runs, "Item, eisdem die et loco (Clyst) dominus contulit, intuitu caritatis, Magistro Michaeli Lercedekne, Exoniensis Diocesis Capellano, canonicatum in Ecclesia Collegiata Sancte Crucis Creditonensi et Prebendam de Karswelle in eadem, ipsius domini patronatus et Diocesis, vacantes, et ad ipsius Domini collacionem pleno jure spectantes, et ipsium canonicum et prebendarium instituit et investivit canonice in eisdem cum suis juribus et pertinenciis universis, juribus, etc. Et, prestita canonice obediencia domino per eundem, mandatum fuit Precentori dicte ecclesie pro ipsius induccione, etc., et optinuit literas, etc."

Idem. (Hingeston-Randolph, p. 240) states that Martin

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Lercedekne, R. of S. Mawgan-in-Kerrier was Canon of Exeter; collated to a Canonry in Glasney on the resignation of William Rayney, 23 Feb., 1417–8; also in Bosham, which he resigned and was collated to a Canonry in Crediton, and the Prebendary of Stowford, *vice* Richard Palmer, ob. 25 Ap., 1419.

In S. Gabriel's Chantry in Exeter Cathedral is a flat stone inscribed :—

HIC JACET MAGIST. : MARTINS L'ERCEDEKNE
QUONDM CANONICUS HUIS ECCLIE,
QUI OBIIT iiij^{A} DIE MENSIS APRILIS ANNODNI, MILLMO CCCC^{O}
XXXIII^{O}
CUIS AIE PPCIETUR D'S. AMEN.

Rogers, p. 228, notes that he was "of contemporary date, and probably a near relation of Margery Arundell." Margery died in 1420, and was Martin's niece (see pedigree).

Martin was M.A. and Fellow of Ex. Coll., Oxon., in 1372. His will, dated 1430, in *Archbishop Chicheley's Reg.*, Vol. I, fol. 435d, shows that he was at one time R. of St. Rumon in Cornwall, for he leaves "6/8 to the poor of his former church there." The document is interesting in showing how thoughtful he was of all his old friends. After directing his body to be buried in St. Gabriel's Chapel, he leaves (amongst other bequests) 600 pence for 600 masses for the souls of his parents, of his brother Michael (6j), of *his sister the Lady Isabella* (6k), of Richard Alet, and all faithful dead. To the prisoners in the King's prison of Exeter he leaves 12^{d}, and 8^{d} to those in the Bishop's prison. To the lepers of Exeter "3 canonical loaves," and 12 on the day of his funeral. To "nepoti Magistro Michaeli Reportorium meum super vj^{tus} et Clement." There were numerous other bequests; even Nicholas his cook received 100s.—a very considerable sum in those days.

REGINALD (6h) inherited Bokeland and Okeford, and apparently died without heirs.

MICHAEL (6j), youngest son of John,[1] was M.P. for Cornwall in 1383 and 1390 (Blue Book). He is mentioned in his father's will (Brantyngham, fol. 215), and with Warin his brother, was granted probate in 1390. Whitley says that this Michael was instituted to Haccombe in 1400 and to Grade in 1409. Oliver also refers to *two* Michaels at Haccombe—one in 1400, and the other in 1409. The latter he

[1] Probably born after 1345 (*Trans.*, 1919, p. 208).

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definitely states was " Treasurer " (6c2). The probability is in favour of there being only one Michael at Haccombe, and that one Michael (6c2) (see pedigree). The evidence for this will be given under the history of the Archpresbytery.

It will be seen that the Haccombe branches of the Archdeacon family have become extinct in the male line. Vicary Gibbs, Vol. I, p. 186, notes that the Continental family emigrated from Ireland to Bruges in recent times, and are descendants of the Cornish folk—not ancestors, as Lower in *Family Names* suggests. Among their representatives any hereditary Barony that may be held to have existed is in abeyance.

It has already been noted that Sir John Archdeacon's great work at Haccombe was the carrying into effect the wish of his wife's grandfather, Stephen de Haccombe, to secure a foundation of Secular Priests. This custom of founding chantries in parish churches was very general from the latter part of the thirteenth century until the Reformation. Rich landowners, anxious to secure their own salvation and that of their friends, sought to gain their ends by endowing altars in their parish churches so that one or more priests should daily celebrate Mass for the souls of the donor and his friends. " Error came in when a man founded a Divine Service the sole object of which was to obtain prayers for himself ; it was mitigated by the association of family, benefactors, and friends, and the usual addition of all faithful souls." Dr. Cutts in *Parish Priests in the Middle Ages*, p. 441. The endowment usually came into effect *after* the death of the donor, and so pressed somewhat heavily on the heir who had little voice in the expenditure. This aspect of the case seems to have had a distinct effect on Sir John Archdeacon's attitude, as will be seen later.

The extensive alienation of property to religious bodies made such serious inroads upon estates that they became an actual menace to the king. To check this, the Statute of Mortmain was passed in 1297, which compelled a prospective benefactor to apply for Royal Letters Patent. An enquiry was then held, and if it could be shown that the property could be alienated without prejudice to the king or the lord from whom the fee was immediately held, the licence was granted. Hence the expression " *Inq. ad quod dampnum.*" Again, the 12th Canon of the Legatine Council at Westminster, 1138, forbade " any man to build a church

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or oratory on his own estate without the bishop's license " ; but " if anyone has built a church with the bishop's consent he acquires in it a right of patronage." Decretal of Pope Clement III ; Tit. 38 (see Reichel's *Rise of the Parochial System*). And so close was the connection between the Lord of the Soil and the church built to serve it, that the Decretal of Lucius III (1181–5) declares " when an estate is bought the right of patronage is acquired also." These remarks will perhaps help to make clear what follows.

Pat. Rolls, memb. 2. Nov. 8, 1335. " Licence for the alienation in mortmain by John Lercedekne and Cicely his wife of the advowson of the churches of S^{t} Blaise, Haccombe, and S^{t} Hugh, Quedok, to an archpriest and five chaplains, celebrating divine service daily in the former church for the souls of the said John and Cicely and their ancestors ; and for the appropriation of the churches for the archpriest and chaplains."

Pat. Rolls, memb. 11. Nov. 18, 1335. Newcastle-upon-Tyne. " Licence for the alienation in mortmain by John Lercedekne to an archpriest and five chaplains," etc., in very similar terms to the previous one.

Inquis. ad quod dampnum, 9 Edward III, No. 2. " Johannes Lercedekne dedit *sex* Capellanis in Ecclesia Sancti Blasii de Haccombe Advocacionem Ecclesie predicte, Divina singulis diebus celebrantibus," etc. Writ tested at Cowick.

Another Inquisition was taken at Lostwithiel on the Monday next before the feast of S. Peter (ad Vinculæ) (31 July), for the same purpose and to convey the advowson of the church of Quethiock ; which was worth £20 yearly ; and was held of the Prior of St. German's in soccage and the service of 4/– yearly. (See footnote in Bishop Grandisson's Register, Hingeston-Randolph, p. 855)

The reason for the inclusion of Quethiock becomes clear when we remember that Stephen's mother, Cecilia de Penpol, was born in that parish, and he evidently wished to perpetuate her memory.

Testa de Nevil, p. 203. " Cornub, Serlo de Penpol iij acr' & ij & oñi s̃vicio." Stephen de Haccombe is recorded as having possessed the advowson of Quethiock in Bishop Stapledon's Register, 200. Vacant " a die Jovis proxima ante Festum Sancti Edwardi Regis (17 March, 1316–7), Master Henry de Nywetone, clerk, was instituted 29 May,

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1317. Patron, Sir Stephen de Haccombe." On whose resignation Sir William de Vautort was admitted 8 June, 1318. Same patron.

There is a reference to the advowson of Quethiock in *Cornwall Feet of Fines*, 718, 4 Richard II. (28 Ap., 1381). Between Ralph Carmynow chivaler, claimant, and Thomas Payn and Isabella his wife, deforciants; as to 15 mess., etc., land, and 35 acres of wood in Treyage, Boterdown, Westquedyk, and Penacadek *and the advowson of the church of Quedyk*. Thomas and Isabella acknowledged the tenements and advowson to be the right of Ralph and rendered them to him at the court. To have and to hold to be the right of Ralph and his heirs for ever. For this Ralph gave to Thomas and Isabella 200 marks of silver. The subdivision of a manor with the consequent dispute as to the ownership of the advowson was a fruitful source of lawsuits at this time, and we find many examples in the Archdeacon records as well as in the Feet of Fines.

Inq. ad quod dampnum. 27 July, 1335. Taken at Lydford on the Thursday next after the Feast of James the Apostle, says "Haccombe church was worth 5 marks yearly, and was held by $\frac{1}{3}$ fee of Hugh de Courtenay, Earl of Devon, who was the intermediate lord between the King and John Lercedekne of the said advowson."

Some idea of the value of Haccombe at other periods may be gained from the *Chronicle of Exeter Church* (*Dev. N. and Q.*, Vol. IV, Part I, p. 16). "Particulars of the account of W^{m} Malerbe, Hugh Walys, and their fellow collectors as to a moiety of fifteenths and tenths granted to the king by the laity in the 7th year of Richard II (1384) in the co. of Devon. Hundred of Haytor. From the tithing of Haccombe 3/2."

Bacon's *Liber Regis* says "First fruits of Haccombe £25. Yearly tenths £2 10s."

Cornwall Register (1847), p. 332, "Quethiock, anciently Cruetheke, commonly Quithik. The tithes commuted at £680 are equally divided between the vicar of the parish and Haccombe, and there is a glebe belonging to each. In 1291 Quethiock belonged to the Abbot of Tavistock." This latter statement is doubtful, and is not confirmed in Alford's *Abbots of Tavistock*.

Oliver's *Bishops of Exeter*, speaking of 1581, says, the living of Haccombe was then worth only £20 per annum.

Kelly values it at £362 with 5 acres of glebe.

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A. W. Searley, phot.

To face p. 325.

HACCOMBE CHURCH. THE CHANCEL.

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Rev. O. Reichel (*Transactions*, 1918, p. 381) says, "The Rector of Haccombe from extraneous sources has an income of £348 with 5¾ acres of glebe, 2 ferlings appear to have been sold and the proceeds invested elsewhere."

"It must be remembered that a Chantry is a Service—not the building in which it is held. It might be founded at the High Altar of a church, but more usually was conducted at one of the lesser altars" (*Hist. Growth of the English Church*). When a chantry was founded it usually entailed enlarging the church, and the commonest form was the addition of an aisle. Stephen must have had the idea of a chantry in his mind when he beautified and enlarged his church by building the North aisle in 1328.

Haccombe was at first simply a domestic oratory; the status of the church before the foundation of the Chantry College seems to have been that of a free chapel in the patronage of the Haccombe family (see *Decretal of Clement III*), to which the Bishop had obtained the right of institution. This is indicated by the term "Capella de Haccombe" in Stapelden's Register of 1309 (Hingeston-Randolph, 220), where the first definite institution occurs, and shows that the Parish Priest had his origin as the chaplain of a landowner, to serve not only the lord but his tenants and retainers; so by degrees he acquired the position of an ecclesiastical freeholder. Miss E. Carew, in a letter, says, "the Rectors and Archpriests of Haccombe were never inducted." It was thus always extra-parochial; but the fact that the incumbent was regularly presented and instituted gave it a quasi-parochial status; and when the College was founded the Archpriest remained Rector of the Chapel.

It is not easy to say exactly when Haccombe could first be called a Parish Church. The custom was that the term "Parish" was never applied until a church had passed from the state of a private oratory into that of a burial church (see *Rise of the Parochial System*, p. 126). In the case of Haccombe this had taken place before 1328, as the reference to "nec non cimiterium ejusdem" will show (*Transactions*, 1918, p. 342). A parish was the district within reasonable distance of a church served by a duly appointed secular priest, and its bounds were laid down by the bishop—not by the manorial lord (see Dr. Cox's *English Parish Church*).

A benefactor who wished to endow a chantry of more

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than one chaplain usually reserved the appropriation of the advowson to his chaplains who held it in perpetuity and were incorporated as a College. This was done to secure a constantly resident ministry in the parish; for unlike the holders of prebends in Collegiate Churches who were seldom resident, the Chaplains of Chantry Colleges were obliged to be always on the spot (see *Historical Growth, etc.*). The head of such a college was called a Rector; or in very rare cases as at Whitchurch (*Abbots of Tavistock*, p. 176), Slapton, S. Michael Penkivell, Beer Ferrers, and Haccombe, he was called an Archpriest; and he was in the position of a resident incumbent. The title as used by modern Rectors is almost indefensible, as it was merely the Rector's distinctive title as head of a Chantry College. In France it was commonly used to signify a Rural Dean, and it is still applied to curés of important parish churches. The Rector's duties were by no means similar to those we expect from an incumbent to-day. In order to augment his income he often held several benefices; very often he did not proceed to full orders; and he usually found little difficulty in obtaining a licence of non-residence "for study," or on the grounds that he had to be attendant on the king or some great personage. We find many examples of all these conditions amongst the Archpriests of Haccombe.

ADDENDA.

The puzzling clause in the *Inq. p.m.* of Thomas Lercedekne may be explained as a recital of the conditions set out in Cornwall *F. of F.*, No. 693, quoted in *Trans.*, 1919, p. 206. Thomas was the senior male of the family, his father and most of his uncles being dead, and under the grant he was entitled to all the property described except Georgeham and Hasland. Henry (6c1) and Martin (6g) were next in order of succession.

There is still one difficulty: the male heirs of Odo (6d) are not mentioned; and it is just possible that this Odo died *s.p.*, and that John who died in 1395 was the son of another Odo, perhaps a cousin.

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THE BAPTISMAL FONTS OF DEVON.

Part VII.

BY MISS KATE M. CLARKE.

(Read at Totnes, 22nd July, 1920.)

Subdivided Cushion, or Scalloped Bowls.

In the last section of this paper we considered twelve examples of the cushion-bowl font; these, as well as all the pedestal fonts previously described, are of hemispherical form in the lower part of the bowl, and they are classified as "cup-fonts." It was noticed that though the earlier examples were formed from the circular bowl, and retained the circular outline at four points of the rim, later cushion-bowls are square at the rim, though rounded below, so that they are still cup fonts.

The next stage of evolution is the scalloped or subdivided cushion bowl, which follows the scalloped capital of the later Norman period, and is definitely square in plan. The original design of the capitals became speedily modified in the fonts; at first the cones, rising from the necking, slope to meet the sides of the bowl, in the same way that on the capital of a pillar they slope towards the abacus. The best example is at Berry Narbor; Ilfracombe, though a modernised font, follows somewhat the same lines; so do Christow and West Down, though the slopes of the cones are much shorter. These four are the only examples showing the cones which are so conspicuous on the subdivided cushion capital; in all other cases they are made horizontal, placed under the bowl, and are scarcely visible at all: the only evidence of the cone is the semi-circular end, and to a casual eye the square bowl simply appears to be finished by a row of scallops at the bottom. This is especially noticeable at Stoke St. Nectan (Hartland), Netherexe and Ashford; the cones are so completely

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under the bowl that the fonts come into the "tabular" category. Perhaps it is well to mention that this term is used when the under portion of the bowl is flat, whether the upper part is square or round, whereas, if the bowl is hemispherical at the lower part, it is a "cup font," again whether the upper part is round or square. Later we shall see a few instances of the true "table font," a rectangular block resting on a central shaft.

85. *Berry Narbor.*

This seems to be the earliest of the scalloped bowls. Each face has three cones, the slopes of which are conspicuous, as in a scalloped capital; at each corner is one large cone with two scallops, one on each face; at the point where these join the edge is carried well up towards the rim of the bowl, showing clearly its derivation from the plain cushion bowl. The slopes of the middle cones measure 6 inches, the corner ones 12 inches. The cones are separated by darts; there is a bold round moulding for necking, and a circular Norman shaft, which seems to be built up of several stones; this is shown clearly on the south side, the rest is thickly plastered. The circular base is composed of three mouldings, the lower one round, with two shallow curved chamfers above.

The opening of the bowl is square, the edges both outside and inside are chamfered. There are patches of new stone on the north and south sides, and on the east and west the surface has scaled off. There is no lining, there is a 6-inch square of cement round the drain-hole. On the north side a triangular gap in both base and plinth show where at some time it was roughly cut away and fitted to a pillar, as may be seen now at Sherwill.

86. *Ilfracombe.*

Although all of this font that is now visible is modern work I feel it must not be omitted, for under its present guise the *stone* is still the kernel, if it may so be called, of the original Norman font. The Rev. F. Nesbitt in a history of the church, observes: "The font is a relic of the old Norman building, ruthlessly scraped in 1861. It was previously much larger, but having been injured by its removal to different positions, it was cut down to its

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PLATE I.



WEST DOWN



BERRY NARBOR

BAPTISMAL FONTS OF DEVON.—*To face p.* 328.

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present size, and one of its most characteristic features was utterly destroyed, for the bowl was filled up with stone, leaving only a shallow basin. The present pattern was recut from the old design."

Possibly, as far as the pattern goes, it may have been copied from the original design, but modern work, produced by different tools and a different method, cannot reproduce old work. More than this, there are elaborations which could never have found place on the original font. It is to be noted that the diagonals of the cones are always left plain, but here there are arum leaves, naturalistically carved in relief, crossed one over the other. Each cone terminates in a medallion enclosing a star of six petals, which are overmuch undercut, and between each two medallions is a cluster of berries, possibly derived from the wild arum, whose leaves appear on the cones. There may have been a dart there originally. The stem of berries, like the rest of the modern work, is too much undercut.

No doubt it was with the best intentions that over-elaboration was bestowed on the ornament of this bowl, which is of Bath stone, and easy to work, but it is to be deplored none the less.

The slopes of the cones are shown as at Berry Narbor, though there the cones are simply finished by vertical scallops instead of circular medallions.

87. *Christow.*

Although this is a scalloped bowl it is abnormal in design. In every other instance it will be seen that the sides are flush with the vertical face of the cones, though sometimes there is an incised line which only breaks the continuity very slightly. The cones on the Christow font display their diagonals plainly; above them is a chamfer sloping *inwards*, to meet a strip of stone edged above and below by a square moulding 1½ inches wide; the strip including the mouldings measures 6 inches: the cones project beyond it, producing a curious effect. It is, in fact, an entablature, which ought to have rested on an abacus, which abacus would have projected beyond both cones and entablature, and, to my mind, the bowl seems to cry aloud for the missing member. I strongly suspect that this strip is the work of modern times; the stone is thick enough to allow of these pranks, and a glance at the print of Berry Narbor font will show how it could be done.

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There is a substantial round moulding as necking, and the cones die into it. There are three cones on each side; the vertical faces measure about $9 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the slopes $2\frac{1}{2}$ in the middle cones, and the corner cones 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The basin is circular, and it has a lead lining. The bowl is painted drab, but from a few spots where the paint has scaled off I judge it to be of Salcombe stone.

88. *West Down.*

Mr. Hussell, in *North Devon Churches*, states that this font was found under the floor of the church during the restoration of 1874. Evidently it was originally a subdivided cushion bowl, in which the diagonals of the cones, though shorter than at Berry Narbor, showed in the same way. Whatever was its condition before it was buried it is not now very easy to describe. It appears that the bowl on all four sides was cut into in an horizontal line about 2 inches above the necking, to the depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the intervening stone removed, the lower surface forming a very rough chamfer. It is impossible to say with what object this was done; the result is that the lower part of the cones is destroyed; the first impression gathered is that there was an attempt to break up the cones into two orders, one behind the other. On the eastern face the central cone is almost perfect, except for the horizontal gash, and of the north-western corner only a little of the scallop is gone, so the original form can be deduced; it was a subdivided cushion, but it has been so much hacked about that some parts are almost amorphous.

The stone appears to be limestone, but it is thickly coated with yellow ochre. There are some axe markings on the upper part. The shaft is cylindrical; the plinth is circular where it receives the base, then slopes and becomes an irregular octagon.

The basin is square, and it is lead-lined.

89. *Ashford.*

This font has a unique feature. The corners are chamfered off, producing a plain space 3 inches wide at the rim, spreading out lower to the width of about 5 inches, and following the curve of the scallop. This feature forms a link between the plain cushion bowls of the early type as described in last year's paper and the

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scalloped cushion bowl with which we are now dealing. I have not found it in any other example.

There are three cones on each side, and between each two cones is a dart. The cones are completely hidden under the bowl; this arrangement and the presence of the darts shows that it is among the latest of the group, but the transitional character of the sides of the bowl, with their resemblance to the plain cushion has a significance which must not be overlooked.

Between bowl and shaft is a necking, a flattened round; the base is similar; the form is that known as "pudding moulding." The font is made of the grey stone of the district; there is a great deal of paint on it. The hollow of the bowl is square; it is lead-lined.

90. *Molland.*

The cones are no longer placed obliquely, but are horizontal on the under surface of the bowl; they still number three on each side. The corner cones extend 4½ inches, the centre ones only 1½ inches as the shaft is very thick. The upper edge of the cones is defined by an incised line; between each two cones is a dart-shaped ornament. A shallow moulding forms a necking.

The shaft is composed of two blocks, 4 and 6 inches deep respectively; it has a circular base which merges into a square plinth; this is raised now on a block of cement.

The hollow of the bowl is square; it has a lead lining which covers the entire edge and 1½ inches outside. The stone appears to be grey limestone, but it is coated with various kinds of wash and paint. In other respects the font has not suffered very much at the restorer's hands. On the north-west corner it is supported by an iron clamp.

91. *Halberton.*

This font is of freestone. In form it is very similar to Molland, but has been more restored. The bowl has on each side three cones separated by darts; an incised line marks the depth of the bowl; below it the cones recede slightly.

A half-round moulding forms a necking; the thick cylindrical shaft has a circular base, a shallow slope, 4 inches wide, on a square plinth, which is placed on a

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lower plinth ; the whole is raised on a modern platform of limestone, which is extended on the north side to form a step.

About 15 inches of the base and the adjoining south-east corner of the plinth show disintegration of the stone. The eastern face of the plinth bears traces of incised diamond pattern ; the western side has a strip of stone about 2 inches wide, joined in along the whole length.

The bowl is patched on both eastern and western faces ; the eastern patch is $11 \times 4 \times 2$ inches, the western $7 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The bowl is not lined ; there is a square of cement round the drain-hole.

92. *Wear Gifford.*

Similar to Molland and Halberton, with three cones separated by darts on each side, and incised line above. It has been very drastically restored, and has a good deal of new stone, including patches on all four sides, varying from 8 to 13 inches wide by $4\frac{3}{4}$ deep. The circular base seems to be original, it is a sloping chamfer 4 inches wide. The necking is a round moulding. The angles of the bowl are chamfered off vertically, probably by way of restoration.

The material is Bath stone.

93. *Merton.*

In this font a new feature appears ; on the western side of the plinth the corners have masks lying face upwards ; we shall meet with similar though larger ones presently at Stoke St. Nectan. On the eastern sides instead of masks there are two lozenge-shaped bosses ; the one to the south is moulded.

The bowl has three cones on each side, with darts between ; the necking and base are round mouldings. The shaft and plinth are each composed of two courses of stone ; the plinth is chamfered. As in most similar examples, there is an incised line above the cones, which are recessed about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch behind it. The unlined basin is square-shaped, the rim has been hollowed to receive the cover (a good carved pyramidal Jacobean one) ; the outer edge of the bowl is chamfered.

The material of the font is freestone.

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PLATE II.



MERTON.



STOKE ST. NECTAN.

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94. *Burrington.*

Hitherto the scalloped bowls have had three cones on each face; Burrington has four, which are recessed to the depth of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch below a horizontal line such as we noticed at Halberton, Merton and Wear Gifford. There is a dart between each two cones. The bowl is cracked, and has been cemented, not very efficaciously; an iron band $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide encircles the whole. It would be well if a better mode of holding it together were adopted; the iron must corrode the stone. The hollow of the bowl is square; there is no lining, and there are marks of axe dressing inside.

It has a round moulding as necking, varying from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in width. The base is of thirteenth-century type; it consists of two half-round mouldings with a curved chamfer between. There is a square plinth, 2 feet square and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, on a modern platform, part of which serves as a standing-stone.

95. *Netherexe.*

Distinctly a table font, though the under surface of the bowl is cut into cones, five on each side; they are of irregular width, and at the south-east corner there is a small quirk to fill up the space. The four sides of the bowl are quite plain, but the ends of the cones produce the effect of a scalloped edge. The shaft is cylindrical, resting on a modern plinth, which by a very egregious bit of bad taste, repeats the design of the bowl, inverted; a series of cones appearing on the upper surface.

The whole font is of red local stone.

96. *Stoke St. Nectan.*

A beautifully ornamented table font of freestone. The bowl is square in plan both outside and inside. On the east and north sides is a series of interlaced semicircular arches: on the north side the crowns of the arches have perished, no doubt because the stone is soft. The arches are edged by an angular moulding, and enriched by a row of nail-head ornament. Above is a row of smaller arches, they are from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches deep; on the eastern face some enclose a pellet; other pellets have perished. The southern and western sides omit this course of arches. The

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under side of the bowl is filled with cones ; on the east and north sides the semicircular vertical faces on the truncated ends have an ornament of two reversed scrolls or curls, raised on a sunk background. On the other sides the ends of the cones are plain. At each corner the cone is transformed into a bearded head, facing towards the ground. A piece of new freestone is inserted to repair the eastern face.

The cylindrical shaft has three courses 3 inches deep of incised diagonal lines, each course alternating, producing the effect of zigzag or chevron. At the head of the shaft is a necking composed of a bold chevron $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, with $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches projection ; at the foot is another chevron $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, with 1 inch projection.

The circular base, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, is adorned by interlaced half-circles, the interspaces enclosing three large pellets. It stands on a square plinth ; at the corners are foot ornaments consisting of grotesque masks looking upwards towards the bearded heads on the bowl. It has been suggested that the heads on the bowl represent the baptised and regenerate, and the masks on the plinth the unbaptised and unregenerate. It is true that a beard was held to be a sign of sanctity, but the interpretation though attractive is not based on any precise evidence, indeed it is practically shattered on observing that on the plinth of Merton font there are two masks, lying flat and looking upwards ; exactly as at Hartland ; there they are clearly ornament, and nothing else.

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Dimensions of Fonts (Inches).

	Entire Height.	Bowl. Diameter. Outside.	Bowl. Diameter. Inside.	Bowl. Depth. Outside.	Bowl. Depth. Inside.	Shaft. Height.	Shaft. Circumference.	Plinth. Base.	Plinth. Width.	Plinth. Depth.
85. Berry Narbor	39	28½ : 27½	22 : 21	18	9½	12	63	5	27	4
86. Ilfracombe	28	27	23	15	10	8	—	6	25½	8
87. Christow	29	26½ : 25	21	14	11	16	—	5	26	—
88. West Down	22	21 : 19	15 : 14	12	9	6¼	—	6½	—	—
89. Ashford	24	22 : 21	17 : 16	13	7	10½	36	3	—	—
90. Molland	26	24 : 23	19 : 17½	13	8	10¼	58	2½	21½	5½
91. Halberton	25½	25½	19½	13	10½	12	—	4	20	5
92. Wear Gifford	34	26	19¼	16	10	8	—	—	26	9
93. Merton	23	24 : 22½	18½	9	7	13	54	—	21	9
94. Burrington	27½	28	22½	13	10¼	12	51	4	—	—
95. Netherexe	30	22	19¼	11	7½	13	—	6	—	6½
96. Stoke St. Nectan, Hartland	26	27 : 25	19½ : 18¾	11¾	8½	11½	—	—	26	10½

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A LIST OF THE DIPTERA HITHERTO RECORDED FROM THE COUNTY OF DEVON

BY COLONEL J. W. YERBURY, F.Z.S., F.E.S.

(Communicated by CORYDON MATTHEWS, F.Z.S., F.E.S.)

(Read at Totnes, 22nd July, 1920.)

ATTENTION has been drawn in the first part to the expediency of the irregular opening therein adopted, so further remark on the subject is unnecessary, and the compilation of the lists of the Orthorrapha Nematocera and Orthorrapha Brachycera can be at once proceeded with.

The Orthorrapha Nematocera is of interest, as this sub-order contains many biting pests—midges, gnats and sand flies—but, contrary to the usually accepted idea, biting flies are meagrely represented in the county, e.g. among the sand flies *Simulium latipes* alone occurs, and as a biter this species has the record of non proven to its credit.

Among the biting midges *Ceratopogon* (*Culicoides*) *pulicaris* is another singleton.

Among the gnats—all the species of the Anopheline group occur, but of the other biters of this family *Culex pipiens* and *Ochlerotatus salinus* are alone recorded.

That this paucity of record is due to an actual deficiency appears to be improbable, and familiarity may confirm the original idea of abundance.

In the sub-order Orthorrapha Brachycera are found the Asilidæ Bombyledæ and other showy families, and in the Tabanidæ it holds a family with its full quota of biters, though, unlike the Orthorrapha Nematocera, these are "meagre" neither in numbers nor in species; as an example of the numbers of these biting pests to be met with in the South Devon river valleys the following extract from an old diary is of interest:—

"30th June, 1896. Avon Valley between Gara Bridge and Loddiswell—47 Hæmatopota killed flying round me."

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ORTHORRHAPHA NEMATOCERA.

CECIDOMYIDÆ.

(No records.)

MYCETOPHILIDÆ.

Sciara thomæ Linn., Budshead Wood, 1st July, 1889. Crownhill Fort, 7th July, 1889. Tamerton Folliot, 8th August, 1889.

Sc. carbonaria Mg., Plymouth (Collin).

Sc. sp. inc. Several specimens have been recorded by Professor Poulton in "Predaceous Insects and their Prey," *Trans. Ent. Soc.*, Jan., 1907, as the prey of various species of *Empidæ*, but in no case has a specific identification been given.

Odontonyx flavipes Pz., Ivybridge, 18th May, 1893. Sheviock (Cornwall), Sept. and Oct., 1912.

Bolithophila cinerea Mg., near Plymouth (Collin).

B. saundersii Curtis (=*B. fusca* Mg. ?), Sheviock (Cornwall), 3rd Sept., 1912.

Macrocera lutea Mg., Lynton, 17th June, 1883.

M. fasciata Mg., Holne, 3rd July, 1896. Exmouth, 31st August, 1888. Lynton, 19th June, 1883. Sheviock (Cornwall), 4th Sept., 1912.

M. crassicornis Winn., Ivybridge, 18th May, 1914 (Collin).

M. stigma Curt., Crownhill Fort, 20th May, 1889. Lynton, no date. Lynmouth, no date (Collin).

M. phalerata Mg., Lynton, 17th June, 1883 (Collin).

Mycomyia marginata Mg., Sheviock (Cornwall), 12th Sept., 1912.

M. winnertzii Dzd., Sheviock (Cornwall), 4th Sept., 1912.

Platyura semirufa Mg., Plymouth (Collin).

P. nigriceps Winn. (=*atriceps* Edw. ?), Slapton, 8th Sept., 1888 (Collin).

Empalia vitripennis Mg., Ivybridge, 27th August, 1888.

Anaclinia nemoralis Mg., Ivybridge, 18th May, 1914.

Boletinia basalis Mg. (=*B. plana* Walk., apud Edwards, l.c., p. 363). Ivybridge, 18th May, 1890 (Verrall, *E.M.M.*, Vol. XXIII., p. 20.) Ivybridge, 18th May, 1914.

B. trivittata Mg., 14th June, 1893, and 18th May, 1914 (Collin).

Phthinia winnertzii Mik., Sheviock (Cornwall).

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Neoglaphyroptera fascipennis Mg., Crownhill, 20th August, 1889.

N. pulchella Curt. (*Allocotocera pulchella* of Verrall's List), 27th July, 1887.

Brachypeza spuria Verrall MS., Ivybridge (Sp. nov. Edwards Notes on British Mycetophilidæ, *Trans. Ent. Soc.*, 26th Sept., 1913, p. 365). *Parallodia spuria* apud Collin, Ivybridge, 15th May, 1914.

Rhymosia discoidea Mg. (=*R. fasciata* Mg.), Ivybridge, 18th May, 1914 (Collin).

R. placida Winn., Salcombe (Verrall).

R. angusta Verrall MS., Ivybridge, 18th May, 1914.

Allodia caudata Winn., Exmouth, 21st August, 1888. Apud Edwards, this species is in Verrall's List as *Brachycampta griseicollis* Stæg.

A. lugens Wied., Ivybridge, 22nd August, 1887. "The commonest fungus-gnat in the Country" (Edwards, l.c.).

A. ornaticollis Mg., Ivybridge, 18th May, 1814 (=*A. lugens* Wied ?).

A. crassicornis Mg., Ivybridge, 18th May, 1914 (Collin).

Trichonta submaculata Stæg., Sheviock (Cornwall), 9th and 10th Sept., 1912.

Anatella incisurata (=*Sciophila incisurata* Zett.?), Verrall MS,. Sheviock (Cornwall), 10th Sept., 1812.

Phronia tenuis Winn., Sheviock (Cornwall), 13th and 14th Sept., 1912.

P. vitiosa Winn., Sheviock (Cornwall), 4th, 9th, 10th and 12th Sept., 1912.

P. forcipula Winn., Plymouth (Verrall).

P. dubia Dz., Sheviock (Cornwall), 4th Sept., 1912.

Exechia parva Landstr., Sheviock (Cornwall), 7th and 13th Sept., 1912.

E. trivittata Stæg., Sheviock (Cornwall), 13th Sept., 1912.

E. subulata Winn., Sheviock (Cornwall), 10th Sept., 1912.

E. guttiventris Mg. (=*E. lateralis* Mg.?), Salcombe, 25th Feb., 1908. Sheviock, 10th Sept., 1912.

Zygomyia valida Winn., Sheviock (Cornwall), 10th and 12th Sept., 1912.

Z. pictipennis Stæg., Sheviock, 10th and 13th Sept., 1912.

Sceptonia nigra Mg., Exmouth, 21st August, 1888. Sheviock (Cornwall), 6th and 10th Sept., 1912.

Mycetophila semifusca Mg., Sheviock (Cornwall), 10th and 12th Sept., 1912.

M. dimidiata Stæg., Sheviock (Cornwall), 4th Sept., 1912.

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M, lineola Mg. Sheviock. (Cornwall), 20th Oct., 1911.
M. curviseta Landstr., Plymbridge (Bignell).
M. unicolor Stan., Sheviock (Cornwall), 20th Oct., 1911.
M. rudis Winn., Sheviock (Cornwall), 10th Sept., 1912.
Dynastoma nigricoxa Zett., Cornwood, 29th Oct., 1890 (Verrall).
Cordyla fasciata Mg., Sheviock Wood (Cornwall), 9th Sept., 1912.
C. crassicornis Mg., Ivybridge, 18th May 1914 (Collin). Sheviock (Cornwall), 3rd Sept., 1912.

BIBIONIDÆ.

Scatopse brevicornis Mg., Exmouth, 31st Aug., 1888. Torcross, 3rd Sept., 1903. The prey of *Cyrtoma spuria*, vide. Prof. Poulton's "Predaceous Insects and their Prey," *Trans. Ent. Soc.*, 23rd Jan., 1907.
Sc. halterata Mg., Torcross, 12th August, 1903.
Sc. inermis Ruthé., Exeter, 7th June, 1883.
Dilophus febrilis Linn., Cremyll, 18th April, 1889. Crownhill, 15th Aug., 1889. Very common and generally distributed.
Bibio pomonæ Fab., Crownhill, 30th Aug., 1889. Common.
B. marci Linn., Tamerton Foliot, 5th May, 1889. Crownhill Fort, 17th May, 1889. Very common and generally distributed.
B. venosus Mg., Cornwood, 23rd April, 1893. Beer Ferrers, 11th April, 1893. Ivybridge, 8th, 20th and 30th April, 1893. Lydford, 17th April, 1893. Bickleigh Vale, 25th April, 1893.
B. varipes Mg., Cornwood, 23rd April, 1893. Bickleigh, 21st April, 1893.
B. laniger Mg., Bickleigh Vale, 21st April, 1889. Walkham Valley, 4th April, 1890.
B. sp. inc. near laniger Bickleigh, 24th April, 1893. Cornwood, 23rd April, 1893.
B. johannis Linn., Walkham Valley, 21st March, 1893. Torpoint (Cornwall), 9th April, 1889.

SIMULIDÆ.

Simulium latipes Mg., Bovisand, 11th April, 1893. This is the only sand fly recorded from Devonshire in Mr. Edwards' paper "On the British Species of Simulium," *Bull. of Ent. Research*, Vol. VI, Part I, June, 1915.

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From his remarks Mr. Edwards seems to consider the charge of blood-sucking "non proven" against the females of this species. The males hover in the shade in flocks. Although this is the only species of sand fly recorded from Devonshire, other species are bound to occur, so it seems advisable to draw attention to the records from the neighbouring counties as follows :—

Cornwall : *S. ornatum*, Padstow ; *S. equinum*, Padstow ; *S. latipes*, Padstow, Helston and Downderry ; *S. augustipes*, Padstow.

Dorset : *S. equinum*, Wareham, Arne and Wimborne ; *S. latipes*, Corfe Castle ; *S. austeni*, West Moors.

Somerset : *S. ornatum*, Taunton, Wells and Bath ; *S. equinum*, Taunton ; *S. augustipes*, Wells.

Chironomidæ.

Chironomus plumosus Linn., Cornwood, 16th April, 1893. Bovisand, 11th April, 1893. Ivybridge, 24th April, 1893.

C. dorsalis Mg., Slapton, 8th Sept., 1888.

C. nigrimanus Stæg., Slapton, 10th Sept., 1888.

C. brevitibialis Zett., Slapton, 7th Sept., 1888.

C. chloris Mg., Slapton, 7th Sept., 1888, and 9th Sept., 1889.

C. mœrens, Budleigh Salterton (no date). (Champion).

C. viridis Macq., Slapton, 7th Sept., 1888.

C. viridior Verrall, MS.?, Slapton, 10th Sept., 1888.

C. genualis Verrall, MS.?, Slapton, 7th and 9th Sept., 1888.

C. lamelifer Verrall, MS.?, Slapton, 7th Sept., 1888.

C. pardilis Walker, Slapton, 8th Sept., 1888.

Cricotopus sylvestris Fbr., Slapton, 8th and 10th Sept, 1888.

C. pilitarsis Zett., Slapton, 7th and 9th Sept., 1888.

C. trifasciatus Panz., Slapton, 10th Sept., 1888.

C. tremulus Linn., Ivybridge, 18th May, 1914 (Collin).

C. militaris Verrall, MS.?, Slapton, 8th Sept., 1888.

Camptocladius sp. inc., Slapton, 7th Sept., 1888.

Orthocladius nitidicollis Walk. (*Trichocladius*, B.M.), Slapton, 7th Sept., 1888, and 8th Sept., 1889.

O. nigriventris v.d. Wulp. (*Trichocladius*, B.M.), Exmouth, 31st Aug., 1888.

Orthocladius irritus Walk. (*Chironomus*), Slapton, 8th Sept., 1889.

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O. angustatus Verrall, MS. (*Trichocladius*, B.M.), Slapton, 8th Sept., 1888.
Tanytarsus mancus Walk. (*Chironomus*), Slapton, 7th Sept., 1888.
T. sordens, v.d., Wulp., Slapton, 8th Sept., 1888.
Metriocnemus impensus Walk., Ivybridge, 18th May, 1890.
Tanypus melanops Wied., Slapton, 8th Sept., 1888.
T. varius Fab., Slapton, 8th Sept., 1888.
T. trifascipennis Zett., Slapton, 10th Sept., 1888.
T. rufus Mg., Plymouth (Collin).
T. carneus Fab., 10th Sept., 1889 (Collin).
T. punctipennis Mg., Slapton, 8th Sept., 1888 (Collin).
T. pygmæus, v.d., Wulp., Slapton, 8th Sept., 1888.
T. phatta Egg., 24th Aug., 1885, and 7th Sept., 1888.
T. punctatus Fab. (syn. *T. nebulosus* Mg.), Slapton, 8th Sept., 1888 (Collin).
T. lentiginosus Fries., Slapton, 10th Sept., 1888.
T. griseipennis, v.d., Wulp., Slapton Ley, 10th Sept., 1888, and 6th Oct., 1888.
T. flaviceps Verrall MS.?, Bickleigh, 23rd Aug., 1888.
T. adornatus Verrall MS.?, Slapton, 8th Sept., 1888.
Clunio marinus Hal., Rame Head (Cornwall), requires confirmation.
Ceratopogon solstitialis Winn., Slapton Ley (Verrall). (=*C. Circumdatus* ? Stæg.)
C. (*Culicoides*) *pulicaris* Linn., Slapton, 9th Sept., 1889.

NOTE.[1]—*The following midges belonging to the Culicoides sub-genus of Ceratopogon, viz.* C. varius, C. pulicaris, C. obsoletus, C. nubeculosus and C. arcuatus, *have all been caught by the writer "red-handed" either on himself or his companions; of these* C. pulicaris *alone is recorded from Devon, but it is feared that the other species also occur.*

C. (*Atrichopodon*) *fuscus* Mg., Slapton, 9th Sept., 1888.
C. (*Forcipomyia*) *pallidus* Winn., Torcross, 14th April, 1899.
C. (*Forcipomyia*) *brevipennis* Macq., Exmouth, 31st Aug., 1888.
C. niger Winn., Slapton, 10th Sept., 1888 (Verrall).

[1] With reference to this note Mr. Edwards collected a considerable number of biting flies in Devonshire during the year 1920 with a great addition to their number of species, e.g. *Culicoides varius, arcuatus,* and *fascipenim, Simulium ornatum, variegatum, reptans, tuberosum, aquinum, aureum,* and *subcursum,* and *Ochlorotatus dorsalis* and *geniculatus.*

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This long list of Chironomidæ is almost entirely the result of Mr. Verrall's visits to Slapton, in the years 1888 *and* 1889.

Psychodidæ.

Pericoma nubila Mg., Exwick, 24th July, 1891.
P. trivialis Eaton, Seaton, 25th June, 1891. Aylesbeare Common, 17th July, 1891. Exwick, 24th July, 1891.
P. pulchra Eaton, Seaton, 26th June, 1891.
P. ocellaris Mg., Aylesbeare Common, 24th July, 1891.
P. ambigua Eaton, Exwick, 7th and 9th July, 1891. Aylesbeare Common, 15th and 17th July, 1891.
P. palustris Mg., Ivybridge, 12th June, 1896.
P. decipiens Eaton, Seaton, 26th and 29th July, 1891.
P. labeculosa Eaton, Aylesbeare Common, 14th and 17th July, 1891.
P. caliginosa Eaton, Seaton, 29th June, 1891.
P. fusca Macq., Seaton, 29th June, 1891.
Psychoda phalænoides Linn., Exwick, 9th July, 1891.
Trichomyia urbica Curt., 9th July, 1891. Exeter.

Orphenephilidæ.

Orphenephila testacea Ruthé without locality or date.

Culicidæ.

Corethra plumicornis Fab., Torcross, 29th Aug., 1903.
Anopheles bifurcatus Linn., Torcross, 16th Sept., 1903, on hotel window. Torcross, 2 ♀♀ 24th April, 1909, biting. Axminster, 2nd Sept., 1900. Princetown, July, 1904. Sidmouth, July, 1893. Kingsbridge. Totnes. Exmouth, bitten while fishing.
A. maculipennis Macq., Plymouth, Sept., 1881, and July, 1908. Okehampton, 6th July, 1904. Sidmouth, Jan., 1901 ? Tiverton, July, 1904. Teignmouth, 2nd June, 1884. Torquay, Sept., 1884, and March, 1888. Barnstaple. Budleigh Salterton. Cornwood. Dawlish. Dart Valley. Ide. Exmouth. Exeter. Kingsbridge. Lynmouth.
A. plumbeus Stephens (syn. *nigripes* Stæg.), Sidmouth.

The localities of all these records of *Anopheles* have been taken from the map showing the distribution of the *Anopheline* mosquitoes compiled by Mr. W. D. Lang, and published by the British Museum. Natural History.

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Culex pipiens Linn. var. (=*nigritulus* Theobald nec Zett.), Kingswear, Oct., 1911.

C. (*Ochlorotatus*) *salinus* Ficcalbi (=*O. detritus* Hal.), Torcross. A very venomous gnat which frequents low marshy ground near the seashore.

Theobaldia annulata Schrk., Torcross, 1st Sept., 1903. Devonport, 10th Oct., 1903.

Dixidæ.

Dixa nebulosa Mg., Slapton, 8th Sept., 1888.

D. aprilinæ Mg., Bickleigh, 14th Sept., 1888.

D. maculata Mg., Bickleigh, 23rd Aug., 1888.

Ptychopteridæ.

Ptychoptera contaminata Linn., Torcross, 28th May, 1893. Seaton, 9th May, 1904.

P. lacustris Mg., Warleigh Marsh, 6th and 9th June, 1889.

P. albimana Fab., Tamerton Foliot, 21st May, 1889. Slapton, 20th Aug., 1903.

Limnobidæ.

Dicranomyia pilipennis Egg., Ivybridge, 29th June, 1893.

D. turpis Walk. (=*pilipennis* Egg.?), Bickleigh, 23rd Aug., 1903.

D. modesta Mg., Horrabridge, 13th Oct., 1894. Slapton, 24th Aug., 1903.

D. chorea Mg., Devon, without further data.

D. didyma Mg., Brent, 29th May, 1896. Bickleigh, 23rd August, 1903.

D. goritiensis Mik., Yealm Mouth, April, 1893. Whitsand Bay, 24th May, 1893.

Geranomyia unicolor Hal., Bovisand, 5th May, 1893. Salcombe, 23rd May, 1893. Whitsand Bay, 5th Oct., 1894.

Rhiphidia maculata Mg., Bickleigh, 23rd Aug., 1903.

Limnobia tripunctata Fab., Lynton, 16th Sept., 1883.

L. nubeculosa Mg., Cann Wood, 24th May, 1893, and 9th Aug., 1894.

L. analis Mg. (=*flavipes* Fab.?), Ivybridge, 7th May and 9th Aug., 1894.

L. flavipes Fab., Lynton, 20th June, 1883.

L. xanthoptera Mg. (=*bifasciata* Schrk.?), "Devon" (Stephens).

L. macrostigma Schum., Ivybridge, 20th May, 1893.

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Rhamphidia longirostris Mg., Marsh Mills, 6th June, 1893.
Antocha opalizans O. Sack., Horrabridge, without date.
Thaumastoptera calceata Mik., Seaton, 24th June, 1891.
Rhypholophus varius, Ivybridge, 10th Sept., 1894. Princetown, without date. Walkham Valley, 15th and 18th Sept., 1894. Bickleigh, 23rd Aug., 1903.
R. nodulosus Macq., Clearbrook, 28th April, 1893.
R. hæmorrhoidalis Zett., Plymbridge, 6th Oct., 1893.
Molophilus appendiculatus Stæg., Walkham Valley, 11th June, 1894. Cann Wood, 8th Oct., 1893.
M. bifilatus Verrall, Ivybridge, 10th May, 1897.
M. murinus Mg., Ivybridge, 20th May, 1893.
Acyphona maculata Mg., Bovisand, 14th May, 1894. Yelverton, 29th May, 1895. Cann Wood, 6th June, 1893, and 2nd July, 1894. Ivybridge, 19th June, 1894.
Erioptera tœnionota Wied., Bovisand, 14th May, 1894. Jennycliff, 18th Oct., 1895. Grenofen, 29th Oct., 1895. Cann Wood, 29th Oct., 1892.
E. fuscipennis Mg., Yelverton, 25th April, 1896. Ivybridge, 14th May, 1894.
E. trivialis Mg., Yelverton, 25th April, 1896.
Symplecta punctipennis Schrk., Slapton, 29th Aug., 1895.
S. stictica Mg., Hallsands, 18th Aug., 1895. Ovipositing on wet ground trampled down by cattle.
Gonomyia tenella Mg., Princetown, 6th Sept., 1886.
Empeda nubila Schum., Ivybridge, 10th May, 1897.
Lipsothrix errans Walk. (=*remota* Walk?), Ivybridge, 18th May, 1897.
Epiphragma picta Fab. (=*ocellaris* Linn. Kert. Kat.), Lynton, 17th June, 1883.
Ephelia submarmorata Verrall, Walkham Valley, 11th June, 1894.
E. apicata Lw., Walkham Valley, 5th July, 1894.
Pœcilostola punctata Schrk., Bickleigh, 23rd April, 1893. Yelverton, 25th April, 1893.
Limnophila meigenii Verrall, Clearbrook, 28th April, 1894. Horrabridge, 18th Sept., 1894.
L. dispar Mg., Ivybridge, 30th April and 4th and 17th May, 1893. Shaugh Bridge, 21st May, 1895.
L. lineola Mg., Bickleigh, 25th April, 1893. Ivybridge, 27th May, 1893.
L. lineolella Verrall, Bickleigh, 22nd May, 1893. Marsh Mills, 6th June, 1896. Cann Wood, 6th June, 1893. Ivybridge, 14th and 27th May, 1893.

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L. discicollis Mg., Marsh Mills, 6th June, 1896. Bickleigh, 23rd Aug., 1903. Slapton Ley, 24th Aug., 1903 (Verrall).

L. aperta Verrall, Bickleigh, 22nd May, 1894. Cann Wood, 6th June, 1894. Ivybridge, 20th May and 3rd June, 1893.

L. ferruginea Mg., Ivybridge, 2nd May, 1893. Slapton, 8th Sept., 1888. Shaugh, 3rd May, 1893. Grenofen, 11th May, 1893.

L. lucorum Mg., Ivybridge, 30th April, 1893. Bickleigh, 4th Aug., 1893.

L. nemoralis Mg., Ivybridge, 3rd June, 1894. Cornwood, 6th June, 1894. Fernworthy, 29th July, 1894.

L. ochracea Mg., Lynton, 17th June, 1883.

L. filata Walk., Ivybridge, 3rd June, 1894.

Amalopis immaculata Mg., Bickleigh, 22nd April, 1893. Cann Wood, 29th Oct., 1892.

A. claripennis Verrall, Yealm Mouth, 3rd April, 1893. Walkham Valley, 28th April, 1893. Bickleigh, 4th Aug., 1893.

A. littoralis Mg., Torcross, 29th May, 1894. Bickleigh, 15th May, 1894. Horrabridge, 13th Oct., 1894. Ivybridge, 18th May ? (Verrall).

A. occulta Mg., Stowford Cleave, 6th June and 22nd Aug. 1888 (C. Matthews). Bickleigh, 22nd April, 1889.

Pedicia rivosa Linn., Axmouth, 22nd July, 1900. Far more common than this single record suggests.

Ula pilosa Schum. (=*U. macroptera* Macq.?), Bickleigh, 22nd May, 1893. Ivybridge, 27th May, 1893.

Dicronota pavida Hal., Bickleigh, 22nd May, 1893. Horrabridge, 4th Oct., 1892.

D. bimaculata Schum., Bovisand, 18th April, 1892.

Cylindrotoma distinctissima Mg., Bickleigh, 25th April and 6th May, 1893. Shaugh Bridge, 6th May, 1894.

Phalacrocera replicata Linn., Meavy, Dartmoor, 23rd April, 1893.

Tipulidæ.

Dolichopeza sylvicola Curt. (=*albipes* Ström.), Ivybridge, 11th and 17th May and 9th Sept., 1894.

Nephrostoma dorsalis Fab., Cann Wood, 10th Aug., 1894.

Pachyrrhina crocata Linn., Ivybridge, 1st Aug., 1896. Grenofen Viaduct and Walkham Valley, 21st June, 1889.

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P. imperialis Mg., Ivybridge, 7th Aug., 1896. Cann Wood 10th Aug., 1896. "Near Plymouth" (Verrall), E.M.M., Vol. XXIII, p. 20, June, 1888.

P. histrio Fab. (=*lineata* Scop.), Torcross, 29th May, 1893. Ivybridge 3rd June and 8th Aug., 1893. Cann Wood, 6th June and 9th Aug., 1893.

P. maculosa Mg. (=*maculata* Mg.), Tamerton Folliot, 21st May, 1889. Bickleigh, 25th April and 28th May, 1893.

P. quadrifaria Mg., Seaton, 21st May, 1891.

Tipula annulicornis Mg. (=*Tipula variicornis* Schum.), Ivybridge, 14th, 18th and 20th May, 1893. Grenofen Wood, 11th May, 1893. Hazelwood, 14th June, 1896.

T. pagana Mg., Horrabridge, 18th Sept., 1894.

T. confusa v.d. Wulp. (=*T. marmorata* Mg.), Horrabridge, 18th Sept., 1894.

T. rufina Mg., Tamerton Foliot, 5th May, 1889. Crownhill Fort, 14th May, 1889, ♂ and ♀ in coitû.

T. longicornis Zett. (=*T. macrocera* Zett.), Ivybridge, 3rd June, 1893. Kentisbeare, 2nd June, 1911. Morley Marsh, 28th June, 1894.

T. pabulina Mg., Lydford, 17th April, 1894. Cann Wood, 23rd May, 1894.

T. variipennis Mg., Grenofen Wood, 11th May, 1893. Ivybridge, 22nd May, 1894.

T. scripta Mg., Grenofen Wood, 11th May, 1893. Ivybridge, 18th May, 1893. Lynton, 17th June, 1883.

T. flavolineata Mg., Ivybridge, 22nd May, 1894.

T. lunata Linn., Walkham Valley, 9th April and 9th May, 1893.

T. lateralis Mg., Horrabridge, 19th Aug., 1893. Ivybridge, 28th April, 1889, 22nd Aug., 1893.

T. vernalis Mg., Slapton, bred 29th April and 4th May, 1899, from larvæ obtained at the edge of the Ley. Slapton, 12th May, 1897.

T. vittata Mg., Walkham Valley, 3rd and 8th April, 1893. Cornwood, 2nd April, 1893. Shaugh Bridge, 1st May, 1893.

T. gigantea Schrk. (=T. *sinuata* Fab.=*T. maxima* Poda), Ivybridge, 13th June, 1894.

T. oleracea Linn., Lynton, 19th June, 1883. Generally distributed.

T. paludosa Mg., Devonport, 24th Sept., 1888. Probably common everywhere.

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T. lutescens Fab. (=*T. fulvipennis* Deg.), Ivybridge, 28th June, 1897. Fernworthy, 29th July, 1897. Crownhill, 25th June, 1889.

T. marginata Mg., Slapton, 24th Aug.?, 1888.

T. fascipennis Mg., Ivybridge, 3rd June, 1893.

T. ochracea Mg., Cann Wood, 6th June, 1893. Lynton, 20th June, 1883.

Dictenidia bimaculata Linn., Shaugh Bridge, ♀ walking up the trunk of a tree, 15th May, 1893.

Xiphura nigricornis Mg., "near Plymouth" (Verrall), E.M.M., Vol. XXIII, p. 27, 1888.

Ctenophora pectinicornis Linn., Ivybridge, 23rd June, 1889.

Rhyphidæ.

Rhyphus fenestralis Scop., Exmouth, Sept., 1890. Torcross, 25th May, 1893. Bickleigh, 12th April, 1893. Plymouth, 26th April, 1893. Holne, 21st June, 1896. Common everywhere.

R. punctatus Fab., Budleigh Salterton, 27th April, 1898. Ivybridge, 15th July, 1889. Crownhill Fort, 6th, 11th and 17th May and 17th July, 1889.

Orthorrhapha Brachycera.

Stratiomyidæ.

Pachygaster leachii Curt., "Torcross and Leach's original discovery" (Verrall).

P. atra Pz., Avon Valley, 30th June, 1896. Stonehouse, Aug., 1918. "Devonshire" (Verrall).

Nemotelus pantherinus Linn., Bantham, 26th June, 1896. Axminster, 17th Aug., 1900. "Porlock" (Verrall).

N. notatus Zett., "Westward Ho! and Plymouth" (Verrall). Although *Nemotelus* is a common genus in Devonshire, few specimens are available for reference at the present time.

Oxycera pygmæa Fln., "Seaton Curtis" (Verrall).

O. tenuicornis Macq., "Torquay and Shaldon," 8th June, 1901 (Wainwright).

O. pulchella Mg., Budleigh Salterton, Aug., 1918 (Champion). "Salcombe," 14th July, 1887 (Verrall).

O. trilineata Fab., Bantham, 29th May, 1896. "Devon" (Verrall).

Stratiomyia chamæleon Linn., "Bovey Tracey, Devonshire" (Verrall).

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Odontomyia viridula Fab. (*Hoplodonta ib* Bezzi, Kat. Pal. Dipt.), "Devon" (Verrall). The *Clitellariinæ* and *Stratiomyiinæ*, sub-families, seem to be decidedly rare in Devonshire.

Sargus bipunctatus Scop., Crownhill, 13th and 21st Sept., 1889. "Torcross, Devonshire, several localities" (Verrall). Occurred in fair numbers, on one occasion under the viaduct in Cann Quarry.

S. albibarbus Lw., Loddiswell, 7th July, 1896 (*S. rufipes*, Austen, Victorian Hist. Devon, and British Museum Collection).

S. flavipes Mg., Avon Valley, 10th June and 7th July, 1896. Holne, 17th July, 1896.

S. irridatus Scop., Shaugh, 15th May, 1893. Avon Valley, 23rd, 25th and 28th May, 1896.

Chloromyia formosa Scop., Avon Valley, 23rd, 25th and 28th May, 1896. Shaugh, 15th May, 1893. Salcombe, 21st May, 1893. Budleigh Salterton, Aug., 1918. Common and generally distributed.

Microchrysa polita Linn., Marsh Mills, 16th May, 1893. Common and generally distributed.

M. flavicornis Mg., Avon Valley, 28th June, 1896. "Devon" (Verrall).

M. cyaneiventris Zett., "Devonshire, Torcross and Lynton" (Verrall).

Beris vallata Forst., Tamerton Foliot, 6th June, 1889. Crownhill Fort, 11th June, 1889. Bantham, 26th June, 1896.

B. chalybeata Forst., Torcross, 27th May, 1893. Crownhill Fort, 8th July, 1889, as *B. nigra*.

B. morrisii Dale, "Devon (Lynton)" (Verrall).

Chorisops tibialis Meig., Torcross. "Devonshire" (Verrall). Males hover in the shade in flocks.

Leptidæ.

Xylophagus ater Fab., Plymbridge, 28th May, 1889. Ivybridge, 12th and 17th May, 1893. Avon Valley, 12th July, 1896. "Ivybridge, Plympton and the Avon Valley" (Verrall). Sometimes in fair numbers dancing up and down the damp moss on large oaks.

Leptis scolopacea Linn., Crownhill Fort, April and May, 1889. Bovisand and Torcross, 1893. "Devonshire" (Verrall). Common and generally distributed.

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L. tringaria Linn., Crownhill Fort and Bickleigh, May to July, 1889. Common.

L. nigriventris Lw., the Dewerstone, Bickleigh, 7th June 1889. Avon Valley, 24th May, 1896. Whitleigh Wood 24th June, 1889. Probably only a dark form of the preceding species. British specimens of so-called *L. conspicua*, probably belong here also.

Leptis lineola Fab., Bickleigh Vale, 18th and 28th July 1889. Walkham Valley, 21st July, 1889. Holne, 19th July, 1896. Crownhill, 15th Aug., 1889. Ivybridge 1st Sept., 1889. "Devon" (Verrall).

Atherix ibis Fab., Shaugh, 5th May, 1893. Plymbridge 18th May, 1893. Avon Valley, 22nd and 25th May 1896. "Devonshire (Avon Valley and Bickleigh)" (Verrall). Not uncommon.

A. marginata Fab., Plymbridge, 8th June, 1889. Ivybridge, 23rd and 30th June, 1889. Bickleigh Vale 18th and 20th July, 1889. Avon Valley, 22nd May 1896. "Devonshire" (Verrall). Fairly common.

Chrysopilus cristatus Fab. (appears in our lists as *C. atratus* and *C. auratus*), Tamerton Foliot, 22nd May to 29th June, 1889. Torcross, 26th June, 1893. Whitleigh Wood, 13th June, 1889. Avon Valley, May, 1896. Very common.

C. aureus Mg., Crownhill Fort, 4th July, 1889. Bickleigh Vale, 18th July, 1889.

Tabanidæ.

Hæmatopota pluvialis Linn., Whitleigh Wood, 13th June, 1889. Crownhill, no date. Ivybridge, no date. "Ivybridge, Devonshire" (Verrall). Common and generally distributed.

H. crassicornis Whlbg., Ivybridge, 16th June, 1889. Avon Valley, 24th May, 1896. (Austen) "British Blood-sucking Flies," p. 36. The following extract from my diary for 1896 may be of interest: "30th June, 1896, killed forty-seven *Hæmatopota* flying round me."

H. italica Mg., Sheviock Wood (Cornwall), two ♀, 4th Sept., 1912. Two ♀♀ close to the water's edge of St. Germans Creek. It will probably occur elsewhere around the Creek, possibly at Warleigh.

Tabanus (*Therioplectes*) *distinguendus* Verr. This species had not been recognised when Mr. Austen wrote his

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list of Devonshire Diptera for the Victoria History, nor when he wrote "British Blood-sucking Flies" (1906), so it seems possible that some of the insects recorded as *T. solstitialis* may belong here, at any rate the two following specimens seem to, viz. Avon Valley, 14th June, 1896. Walkham Valley, 21st July, 1889, and they now stand under this heading in the B.M. Collection. "Devon, Torcross, Avon Valley, Stowford Cleeve and Sidmouth" (Verrall).

T. (*Theriopletes*) *solstitialis* Mg., Walkham Valley, 21st July, 1889. This is the only specimen which can be located here with any certainty.

T. (*Atylotus*) *fulvus* Mg., Ivybridge, July, 1918. Nurse, North Devon (Bideford) (Verrall). Its reputed occurrence in Wistman's Wood, requires confirmation.

T. bovinus Linn., Ivybridge, 26th July, 1889. Austen, "British Blood-sucking Flies," p. 46. Ivybridge (Verrall).

T. sudeticus Zeller, ♂ Budshead Wood, 1st July, 1889. Walkham Valley, 31st July, 1896. Austen, "British Blood-sucking Flies," p. 47. "Budshead Wood and Walkham Valley" (Verrall).

T. autumnalis Linn., Warleigh Wood, 29th June, 1889. Tamerton Foliot, 27th June, 1889. Avon Valley, 15th May, 1896. Austen, l.c., "Devon" (Verrall).

T. bromius Linn., various localities in Devon, 24th June to 30th July, 1889. (Austen) Bickleigh, Ivybridge, Cornwood, Crownhill and Warleigh Wood. Common and generally distributed. "Devon" (Verrall).

T. maculicornis Zett., Walkham Valley, 21st June, 1889. Avon Valley, 11th and 18th June, 1896. Ivybridge, 23rd June, 1889. Holne, 4th July, 1896. Many dates June and July, Austen, l.c.

T. cordiger Wied., Walkham Valley, 21st July, 1889. Avon Valley, 27th and 28th May and 12th and 19th June, 1896. "Devonshire, Walkham and Avon Valleys" (Verrall).

Chrysops cæcutiens Linn., Bickleigh Vale, 28th July, 1889. Crownhill, 4th July, 1889. Ivybridge, 30th June, 1889. Walkham Valley, 21st June, 1889. Torcross, 24th May, 1893. Common. Earliest date 24th May. Many dates and localities, South Devon, 1889. (Austen).

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C. relicta Mg., Torcross, 24th and 26th August, 1893. Torcross Ley, in numbers "Devonshire, Torcross" (Verrall). Common.

C. quadrata Mg., Holne, 6th July, 1896. "Devonshire (Holne on Dartmoor)" (Verrall). Uncommon.

C. sepulchralis Fab. The occurrence of this species in the county requires confirmation, as the specimen on which the record rests appears to be *C. quadrata* ♂.

Cyrtidæ.

Acrocera globulus Panz., Aylesbeare Common, near Exeter, 14th and 25th July, 1891 (Rev. E. A. Eaton).

Bombylidæ.

Bombylius discolor Mikan., Walkham Valley, 25th March and 6th April, 1893. Beer Alston, 31st March, 1893. Budleigh Salterton, 26th April, 1898. Plympton. "Devon (Plymouth and Tavy Valley)" (Verrall). Not uncommon in the early spring at primrose flowers. The year 1893 was an exceptionally early one.

B. major Linn., Beer Alston, 6th May, 1893. "Devon (Plymouth and Tavy Valley)" (Verrall). Not uncommon in the Walkham Valley. The males hover high up in the air, but come down every now and again to the flowering gorse bushes and then give a chance of catching them.

B. canescens Mikan., Walkham Valley, 28th April and 6th May, 1893. Avon Valley, 25th May and 10th and 12th June, 1896. Ivybridge, 12th May, 1893. Brent Moor, 24th June, 1896. "Devon, Stowford Cleeve" (Verrall). Seems to have a weakness for Potentilla flowers.

Anthrax paniscus Rossi, Salcombe, 7th July, 1889. Bovey Tracy, 5th Aug., 1899. (Hamm.) Is this specimen correctly identified? Rare in the southern half of the county. "Devon" (Verrall).

A. cingulatus Mg., Holne, a single ♀ near Henbury Castle, 28th July, 1896. Recorded by Austen, in the Victoria History, as *A. hottentota*. Does Hamm's specimen belong to this species? The localities are suspicious.

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THEREVIDÆ.

Thereva fulva Mg., Budleigh Salterton, August, 1918. (Champion.)

T. annulata Fab., Bantham, 26th June, 1896. My diary for 1896 bears against this date the following remark: "*Thereva annulata* in numbers on the sandhills," Bantham. *Therividæ* are very rare in S. Devon and may be said to be conspicuous by their absence.

SCENOPINIDÆ.

Scenopinus niger De Geer, "Devonshire (Exeter)" (Verrall). An interesting insect whose larva feeds on the caterpillar of the Clothes Moth, *Tinea pellionella*.

ASILIDÆ.

Philonicus albiceps Mg., "North Devon" (Verrall). May be expected to occur at Bantham and Exmouth.

Asilus crabroniformis Linn., Walkham Valley, 21st July, 1889, preying on a smaller *Asili*, probably a *Machimus*. Yettington, without date. Torcross, 17th Aug., 1903. Crownhill, 5th and 7th, 1889. "Devonshire (Plymouth, Holne and Torcross)" (Verrall).

Pamponerus germanicus Linn., "Devonshire," Curtis, British Entomology. This insect has been included, as it may be expected to turn up in the Braunton Barrows.

Dysmachus trigonus Mg., Bantham, 29th May, 1896. Salcombe, 15th June and 10th July, 1896. Walkham Valley, 13th May, 1896.

Machimus atricapillus Fln., Holne, 19th, 21st and 22nd July, 1896. Newton Abbot, 30th July, 1906, ♂ and ♀ in coitû, (Hamm) ♀ with prey, a *Homopterous* insect, probably *Athysarus communis*. Ivybridge, 11th June and 21st August, 1889, and 1st August, 1896.

Neoitamus cyanurus Lw., Avon Valley, 24th May, 1896. Ivybridge, 26th July, 1889, and 8th May, 1893. "Devonshire (Plymouth, Dunsford)" (Verrall).

Epitriptus cingulatus Fab., Holne, 21st and 23rd July, 1896. Walkham Valley, 21st and 31st July, 1889. "Devonshire (Lynton, Torcross, Dartmoor)" (Verrall).

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Isopogon brevirostris Mg., Yelverton, 7th June, 1889. Walkham Valley, 21st June, 1889. Ivybridge, 16th June, 1889. Dartmoor, 24th June, 1896. Avon Valley, 24th and 28th May, 1896. Shaugh, 15th May, 1893. "Devonshire (Ivybridge and Holne)" (Verrall).

Dioctria œlandica Linn., Avon Valley, 23rd May, 1896. Walkham Valley, 21st June, 1889. Bickleigh, 22nd May, 1914. Loddiswell, 24th May, 1896, prey Scorpion Fly, *Panorpa* sp. Loddiswell, 24th May, 1896, prey a small *Braconid*. Loddiswell, 25th May, 1896, prey a small moth *Adela* sp. "Devonshire" (Verrall).

D. rufipes De Geer, Crownhill Fort, 4th July, 1889. Salcombe, 22nd May, 1893. Shaugh, 8th May, 1893. Bovisand, 16th May, 1896. "Devonshire" (Verrall).

D. baumhaueri Mg., Crownhill Fort, 4th July, 1889. Dartmoor, no date. Tamerton Foliot, no date. Bickleigh, 24th June, 1882, prey an *Ichneumon*, *Microcryptus galactinus* (Bignell). Avon Valley, 24th May, 1896. Salcombe, 15th June, 1896. "Torcross, 9th Aug., 1903" (Verrall).

D. linearis Fab., Avon Valley, 11th and 28th June, 1896. Plymbridge, 25th June, 1894.

Leptogaster cylindrica De Geer, "Devon" (Verrall). Probably common, although there is no direct record to hand.

Dolichopodidæ.

Psilopus platypterus Fab., Avon Valley, 10th June and 9th July, 1896.

Eutarsus aulicus Mg., Torcross, 12th, 17th and 28th Aug., 1903.

Hydroceleuthus diadema Hal., "Beer Ferris" (Verrall).

Dolichopus atratus Mg., Cornwood, 2nd June, 1889. Ivybridge, 17th May, 1914.

D. discifer Stan., "Ivybridge" (Verrall).

D. claviger Stan., "Devonshire" (Verrall).

D. popularis Wied., Ivybridge, 21st May, 1914. "Dawlish" (Verrall).

D. griseipennis Stan., Torcross, 21st Aug., 1903.

D. nubilus Mg., "Exmouth" (Verrall).

D. latilimbatus Macq., "Devon" (Verrall).

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D. andalusiacus Strobl. (=*D. scotti*, of Verrall's List, and Austen, Vict. Hist.). Slapton Ley, 6th Sept., 1884, 24th Aug., 1885, and 6th Sept., 1889.

D. ungulatus Linn. (=*D. æneus* De Geer, of Verrall's List, 1st Edition). Common and generally distributed.

Tachytrechus notatus Stan., Torcross, 21st Aug., 1903.

Pœcilobothrus nobilitatus Stan., Tamerton Foliot, 11th July, 1889. Budshead Wood, 27th June, 1889. Crownhill Fort, 9th June, 1889. "Slapton," without date (Champion). Common and generally distributed.

Hypophyllus obscurellus Fln., Ivybridge, without date. "Slapton Ley" (Verrall).

H. crinipes Stæg., Walkham Valley, 19th May, 1914.

Gymnopternus cupreus Fln., Ivybridge, without date. A common and widely distributed species.

Chrysotus blepharosceles Kow., "Teignmouth," 11th June, 1883 (Verrall).

C. angulicornis Kow., "Lynton, N. Devon, 20th June, 1883" (Verrall).

C. gramineus Fln., Torcross, 14th Aug., 1903.

C. sp. inc. "Bideford," without date. (Weschè) Brit. Museum.

Argyra diaphana Fab., Tamerton Foliot, 21st and 23rd May, 1889, and 29th June, 1889. Avon Valley, 22nd May and 10th June, 1896, Plymbridge, 28th May, 1889. Crownhill Fort, 30th May, 1889. Common.

A. leucocephala Mg., Tamerton Foliot, 21st May and 29th June, 1889. Avon Valley, 17th June, 1896. Cornwood, 8th Sept., 1889. "The commonest British Species" (Verrall).

A. argentina Mg. Common and generally distributed. "Common all over Britain" (Verrall).

A. sp. inc., Torcross, 12th and 26th Aug. and 1st Sept., 1903. British Museum.

Porphyrops crassipes Mg., "Lynton, 19th June, 1883, Devonshire" (Verrall).

Syntormon pallipes Fab., St. Germans (Cornwall), 5th Sept., 1912. Common and generally distributed. "Very common all over Britain" (Verrall).

S. biseriatus Lw., of Verrall's List (=*S. denticulatus*, Zett.), "Devonshire" (Verrall).

Xiphandrium appendiculatum Zett., Torcross, 2nd August and 1st Sept., 1903. St. Germans (Cornwall), 5th Sept., 1912.

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X. brevicorne Curt., Port Wrickle (Cornwall), 5th Sept., 1912. Over the border, but probably occurs wherever a little stream trickles down from the cliffs to the sands below.

Medeterus muralis Mg., " Devonshire " (Verrall).

M. jaculus Mg., Torcross, 18th Aug., 1903.

Hydrophorus bipunctatus Lehm., Crownhill, 12th and 15th Aug., 1889.

H. præcox Lehm., Torcross, 12th Aug., 1903.

H. bisetus Lw., " Exmouth " (Verrall). Common all round the coast.

Liancalus virens Scop., Plymbridge, 20th Oct., 1889. Torcross, 26th May, 1903. Walkham Valley, 21st July, 1889. Whitsand Bay (Cornwall), 20th April, 1893. Crownhill, 15th Aug., 1889. Avon Valley, 17th June, 1896. Common where water trickles down the vertical face of a cliff.

Campsicnemus scambus Fln., Torcross, 17th Aug. and 1st Sept., 1903.

C. curvipes Fln., Torcross, 10th Aug., 1903. " Slapton Ley " (Verrall).

Teucophorus spinigerellus Zett., Port Wrickle (Cornwall), 5th Sept., 1912.

Sympycnus annulipes Mg., Torcross, 12th, 17th and 18th Aug., 1903. Common and generally distributed.

Chrysotimus molliculus Fln., Torcross, 15th Aug., 1903. Not common.

Xanthochlorus ornatus, Hal., " Slapton Ley " (Verrall).

Aphrosylus raptor Walk., Mount Batten, 3rd Sept., 1889. Bovisand, 3rd July, 1896. Torcross, 23rd and 24th August and 6th Sept., 1903. Seaton, 24th June, 1890. " Torcross," Aug., 1903 (Verrall). No attempt is made to separate *A. celtiber* from *A. raptor*, though both are reputed to occur in Devonshire. Common on wet seaweed-covered rocks.

A. ferox Walk., Mount Batten, 3rd Sept., 1889. Torcross. 16th Aug., 1903. Prawle Point, 18th Aug., 1903. " Torcross and Whitsand Bay " (Verrall). Common on wet sand near the water's edge. A paper by Verrall on *Dolichopodidæ*, in the E.M.M., Vols. XV and XVI (1904 and 1905), is absolutely necessary for anybody working at this family.

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Empididæ.

Hybos culiciformis Fab., Crownhill Fort, 17th July, 1889. Bickleigh Vale, 14th Sept., 1889. Recorded as *H. grossipes*, by Professor Poulton, in "Predaceous Insects and their Prey" (*Trans. Entom. Soc.*, 23rd Jan., 1907) as follows: Torcross, 9th Aug., 1903, prey a *Homopteron*. Torcross, 6th Sept., 1903, prey a *Sciara* species. Newton Abbot, 30th July, 1906, prey *Sciara* species. (Hamm.)

H. femoratus Müll., Torcross, 10th Aug., 1903, prey a *Homopteron* (Poulton, l.c.).

Bicellaria spuria Fln. (=*Cyrtoma spuria* of Verrall's List and *Cyrtoma sulcata*, Austen, Vict. Hist. Devonshire, 6th Sept., 1903). Torcross, 3rd Sept., 1903, prey *Scatopse brevicornis* (Poulton, l.c.).

B. nigra Mg.(=*Cyrtoma nigra* Austen), Ivybridge, 18th May, 1890.

Rhamphomyia nigripes Fab., Crownhill Fort, 6th May, 1889. Ivybridge, 2nd May, 1893, and 17th May, 1914. Plymbridge, 18th May, 1893.

R. tarsata Mg., Lynton, 17th June, 1883.

R. tibiella Zett., Ivybridge, 18th May, 1890.

R. dentipes Zett., Lynton, 17th June, 1883.

R. flava Fln., Ivybridge, 13th June, 1883. Lynton, 20th June, 1883.

R. hybotina Zett., Ivybridge, 18th May, 1890.

R. pennata Macq., Ivybridge, 21st May, 1914.

R. nitidula Zett., neighbourhood of Plymouth. (Collin.)

R. stigmosa Macq., Ivybridge, 30th April, 1893.

R. albohirta, neighbourhood of Plymouth. (Collin.)

Empis tessellata Fab., Teignmouth, 21st April, 1883. Shaugh, 8th June, 1893. Salcombe, no date. Loddiswell, 24th May, 1896, prey *Onesia sepulchralis* (Poulton, l.c.). Morthoe, 20th May, 1905, prey *Bibio marci* (Poulton, l.c.). Morthoe, 26th May, 1905, prey *Mydæa* (Poulton, l.c.). Loddiswell, 24th May, 1896, prey *Leptis scolopacea*. Common and generally distributed.

E. caudatula Lw., neighbourhood of Plymouth. (Collin.)

E. nigritarsis Mg.	do.	do.
E. punctata Mg.	do.	do.
E. trigramma Mg.	do.	do.

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E. pennaria Fln., neighbourhood of Plymouth. (Collin.)
E. chioptera Fln. do. do.
E. livida Linn., Tamerton Foliot, 23rd May, 1889. Crownhill Fort, ♂ and ♀ in coitû, 11th June, 1889.
E. stercorea Linn., Ivybridge, 18th May, 1890.
E. pennipes Linn., Dawlish, 7th June, 1883. Lynton, 19th, June, 1883. Avon Valley, 25th June, 1896.
E. albinervis Mg., Ivybridge, 17th June, 1883.
Pachymeria femorata Fab., Ivybridge, 14th June, 1883. Probably common everywhere.
Hilara lurida Fln., neighbourhood of Plymouth. (Collin.)
H. maura Fab., Plymbridge, 28th May, 1889. Crownhill Fort, 18th May, 1889. Common and generally distributed.
H. thoracica Mcq., neighbourhood of Plymouth. (Collin.)
H. interstincta Fln., Crownhill Fort, 8th July, 1889.
H. flavipes Mg., neighbourhood of Plymouth. (Collin.)
H. æronetha Mik., Plymbridge, 1st July, 1889.
H. cornicula Lw., neighbourhood of Plymouth. (Collin.)
H. pinetorum Zett., neighbourhood of Plymouth. (Collin.)
Œdalea holmgreni Zett., Ivybridge, 13th June, 1883.
Œ. flavipes Zett., neighbourhood of Plymouth. (Collin.)
Ocydromia glabricula Fln., Torcross, 18th Aug., 1903. Common and generally distributed.
Microphorus holosericeus Mg., neighbourhood of Plymouth. (Collin.)
Euthyneura myrtilli Mcq., Bickleigh, 18th May, 1914.
Leptopeza sphenoptera Lw., "Ivybridge and Exeter, July, 1871" (Verrall). Not in the last edition of Verrall's List.
Trichina elongata Hal., neighbourhood of Plymouth. (Collin.)
Clinocera bipunctata Hal., "Ivybridge, 14th June, 1883." (Verrall).
C. nigra Mg., "Lynton, 20th May, 1893" (Verrall).
C. stagnalis Hal., Torcross, 12th Aug., 1903. Mount Edgcumbe, 4th April, 1904. Common and generally distributed.
C. fontinalis Hal., "Ivybridge, 14th June, 1883" (Verrall).
Hemerodromia precatoria Fall., neighbourhood of Plymouth. (Collin.)
H. erecta sp. nov., neighbourhood of Plymouth. (Collin.)
Ardoptera guttata Hal., Ivybridge, 14th June, 1883 (Verrall).

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Trichopeza longicornis Mg., "Ivybridge, 14th June, 1883" (Verrall).

Lepidomyia melanocephala Fab., "Ivybridge, 14th June, 1883" (Verrall).

Sciodromia immaculata Hal., Ivybridge, 8th May, 1890.

Tachypeza nubila Mg., Torcross, 12th Sept., 1903. Common on tree-trunks.

Chersodromia cursitans Zett., Torcross, 18th, 21st and 23rd Aug., 1893. Common under seaweed.

C. hirta Walk., Torcross, 18th and 28th Aug., 1903. Common under seaweed and running about on the wet sand.

Tachydromia cursitans Fab., Torcross, 24th Aug., 1903. Prey, *Sciara* sp. Poulton. "Predaceous Insects," p. 385.

Tachydromia lutea Mg., neighbourhood of Plymouth. (Collin.)

T. nigritarsis Fln.	do.	do.
T. longicornis Mg.	do.	do.
T. ciliaris Fln.	do.	do.
T. sylvicola n. sp.	do.	do.
T. parvicauda n. sp.	do.	do.
T. minuta Mg.	do.	do.
T. notata Mg.	do.	do.
T. verralli n. sp.	do.	do.
T. exilis Mg.	do.	do.
T. laticincta Walk.	do.	do.

LONCHOPTERIDÆ.

De Meijere reduced the number of Pælæarctic species in this family to seven, of which three occur in the British Isles, viz.: *tristis* Fln., *lutea* Panz., and *furcata* Fln., and all three are probably inhabitants of Devonshire, though no specimens are available for reference.

PHORIDÆ.

A family so neglected that I have gladly availed myself of some Cornish records, registered in old letters from Dr. Wood.

Gymnophora arcuata Mg., Sheviock, Oct., 1912.

Trineura aterrima Fab., hovering in flocks in the shade, probably common and generally distributed, but no specimens are available for identification.

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Apiochæta longicostalis Wood, Whitsand Bay, May, 1907, bred from ants' nest.

Phora thoracica Mg., Torcross, 10th Aug., 1903.

P. abdominalis Fln., Sheviock, Oct., 1912.

P. incrassata Mg., Torcross, 6th, 13th and 28th Aug., 1903.

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SAINT LOYE'S, EAST WONFORD, DEVON.

BY MISS ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES, F.R.HIST.S.

(Read at Totnes, 22nd July, 1920.)

SAINT ELIGIUS (in French Eloy, English Loye), Bishop of Noyau, born *c.* 590, died *c.* 660 on December 1, which is his day. As a goldsmith he was a favourite at the Courts of Clotaire II and Dagobert, and several coins struck by him as Master of the Mint at Paris are still extant. He was patron of all workers in metals, including blacksmiths, and in Art is sometimes treated as a bishop, sometimes as a farrier. He appears as the latter on a (? fourteenth-century) boss in the roof of Ugborough Church (over north aisle) and, as combining both capacities, in a statuette forming part of the richly carved south door (? *c.* 1520) of the Parish Church, Totnes. Here, the horse's foot that he holds alludes to the story that the saint once removed the leg of a restive horse, shod it in that detached state, and replaced it, without causing the animal any inconvenience! The handle-plate, of iron, $8\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$, may have come from an earlier door, for there is stamped out on it a very archaic design of a horse, four horse-shoes, and some undecipherable lettering or ornament. Possibly the name of St. Loye once entered into the title of the church, which is now known as St. Mary.

In the original Churchwardens' Accounts of Ashburton I have noted, in 8th & 14th Hen. VIII, entries of sums due from "the Wardens of the Store of SS. James & Eligius," and this leads me to surmise that miners as well as artificers practised the cult of St. Loye; for Ashburton was a stannary town, and Totnes is said to have been, anciently the only place for the shipment of tin in Devon, besides being an A.S. mint. Dr. Cox (Chwdns. Accts., p. 82) mentions that among the forty or fifty trade-gilds at Bodmin in the fifteenth century, there was one of

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Photo taken and presented by Mr. R. Hansford Worth.

(i.) On outer face of door inside south porch, Totnes Parish Church.



Photo by Mr. H. E. Gay.

ii.) On boss in roof of north aisle, Ugborough Parish Church.

CARVED FIGURES OF ST. LOYE.

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Photo taken in 1920.

RUINED CHAPEL OF SAINT LOYE, EAST WONFORD, HEAVITREE.

(Viewed from the N.W.

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"SS. Dunstan & Eloy for Smiths"; and that at Derby in 1483, the Craft of the "Farrers" maintained six wax candles ("serges") "befor Sancte loy." To come nearer home, I have seen in the vestry of Holy Trinity Church, South St., Exeter, a document dated 1442, recording the testimony of several parishioners (one being "*Radulfus Ferrant, ferror*'") to the effect (*inter alia*) that before the alterations [made about forty years previously], there was in the lower part of the church a fixed stone side-altar to St. Eligius [Loye] having above it a carved wooden image of that saint, and that the image has never been moved. This altar was probably benefited by a wealthy goldsmith named *Amisius de Bruges* (mis-read "*Dionisius*" by Oliver, *City*, p. 316) who in 1353 bequeathed lands and tenements in South St. and at St. Leonard's Mount, etc., to his wife Agnes (Mayor's Roll 26–7 Ed. III, mm. 29d–30d). Another smith—"Thomas Smethehaies, *ferror*'"—in 1381 had "a house within South Gate" (Chapter Archives, 2754).

St. Eligius should not be—though he sometimes is—confounded with *St. Egidius* (*Anglicè* Giles); *St. Aloysius* (Aloys, Aloes) a sixteenth-century bishop; or the British seventh-century Saint Illog, Bp. of Montgomery, honoured on 8 August under the name of *St. Ellidius*, in the Scilly Isles, where he was buried. A chapel at St. Mellion, in the Deanery of East, in Cornwall, was dedicated to "*St. Ellidius, Episcopus*" (Lacy's Regr., fol. 304) and *not*, as stated by Oliver, to "*St. Eligius*" (*Monast. Supplt.*, p. 441, and *Paroch. Hist. Corn.*, iii, p. 309).

The only known church or chapel in Devon or Cornwall unquestionably dedicated to St. Eligius (Loye) is the little chapel in the parish of Heavitree, situated in the midst of the Trust-lands of the Heavitree Poor, to the left of the road (Salter's Hill *alias* Windout Hill) that leads from the hamlet of East Wonford to that of West *alias* South Wonford. It is now a picturesque ruin, lacking roof and north wall, but its internal dimensions must have been $35' \times 18'\ 8''$. The bulk of the structure is Early English (probably early in the period 1190–1275) retaining in the south side three Lancet windows—sight about $6'\ 5''$ high by $13\frac{1}{2}''$ wide, with external rebate for reception of shutters, embrasure $4'\ 5''$ wide, internally, with seat about $1'$ from ground. A quatrefoil in the east gable and a pointed two-light window in the west wall (replacing a Lancet, of which

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part remains below) are of the Decorated period (*c.* 1272–1307). A copy of Oliver's *Ecclesl. Antiquities* in the Cathedral Library, published in 1839 by W. C. Featherstone, New London Inn Square, contains a view "drawn on stone by W. Hake," of "St. Eloy's Chapel," set in a thick grove of shade-trees. Jenkins (*Hist. Ex.*, p. 444) alludes in 1806 to "the Yard, decorated with ancient elms of lofty growth," and the Feoffees' Accts., in the seventeenth century, record sales of oaks and elms on the estate. But in another copy of Oliver's *Antiquities* (in the City Reference Library) of the same publisher and date (and also in the 1840 edition), there is a different lithographic view of the chapel, from which the trees have vanished. Both are faulty in perspective and proportions, but they show that the roof was heavily slated, with a small cross at each end of the ridge, and that a large cross stood, perhaps a dozen feet from the west end of the chapel, giving sanctity to the enclosure, which, however, can never have been licensed for burials, being so near the mother church.

In the *Western Antiquary* of 1890 (pp. 119, 142) an article and two crude sketches by Winslow Jones, testify that none of the crosses were then *in situ*. The large one had been removed to the lawn behind "St. Loye's House," where it now stands. It is of granite, octagonal in section, about 6′ 2″ high (besides base), and 2′ 3″ across arms. It is very similar to one in Pinhoe Churchyard, to "Little John's Cross" near Ide, and to many of the Dartmoor crosses. Mr. Hansford Worth tells me that the majority of this type are of the fourteenth, and some of the fifteenth century.

From the age indicated by the masonry, I should not be surprised to find that St. Loye's Chapel had been erected by William Gervais, who in 1238 was an important landholder in—if not co-lord of—the Manor of Wonford, and in Ringswell (Ft. of Fines, Dev. and Corn. Rec. Soc., No. 267). He was repeatedly Mayor (1218–1239), and founded Exe Bridge in 1250. But the earliest documentary reference to this building is a licence in the Register of Bp. Brantingham (fol. 171), the extended Latin text of which is printed by Preb. H. Randolph and by Col. Hardinge (*Dioc. Architl. Soc.*, 1853). It is dated 1 April, 1387, and permits Henry Tirell and Joan his wife to have Mass celebrated in their presence in the Chapel of Saint Eligius within their Mansion of Wonford, and particularly on the

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morrow of the Feast of Holy Trinity every year, during the bishop's pleasure, etc. Such licences are frequently misunderstood to grant leave for the erection of a chapel, or for its consecration ; but they conferred, in fact, a purely personal privilege, limited in duration, though sometimes renewed to successors, and the celebration had no permanent consecrative effect, for a portable altar-slab might be used. A composition between the Chapter and the Vicar of Heavitree, made 28 March, 1400, settles that the latter " is to receive all the oblations and obventions at the altars of the said church and of its chapels," including that of " *S. Eligius.*" One may often observe an attempt to wrest architectural evidence into concordance with the date of a licence, and Lysons, Worthy and others have erred in this way. Lysons further makes the slips of " 1377 " for 1387, and " Twill " for Tirell, while Worthy (*Suburbs*, pp. 9, 11) confounds the two distinct families of Tirell and Tilly. He assumes that the grantee of the above licence was a descendant of Wm. Fitz John's son-in-law, De Tilly (whom he mis-calls Tirel) ; but De Tilly's connection with the manor of Wonford ceased in the reign of King John, while the Tirels, who were descended from Walter Tirel, Lord of Poix, and his wife Adeliza de Clare niece to Baldwin de Brionne, the Domesday Sheriff of Exeter, were for centuries to the fore in this and other parts of Devon, as well as in Soms. Dors., etc. They are found early, e.g. at Oldridge, at (?) Tedburn St. Mary, as witness at Cowyk, and as tenants of Tor Abbey (see *Vict. Hist.*, p. 459 ; *Feud. Aids*, p. 314 ; Ft. of Fines, No. 713 ; Oliver, *Monast.*, p. 157). Before 1255 a Henry Tyrel possessed a tenement in Exeter, in the parish of St. Stephen, on the w. side of the lane leading to Christchurch (? Musgrave's Alley) at the corner (St. John's Cartulary, fol. 24d). A Henry Tyrel who was M.P. for Co. Devon, in 1330, is identified by Mr. Alexander (*Trans.*, xlv, p. 256) with the M.P. for Exeter, with the Sheriff of Devon, 1326, 1342 and 1345, of the same name ; and with Sir Henry Tyrell of Ashleigh in Lifton (Risdon, p. 9 ; Lysons', p. 317)—doubtless the same Henry Tirell to whom licence was granted, 30 May, 1332, for Divine Celebration in his chapel at Ashleigh (Grandisson, H.-R., p. 654) ; and probably all were one with our Henry Tirell of St. Loye's. The latter's " *Mansio de Wonford* " (despite Worthy, *Suburbs*, p. 22) I submit was not a manor house, but the " Capital Mansion of

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Seynt Loyes" which is mentioned in many documents from 1481 downward, and is shown as "the Farmhouse" in a map of 1809, lying scarcely twice its own length away (to north-westward) from the chapel, but was demolished in 1838 (Bill of Sale of materials, "except the cob and thatch"). In the deed of 1481 this mansion with its lands (including "woods") is stated to have been "lately held by John Wodeland, Cleric." Query, whether the same as "John de Wydelond" (variously spelt) who became Vicar of Heavitree in 1401 and died in 1422 (Stafford's *Register*, H.-R., pp. 177, 372; Lacy's, p. 10). But in 1481 it was of Robert Whityng and Otho Gilbert, Armigers, who granted an eighty years' lease of it to four men (named), doubtless the sidemen of Heavitree; for these officers rented and sub-let "the houses" and lands of St. Loye's for a long time before acquiring any part of them by purchase; being answerable to the parishioners for the profits, as set forth in a quaint document of 1586, that has been printed in D. and C. N. and Q. (Vol. I, p. 59); and there is a large collection of old deeds relating to the estate (the earliest being this of 1481; the next, one of 1551) with books of old accounts of the sidemen (beginning 1575), the wardens (i.e. acting treasurers) of St. Loye's, wardens of Duck's Almshouses, and feoffees of the parish charity lands, carefully preserved in the vestry of Heavitree church.

Limitation of space obliges me to withhold my extracts from these deeds and genealogical particulars of the holders of the lands connecting them in several cases with owners of the *quondam* manor of East Wonford (in which manor St. Loye's lay) and of lands in Sowton, Ringswell, etc.

A manuscript book—"Abstract of Title of the Feoffees," *penes* Mr. Chorley, 16 Gandy St., begins with a deed of 28 April, 29 Eliz. (i.e. 1587, mistakenly rendered "1586"), whereby Roger Ayshford of Aysheford in Burlescombe sold to John Leigh and Wm. Glandfeilde ¼ part of the messuage and lands called "Sancte Loyes." The next deed, dated 19 January, 30 Eliz. [1588, New Style] whereby the said Ley and Glanfeylde sold their ¼ of St. Loye's for £38, to twelve (named) parishioners, to the use of the poor people of the parish of Heavitree and towards the reparation of the parish church, is the starting-point of the abstract given in the printed "Report of the Charity Commissioners," which may be seen at public libraries.

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Suffice it to say, here, that on 1 March, 11 Chas. I (1636) the parishioners bought another ¼ part from John Clement *alias* Fishe of Crediton, for £51 ; and on 8 February, 17 Chas. II (1665) acquired the remaining moiety from Philip Ducke, for £125 7s. 3d. ; it having been sold to Ducke, in 1658, by Robert Shapcott of Bradninch, no doubt the Recorder of that borough and Member of the "Long Parliament," for whom see Croslegh's *Hist. of Bradninch* (p. 324).

The ancient mansion of St. Loye's that stood close by the chapel must not be confounded with that now known as "St. Loye's," which, as Winslow Jones states in the above cited article, was built by his grandfather [John Jones] on ground that he bought in 1789, *adjoining* the Trust Lands ; and this is borne out by the title deeds.

Exeter directories name as successive residents Thomas Jones, architect (brother of John) ; Pitman Jones, solicitor (son of John) ; and (Pitman's son) Winslow Jones, Esq., who died 30 July, 1895, but had sold the place in March, 1879, to W. J. Battishill, solicitor, for many years Chapter Clerk. The next purchaser was in March, 1912, Major-General Colin George Donald. In January, 1917, the present Bishop of Exeter, Lord William Gascoyne Cecil, D.D., and his family took it as their residence for the first eight months of his episcopate, the palace having been converted into a military hospital. But, in deference to a traditional custom, inhibiting (as I understand) a new bishop from sleeping within the city before his formal admittance by the mayor, etc., his lordship spent the night preceding his enthronisation at Bishop's Court, St. Loye's being reckoned as Exeter.

In September, 1919, St. Loye's (now comprising with the mansion 12 acres of ground) was purchased by the present owner, Thomas Whipham, Esq., M.D. Having regard to St. Loye's patronage of all workers in precious and other metals, it is a curious coincidence that Dr. Whipham, though of Devon extraction, is a member of the old London Company of Goldsmiths, as were his father, grandfather, and other ascendants for six generations, but was unaware of the saint's connection with the craft, till after he had decided on the place !

The Jones family, with their antiquarian proclivities, were probably responsible for the insertion in the modern brick walls of the coach-house and garage, of some mediæval

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foliated oak window-frames and large fragments of handsomely carved stone—one being a moulded and enriched ogee arch with finial cross, about 8 feet high—which, however, I do not think came from St. Loye's Chapel, but may have been cast out from some church on an occasion of "restoration."

To revert to St. Loye's Chapel:—I can find no evidence that it was ever endowed with the surrounding acres; and search has been made in vain by an expert at the Record Office, London, for any reference to it at the Reformation period; but in the parish books—first in 1618, and down to at least the middle of the eighteenth century—there is an annual payment of 1s. 2d. to the "King's Auditors" (or "Odiators") made up of 6d. for "high rent" or "Rent out of St. Lowes," or "Rent to the King for the Chapell," and 8d. for "Acquittance" and "the Porter's fee." As early as 1607 "halfe of the Chapell" was let as a dwelling. By 1785 it was used as a stable, and it was serving as a cow-shed when the Rev. S. Berkeley actively promoted its partial repair, which was effected by Mr. Harbottle Reed, whose measured drawings are in the keeping of the Diocesan Architectural Society. Surely the ancient building is worthy of further perservation, or even of complete restoration to its sacred uses.

ADDENDA

Page 360, *line* 10. A stone carving in Durweston Church, Dors: shows St. Eloi, ecclesiastically robed, shoeing a leg removed from a pony that stands near held by a man. (See Hutchins' *Dorset*, i, p. 266.)

P. 360, *l.* 21. The door may have been a gift from the smiths who remarkably outnumber other crafts, in the thirteenth century "Rolls of the Totnes Gild of Merchants." (See Mr. Hugh Watkin's *Hist. of Totnes*, p. 913.)

P. 361, *l.* 29. The name of St. Laudus was Englished as Lo, but Lowe is sometimes written for Loye.

P. 361, *l.* 38. Mr. Watkin points out that the dimensions of St. Loye's Chapel equate with the Norse measurements "5 sajenes by 8 arschines."

P. 365, *l.* 40. Dr. Whipham's great-grandfather, Vicar of Kingsteignton, was Chaplain of the Goldsmith's Company.

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LIST OF MEMBERS.

p Indicates Past Presidents.
* Indicates Life Members. † Indicates Honorary Members.
‡ Indicates Members who retire at the end of the current year.
The Names of Members of the Council are printed in small capitals; and of Members whose addresses are not known, in italics.
Notice of Changes of Residence, of Resignations, and of Decease of Members should be sent to the General Secretary.

Year of Election.

1913*H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., etc. (*All communications to be addressed to Walter Peacock, Esq., M.V.O., Duchy of Cornwall Office, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.*)

1913 Abell, G. J., 8, Rolle Street, Exmouth.
1919 Abell, Sir W. S., K.B.E., M.I.N.A., 11, Wedderburn Road, Hampstead, London, N.W. 3.
1913*Adams, E. Amery, 21, Mayford Road, Balham, S.W. 12.
1896 ADAMS, MAXWELL, c/o Messrs. William Brendon & Son, Ltd., Plymouth (HON. GENERAL SECRETARY).
1900*ADAMS, S. P., Elbury Lodge, Newton Abbot (VICE-PRESIDENT).
1920 Aitcheson, Rev. William, The Vicarage, Berry Pomeroy, Totnes (VICE-PRESIDENT).
1908 Albert Memorial Library, etc. (The Royal), Exeter, per H. Tapley Soper, F.R.HIST.S.
1909*ALEXANDER, J. J., M.A., F.R.HIST.S., J.P., Grammar School, Tavistock.
1916*p* ALLEN, E. J., D.SC., F.R.S., The Laboratory, Citadel Hill, Plymouth.
1896*Allhusen, C. Wilton, Pinhay, Lyme Regis.
1920 Allingham, H. R., M.B.LOND., Rosabelle, Totnes.
1918 ALMY, P. H. W., Bank Chambers, Torquay.
1869 AMERY, J. S., J.P., Druid, Ashburton (VICE-PRESIDENT and HON. GENERAL TREASURER).
1919 Amory, Sir Ian Heathcoat, Bart., C.B.E., D.L., J.P., Knightshayes Court, Tiverton.
1901 ANDREW, SIDNEY, 18, West Southernhay, Exeter.
1919 Andrew, T. H., F.S.I., Barnburgh, Pennsylvania Hill, Exeter.

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1894 Andrews, John, Traine, Modbury, Ivybridge.
1918 Ault, Rev. F. E., Dittisham Rectory, Dartmouth.
1912 Axe, Rev. Arthur, 18, Southbroom, Devizes.

1912*Babbage, Gilbert, 16, Cathedral Close, Exeter.
1920 Baker, Joseph Fitze, J.P., Hill Crest, Ashburton.
1919 Ball, Miss Marion, Walmer House, Torquay.
1914 Balleine, Rev. James A., M.A., Elm Brae, Seaway Lane, Cockington, S. Devon.
1915 Barber, James, Colintraive, Cranford Avenue, Exmouth.
1878*pBARING-GOULD, Rev. S., M.A., Lew Trenchard, Lewdown.
1918 Barnes, A. E., 107, High Street, Barnstaple.
1920 Barran, Charles, J.P., The Manor House, Berry Pomeroy, Totnes (VICE-PRESIDENT).
1902*Barratt, Sir Francis Layland, Bart., M.A., M.P., 68, Cadogan Square, London, S.W. 1.
1915 Bartlett, Rev. Lewis Edward, The Vicarage, Countess Weir, Exeter.
1920*Bastard, Lt.-Col. W. E. P., O.B.E., D.L., J.P., Kitley, Yealmpton, Devon (VICE-PRESIDENT).
1916 Bastow, J. Henry, Fair Park, Chudleigh.
1898*Bayley, Arthur R., B.A., F.R.HIST.S., St. Margaret's, Great Malvern.
1894*Bayly, Miss Anna, Seven Trees, Plymouth.
1919 Bayly, Mrs. E. C., Highlands, Ivybridge, South Devon.
1913*Bedford, His Grace The Duke of, K.G., Woburn Abbey, Bedfordshire.
1914 BEEBE, Rev. W. N. P., M.A., The Vicarage, Whitchurch, Tavistock.
1905 Bennett, Ellery A., 17, Courtenay Street, Plymouth.
1920 Benthall, Miss, Countess Wear House, Countess Wear, Topsham, Devon.
1920 Bettridge, A. E., Fairseat, Totnes.
1912 Bickersteth, Rev. H. L., B.A., The Vicarage, Tavistock.
1904 Bird, W. Montagu, J.P., Dacre House, Ringmore, Teignmouth.
1912 Birdwood, Allan Roger, Yannon Lea, Exeter Road, Teignmouth.
1889 Birmingham Free Library, Birmingham.
1886 BLACKLER, T. A., Hillborough House, St. Marychurch, Torquay.
1917*Blight, Francis J., Tregenna, Wembley, Middlesex.
1919 Boles, F. J. Coleridge, J.P., 24, St. Peter's Street, Tiverton
1912 Bond, Francis William, 40, Loughborough Park, Brixton, S.W. 9.
1901 Bond, Miss S. C., 41, Grace Street, Rockland, Knox Co., Maine, U.S.A.
1906 Bond, Rev. W. F., M.A., Lancing College, Shoreham, Sussex.
1913 Boston Public Library, U.S.A., c/o Messrs. Bernard Quaritch, Ltd., 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, London, W. 1.

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1906 Bovey, Thomas William Widger, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond., Winslade, Bampton, N. Devon.
1912 Bowden, John F., F.S.I., Crossways, West Avenue, Exeter.
1919 Bowles, Major-General F. A., C.B., Hartnolls, Tiverton.
1898 Boyer, Commander F., R.N., Home Lodge, Chudleigh, South Devon.
1911 Boyle, Mrs. C. Vicars, Cheldon Rectory, Chulmleigh, North Devon.
1916 Bracken, C. W., B.A., F.E.S., 5, Carfrae Terrace, Plymouth.
1900*Bradridge, C. Kingsley, Summerland, Honiton.
1912 Brant, Captain, R.N., St. Martins, Budleigh Salterton.
1905 Brendon, Charles E., 6, Hillsborough, Plymouth.
1892 Brendon, W. T., The Anchorage, Grand Parade, Plymouth.
1916 Breton, Rev. H. H., M.A., Sheepstor Vicarage, Horrabridge, Devon.
1917 Briggs, T. H., Rock House, Lynmouth, N. Devon.
1920 Brock, James S., Bridgetown, Totnes.
1918 Brockman, W. S., Mead Hill, Meadfoot Road, Torquay.
1918 Brodrick, W. B., 5, Essex Court Temple, London, E.C. 4.
1917 Brokenshire, F. A., 2, Rock Avenue, Barnstaple.
1916 Brown, W. L. Trant, F.R.I.B.A., 332, High Road, Kilburn, London, N.W. 6.
1916 Brown, J. P., J.P., Abbey Stores, Plymouth.
1920 Browne, Miss Leigh, 58, Porchester Terrace, London, W. 2.
1911*Brushfield, Miles Nadauld, 13, Allfarthing Lane, Wandsworth Common, Surrey.
1911 Buckfast, The Right Rev. The Lord Abbot of (Dom. Anscar Vonier, O.S.B.), Buckfast Abbey, Buckfast, S. Devon.
1918 Burdick, G., Sherwood, Belgrave Road, Torquay.
1911 Burn, Colonel C. R., A.D.C. to the King, M.P., 77, Cadogan Square, London, S.W. 1.
1916 Burton, R. Fowler, 2, Osborne Villas, Devonport.
1914 Butcher, Francis J., The Manor House, Tavistock.
1914 Butcher, Mrs. Francis J., The Manor House, Tavistock.
1917 Byne, Loftus St. George, M.Sc., F.L.S., Laracor, Elwyn Road, Exmouth.

1902 Calmady, Charles Calmady, Stoney Croft, Horrabridge.
1919 Campbell, J. D., Howden Court, Tiverton.
1908*Card, F. F., Broadlands, Newton Abbot.
1919 Carew, Charles Robert Sydenham, B.A., M.P., J.P., Warnicombe, Tiverton.
1891*Carpenter, H. J., M.A., LL.M., Penmead, Tiverton (Vice-President).
1866*Carpenter-Garnier, J., J.P., Rookesbury Park, Wickham, Hants.
1908 Carr-Smith, Miss Rose E., Harlow, Leamington.
1902 Carter, Miss E. G., Hartland, North Devon.
1899 Cartwright, Miss M. Anson, J.P., 11, Mont-le-Grand, Heavitree, Exeter.

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1918 Cary, Lt.-Commander H. L. M., R.N., Newton House, Rowde, Devizes.
1918 Cary, Captain L., R.N., Torre Abbey, Torquay.
1895*Cash, A. Midgley, M.D., Limefield, Torquay.
1898 Cave, Sir C. D., Bart., Sidbury Manor, Sidmouth.
1910 CHALK, Rev. E. S., M.A., Kentisbeare Rectory, Cullompton (VICE-PRESIDENT).
1911*Chalmers, R. W. S., 4, Cavendish Place, Bath.
1899*Champernowne, A. M., M.A., J.P., Dartington Hall, Totnes.
1918 Champernowne, Major Philip H., B.A., Beckhams, Manaton, Moretonhampstead, Devon.
1917 CHANTER, FRANK W., Bloomfield, Braunton, N. Devon.
1901 CHANTER, Rev. J. F., M.A., F.S.A., Marlands, Exmouth.
1884 Chapman, H. M., St. Martin's Priory, Canterbury.
1881*p*CHAPMAN, Rev. Professor, M.A., LL.D., Crofton, Byronshill, Torquay.
1906 CHAPPLE, W. E. PITFIELD, The Shrubbery, Axminster.
1906 Chapple, Miss Pitfield, The Shrubbery, Axminster.
1902 Charbonnier, T., 9, Cornwallis Crescent, Clifton, Bristol.
1908 Chennells, Rev. A. W., B.A., LL.D., The College, Newton Abbot.
1911 Chichester, Miss, Arlington Court, Barnstaple.
1917 Chichester, Rev. Charles, M.A., Sherwell Rectory, Barnstaple.
1914 Chilcott, Edward W., B.A., Chollacott Lane House, Tavistock.
1919‡Chope, H. F., Whiteley Wood Road, Fulwood, Sheffield.
1896 CHOPE, R. PEARSE, B.A., The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C. 2.
1912 Clapp, Cecil Robert Mainwaring, M.A., LL.M. (Cantab.), 2, Bedford Circus, Exeter.
1905 CLARKE, Miss KATE, 2, Mont-le-Grand, Exeter.
1919 Clarke, Miss, St. Peter's Street, Tiverton.
1901*p*CLAYDEN, Principal A. W., M.A., F.G.S., Royal Albert Memorial College, Exeter.
1903 Clay-Finch, Mrs., 17, Chester Road, Whitchurch, Salop.
1912 Clifford, Colonel E. T., C.B.E., V.D., D.L., 6, Cranley Gardens, South Kensington, London, S.W. 7.
1909 Colborne, The Hon. Mrs. Mabel, Venn, Ivybridge.
1898**p*COLERIDGE, Right Hon. Lord, M.A., The Chanter's House, Ottery St. Mary.
1920 Coles, A. J., St. Ewer, Torquay.
1896‡Collings, The Right Hon. Jesse, M.P., Edgbaston, Birmingham.
1915 Commin, H., 230, High Street, Exeter.
1920 Conran, Major Gerald M., J.P., Bradridge House, Diptford, South Brent, Devon.
1912 Cornish, Frederick John, 44, Magdalen Road, Exeter.
1908 Cornish-Bowden, Peter, Zaire, Newton Abbot.
1910 Cornwall Polytechnic Society, The Royal (*per* the Secretary E. W. Newton, Camborne).

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1904 Coryndon, R. T., Devonshire Club, 50, St. James' Street, London, S.W. 1.
1920 Cox, Rev. Walter E., M.A., Dartington Rectory, Totnes (VICE-PRESIDENT).
1911*Crabbe, Herbert Ernest, F.R.G.S., Teignbridge House, Kingsteignton, S. Devon.
1919 Cramp, Miss Viola, 28, Ladbroke Grove, London, W. 11.
1908 Crang, W. H., 11, Collingwood Villas, Devonport.
1911 Cree, W. E., M.D., Penryn, Watts Road, Tavistock.
1920 Crerar Library, The John, Chicago, U.S.A. (*per* Librarian).
1904 Crespin, C. Legassicke, c/o J. S. Amery, Druid, Ashburton.
1907 CRESSWELL, Miss BEATRIX F., 23, Wonford Road, Exeter.
1918 Crocker, F. J., J.P., Castleton, Torquay.
1898*p*CROFT, Sir ALFRED W., K.C.I.E., J.P., M.A., Rumleigh, Bere Alston, R.S.O.
1886 Cumming, Stephen A., 40, Palmerston Crescent, Palmer's Green, London, N. 13.

1916 Dallas, Miss Margaret Frazer, Moorfield, Mannamead, Plymouth.
1911 Davey, G. W., 16, John Street, Bedford Row, London, W.C. 1.
1911 Davie, G. C., J.P., C.C., The Elms, Bishop's Tawton, Barnstaple.
1917 Davies, W. R., Kingsclear, Camberley, Surrey.
1902 Daw, Mrs., Fremington House, Barnstaple, N. Devon.
1918 Day, C. B., Allerdale, Torquay.
1912 Depree, Mrs. Lilian May, 3, Pensylvania Park, Exeter.
1920 Devenish, J. A., Goulds, Staverton, Totnes.
1911 Devon and Exeter Club, Exeter (*per* Hon. Sec.).
1905 Dewey, Rev. Stanley D., M.A., Rectory, Moretonhampstead.
1919 Dixon, Captain Jos. P., Tiverton.
1918 Dobson, F., 55, Fleet Street, Torquay.
1919‡Dodd, Colonel Anthony, A.M.S., Windycroft, Instow, North Devon.
1919 Dodridge, A. E., Moulin, Cromwell Road, Beckenham, London, S.E. 20.
1882 DOE, GEORGE M., Enfield, Great Torrington.
1898*Donaldson, Rev. E. A., Pyworthy Rectory, Holsworthy, North Devon.
1913 Downes, Harold, M.B., F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.M.S., Ditton Lea, Ilminster, Somerset.
1917 Drake-Brockman, Rev. E., A.R.S.M., 42, Haldon Road, Exeter.
1902 Drayton, Harry G., 201, High Street, Exeter.
1920 Drennan, Robert, 7, Plymouth Road, Totnes.
1910 Drewe, Julius C., J.P., Wadhurst Hall, Sussex.
1909 Duke, The Rt. Hon. The Lord Justice Sir Henry, P.C., 37, Alleyn Park, Dulwich, London, S.E. 21.
1889 DUNCAN, A. G., J.P., South Bank, Bideford.
1913 Dunn, Miss Mary Rouse, Riverside, Bideford.

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1898*Dunning, Sir E. H., Knt., J.P., Jacques Hall, Bradfield, Essex.
1919 Dunsford, F. B., J.P., Ashleigh, Tiverton.
1901*Durnford, George, J.P., C.A., F.C.A.CAN., Greenhythe, Westmount, Montreal, Canada.
1918 Dutton, Miss A. V., Somerdon, Sidmouth.
1919 Dwelly, Edward, The Oaks, Pinewood Hill, Fleet, Hants.
1879 Dymond, Arthur H., 24, Burton Court, Chelsea, London, S.W.
1916 Dymond, G. P., M.A., 6, Lockyer Street, Plymouth.
1902 Dymond, Mrs. Robert, The Mount, Bideford.

1919 Eales, C. E., The Limes, Tiverton.
1907 Eames, Miss Maria Deane, Cotley, near Chard.
1917 Eames, Miss Sarah E., Carlton House, Exmouth.
1920 Easterling, Miss Ruth C., M.A., Royal Albert Memorial College, Exeter.
1919 Easton, H., 1, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3.
1918 Ede, Harry P., Applegarth, Maidencombe, near Teignmouth.
1901 Edye, Colonel L., United Service Club, London, S.W. 1.
1896 ELLIOT, EDMUND A. S., M.R.C.S., M.B.O.U., Slade House, near Kingsbridge.
1898*Evans, Arnold, 4, Lithfield Place, Clifton.
1904‡Evans, Major G. A. Penrhys, Furzedene, Budleigh Salterton.
1914 Evans, Rev. A. C., M.A., The Vicarage, Lamerton, Tavistock.
1880*Evans, Parker N., Park View, Brockley, West Town, R.S.O., Somerset.
1902*Eve, The Hon. Sir H. T., 19, Kildare Gardens, Bayswater, London, W. 2.
1904 Every, Richard, Marlands, Heavitree, Exeter.
1917 Exeter, The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of (Lord William Cecil), The Palace, Exeter.

1912 Fairbrother, G. H., Whitehall, Bideford.
1905 Falcon, T. A., M.A., Hill Close, Braunton, Devon.
1919 Fargus, Brigadier-General Harold, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Alexandra House, Alexandra Terrace, Exmouth.
1919 Fargus, Mrs. Harold, Alexandra House, Alexandra Terrace, Exmouth.
1896 Firth, H. Mallaby, Knowle, Ashburton.
1919 Fisher, E. C., M.A., Milverton Lodge, Tiverton.
1919 Fisher, Frederic Bazley, J.P., Elm Cottage, Tiverton.
1919 Fisher, Mrs. S. H., 18, Fore Street, Tiverton.
1911 Fleming, George McIntosh, C.C., Loventor Manor, Totnes.
1918 Forster, Robert Henry, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Kilmar House, Liskeard.

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1906 Fortescue, Rt. Hon. the Earl, Castle Hill, South Molton.
1910 Foster, M. T., Fore Street, Cullompton.
1918 Foster, James Murray, c/o M. T. Foster, Fore Street, Cullompton.
1876*Fowler, Rev. Canon W. W., Earley Vicarage, Reading.
1918 Fradd, Martin, 165, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2.
1892 Francis, H., C.E., 12, Lockyer Street, Plymouth.
1900 Francken, W. A., Okehampton Park, Okehampton.
1920 Frean, Charles, 59, Portchester Road, Bournemouth.
1919 French, Rev. W., M.A., Cadeleigh Rectory, near Tiverton.
1914 Frost, Miss Dorothy, Regent Street, Teignmouth.
1912*p*Froude, Ashley A., C.M.G., Collapit Creek, Kingsbridge, S. Devon.
1908 Fulford, Francis A., Great Fulford, Dunsford, Exeter.
1880 Furneaux, J., J.P., Tor View, Buckfastleigh, Devon.

1908 Gallsworthy, Frank, Burghersh Chantry, Lincoln.
1919*p*Gamble, The Very Revd. H. R., D.D., Dean of Exeter, The Deanery, Exeter.
1906 Gardiner, John, The Elms, Rudgeway, R.S.O., Glos.
1901 Gauntlett, George, 27, Dix's Field, Exeter.
1900*Gervis, Henry, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.S.A., J.P., 15, Royal Crescent, Bath.
1920 Gibson, George J., M.D., St. Maur, Totnes.
1910 Gidley, G. G., M.D., Heyford House, Cullompton.
1909 Giffard, Edward Walter, 13, Chesham Place, London, S.W. 1.
1919 Gilbert, Commander Walter Raleigh, R.N., Bishopsteignton House, Bishopsteignton, Devon.
1892*Gill, Miss, St. Peter's Street, Tiverton.
1920 Glanville, Percival, St. Leonards, Totnes.
1919 Glover, Rev. W., F.R.G.S., St. Peter's Street, Tiverton.
1902 Goaman, Thomas, J.P., 14, Butt Gardens, Bideford.
1918 Gordon, Thomas Hodgetts, B.A. (Lond.), Belhelvie, Alexandria Road, Sidmouth.
1917 Gotto, Mrs. M. C., St. Catherine's, Exmouth.
1918 Green, F. W., Welstor, Ashburton.
1881 Gregory, A. T., *Gazette* Office, Tiverton.
1920 Gresswell, Charles, c/o Barclay's Bank, Balham, London, S.W. 12.
1917 Gribble, Miss Rose M., Splatton, S. Brent.
1913*Grigg, H. W., Cann House, Tamerton Foliot, Crownhill, S.O., Devon.

1892*p*Halsbury, The Right Hon. the Earl of, 4, Ennismore Gardens, London, S.W. 7.
1895*Hambleden, The Right Hon. Viscount, 3, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W. 1.
1880*Hamlyn, Joseph, Fullaford, Buckfastleigh.

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1920 Hanks, F. G., B.A., The Grammar School, Totnes (VICE-PRESIDENT).
1893 Harris, Miss, Sunningdale, Portland Avenue, Exmouth.
1916 HARRIS, GEORGE THOMAS, Kelso, Knowle Park, Sidmouth.
1905 HARTE, Prof. WALTER J., Royal Albert Memorial College, Exeter.
1908 Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A., *per* Messrs. Edward G. Allen and Son, Ltd., 14, Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C. 2.
1900 Harvey, Sir Robert, D.L., J.P., Dundridge, Totnes (VICE-PRESIDENT).
1875*Hatt-Cook, Herbert, Hartford Hall, Cheshire.
1913 Hawker, Capt. Henry Gore, Strode, Ivybridge, S. Devon.
1910 Hawkins, Rev. Edward J., B.A., 18, Marlborough Road, Exeter.
1920 Hayman, B. W., J.P., The Gables, Totnes (VICE-PRESIDENT).
1920 Hayman, Ernest W., 5, Devon Terrace, Totnes.
1912 Hearn, Mrs. Eliza Christine, Ford House, Alphington Road, Exeter.
1919 Hebditch, W. Anstey, Juryhayes, Tiverton.
1919 Hebditch, Mrs. J. T., Juryhayes, Tiverton.
1890*Heberden, W. B., C.B., Elmfield, Exeter.
1920 Heming, Capt. T. H., R.N., C.B.E., c/o London and County Bank, Midhurst, Surrey.
1919 Hepburn, Lady, Dunmore, Bradninch, Cullompton.
1919 Herapath, Mervyn, Cintra, Budleigh Salterton.
1920 Herbert, Charles H., High Street, Totnes.
1907 Herron, H. G. W., c/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, S.W. 1.
1908 Hext, George, Kingstone, Newton Abbot.
1918 Hicks, Colonel John George, V.D., McWhirter House, Abbey Road Mansions, St. John's Wood, London, N.W. 8.
1882**p*HIERN, W. P., M.A., F.R.S., J.P., C.A., The Castle, Barnstaple.
1916 Hill, H. S., 29, Staddon Terrace, Plymouth.
1892*Hingston, C. A., M.D., J.P., 3, The Esplanade, Plymouth.
1907 Hitchcock, Arthur, Bettysground, Shute, Axminster.
1912 Hitchcock, Capt. Walter M., Sunnyside, 51, The Boulevard, Weston-super-Mare.
1918 Hockaday, F. S., F.R.HIST.S., Highbury, Lydney, Glos.
1898 HODGSON, T. V., Municipal Museum, Plymouth.
1901 Holman, H. Wilson, F.S.A., Furlong, Topsham, Devon.
1901 Holman, Herbert, M.A., LL.B., Holcombe Down, Teignmouth.
1893 Holman, Joseph, Downside House, Downlewne, Sneyd, Bristol.
1906 Holman, Francis Arthur, 3, Hyde Park Square, London, W. 2.
1906 Holman, Ernest Symons, 1, Lloyd's Avenue, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 3.
1919 Holman, Sidney H., The Dene, Denewood Road, Highgate, London, N.
1920 Holman, William, J.P., Brimhill, Paignton.
1917 Holmes, A. H., Bodley Cottage, Parracombe, Barnstaple, N. Devon.

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1914*Hooper, H. Dundee, M.A., Ardvar, Torquay.
1918 Hooper, W. R., Great Torrington, N. Devon.
1910 Hooppell, Rev. J. L. E., St. Peter's Vicarage, 10, Hoxton Square, London, N. 1.
1911 Hopper, A. E., Queen Anne's Chambers, Barnstaple.
1920 Horn, F., High Street, Totnes.
1896*Hosegood, S., Pendennis, Rockleaze, nr. Bristol.
1920 Hudson, F. H., The Plains, Totnes.
1895*Hughes, T. Cann, M.A., F.S.A., Town Clerk, Lancaster.
1918 Hunt, Mrs. A. R., Southwood, Torquay.
1917 Hunt, F. W., J.P., C.C., High Street, Barnstaple.
1906 Hunt, Rev. Jas. Lyde, Efford, Paignton.
1919 Hutchinson, Rev. F. E., M.A., Court Place, Cove, Tiverton (Vice-President).
1886 Huxtable, James, 51, The Avenue, Kew Gardens.
1919 Huxtable, William Henry, 2, St. Paul's Square, Tiverton (Vice-President).
1918 Huxtable, W. S., Carisbrooke, Torquay.
1908 Hyde, The Venble. H. B., The Vicarage, Bovey Tracey.

1893 Iredale, A., Strand, Torquay.

1918 Jackson, Rev. Edward E., M.A., The Rectory, Parracombe, Barnstaple, N. Devon.
1890*Jackson, Mark, Homelea, Purley, Surrey.
1904 Jackson, Rev. Treasurer P., St. Martins, Exeter.
1908 James, S. Boucher, Hallsannery, Bideford.
1912 Jenkins, Rhys, M.I.M.E., 38, Southwood Avenue, Highgate, London, N. 6.
1916 Jenkins, Rev. W. T. Ll., The Rectory, Instow, N. Devon.
1901 Jerman, J., F.R.I.B.A., F.R.M.S., The Bungalow, Topsham Road, Exeter.
1917 Jewell, F. A., The Mayor's Parlour, Barnstaple.
1911 Joce, Thomas James, 3, Manor Crescent, Newton Abbot.
1918 Johnston, Rev. J. Charteris, Mount Warren, St. Luke's Road, N., Torquay.
1919 Johnstone, F., Wilcombe Villa, Tiverton.
1883 Jordan, W. F. C., The Cedars, Teignmouth.
1899*Julian, Mrs. Hester Forbes, F.G.S., F.R.A.I., Redholme, Torquay.
1920 Juniper, Admiral W. V., C.B., Elmsleigh, Ashburton Road, Totnes.

1913 Keene, Rev. E. G. Perry-, Dean Prior, Buckfastleigh.
1916 Keily, The Rt. Rev. Bishop John, D.D., Bishop's House, Plymouth.
1920 Kelway, Clifton, F.R.HIST.S., Church House, Westminster, London, S.W.
1920 Kendall, W. H. Redworth, Totnes.
1920 Kendall, Mrs., Redworth Totnes.

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1919 Kidwell, W. G., 16, Twyford Place, Tiverton.
1918 Kirkwood, Major J. H. Morrison, D.S.O., Yeo, Fairy Cross, S.O., N. Devon.
1918 Kitson, Major Robert, Hengrave, Torquay.
1919 Knight, Rev. Francis, D.D., Kincraig, Forest Road, Torquay.
1901 Knight, Mrs. J. H., The Firs, Friar's Walk, Exeter.

1903 Laing-Oldham, Philip M. T., M.A., Strawbridge, Hatherleigh, N. Devon.
1907 Lane, John, The Bodley Head, Vigo Street, London, W. 1.
1904 Lang, Charles Augustus, St. George's Cottage, Weybridge.
1898 Langdon, Rev. F. E. W., Membury Vicarage, Axminster.
1916 Langford, Rev. Canon John Frere, Southbrook, Starcross, Devon.
1906 LARTER, Miss C. ETHELINDA, F.L.S., 2, Summerland Terrace, St. Marychurch, Torquay.
1920 Last-Smith, E. A., 63, Drayton Gardens, South Kensington, London, S.W. 10.
1905 LAYCOCK, C. H., Cross Street, Moretonhampstead.
1919 Lazenby, Miss, B.A., Eastfield, Tiverton (VICE-PRESIDENT).
1889*Lee, Col. J. W., Budleigh Salterton, South Devon.
1914 Lewin, L. H., Heathfield, Yelverton, S. Devon.
1911 Lindsay, W. A., J.P., D.L., K.C., M.A., F.S.A., Norroy King of Arms, College of Arms, London, E.C., and Deer Park, Honiton.
1919 Littledale, F. Woodhouse, St. Marychurch, South Devon.
1920 Lockner, Conrad, Northgate House, Totnes.
1920*Lockyer, Lady, The Hill Observatory, Salcombe Regis, Sidmouth, Devon.
1920 LOCKYER, Major W. J. S., The Hill Observatory, Salcombe Regis, Sidmouth, Devon.
1920 Lomax, W. F., The Library, Ashburton.
1890*Longstaff, G. B., M.D., Twitcham, Mortehoe, R.S.O.
1919 Lovett, W. T., Highfields, Halberton, Tiverton.
1898 LOWE, HARFORD J., F.G.S., Kotri, Chelston, Torquay.

1920 McClean, Capt. W. N., 1, Onslow Gardens, London, S.W. 7.
1906 MacDermot, E. T., Lillycombe, Porlock, Somerset.
1907 McLennan, Frank, Lynch Villa, Axminster.
1920 Maddick, Henry, J.P., Velwell, Totnes.
1919 Mahood, A. G., Sunnyside, Tiverton.
1894 Mallet, W. R., Exwick Mills, Exeter.
1904 Manchester Free Reference Library, King Street, Manchester.
1905 Manisty, George Eldon, Nattore Lodge, Budleigh Salterton.
1903 Manlove, Miss B., Moor Lawn, Ashburton.
1901 Mann, F., Leat Park, Ashburton.
1914*Mardon, Evelyn John, B.A., LL.B., F.R.G.S., New Court Topsham, Devon.
1897*Mardon, Heber, Clifden, Teignmouth.

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1901 Marines, The Officers Plymouth Division R.M.L.I., Royal Marine Barracks, Stonehouse, Devon.
1919 Marquand, C. V. B., Y Glyn, Llanfarian, Cardiganshire.
1917 Marsh, Charles, Cross Street, Barnstaple.
1904 Marshall, James C., Woodchurch, Crapstone, Yelverton.
1917 Martin, Major Arthur J., R.A.M.C., 44, St. George's Square, London, S.W. 1.
1918 Martin, Mrs. C. L., Clanmarina, Torquay.
1919 Martin, W. H., Tiverton.
1918 Mason, Samuel, 15, College Road, Newton Abbot.
1908 Matthews, Lieut.-Colonel Alfred, Gratton, Bow, N. Devon.
1887 Matthews, Coryndon, F.Z.S., F.E.S., Stentaway, Plymstock, S. Devon.
1894 Maxwell, Mrs., Lamorna, Torquay.
1917 May, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth, Sefton House, Northam, N. Devon.
1920 Maye, Thomas, Mount Elwell, Totnes.
1898 Melhuish, Rev. George Douglas, M.A., Ashwater Rectory, Beaworthy.
1902 Messenger, Arthur W. B., Staff Paymaster R.N., 11, St. John's Road, Harrow.
1900 Mildmay, Lt.-Colonel the Rt. Hon. F. B., M.P., Flete, Ivybridge (VICE-PRESIDENT).
1919 Miller, Brian S., The Castle, Exeter.
1910 Monkswell, Right Hon. Lord, 117, St. James's Court, London, S.W. 1.
1905 Moon, W. J., J.P., 20, Home Park Villas, Devonport.
1919 Moore, R., M.A., Tidcombe House, Tiverton.
1906 Morley, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of, Saltram, Plympton.
1909 MORRIS, R. BURNET, M.A., LL.B., Belair, Exmouth.
1914 Morris, Miss E. A., Nirvâna, Ivybridge, S. Devon.
1908 Morrison-Bell, Colonel E. F., Pitt House, Chudleigh.
1910 Morrison-Bell, Major A. C., M.P., 13, Seymour Street, Portman Square, London, W.
1920 Morrison, J. W., Winsland, Totnes.
1898 MORSHEAD, J. Y. ANDERSON, Lusways, Salcombe Regis, Sidmouth.
1886*Mortimer, A., 1, Paper Buildings, Temple, London.
1912 Mortimer, Fleet-Surgeon, Edgar F., R.N., Rock Mount, Torrington, N. Devon.
1917 Mortimer, Miss, 2, The Myrtle, Sidmouth.
1919 Mott, Rev. L. O., M.A., Hennock Vicarage, Bovey Tracey, S. Devon.
1919 Mudford, E., 12, Fore Street, Tiverton.
1904 Murray, Sir O. A. R., K.C.B., The Admiralty, London, S.W. 1.
1918 Murrin, A. J., J.P., C.C., Powderham Road, Newton Abbot.
1918 Myers, Rev. T., Elm Tree, St. Marychurch, S. Devon.

1885*NECK, J. S., J.P., Great House, Moretonhampstead.

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1919 New, H. G., J.P., Craddock, Cullompton, Devon.
1912 Newberry Library, Chicago (*per* Messrs. B. F. Stevens and Brown, 4, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C. 2.).
1912 Newman, Sir Robert, Bart., D.L., J.P., M.P., Mamhead Park, Exeter.
1902 Newton Club (*per* B. D. Webster, Esq., Hon. Sec.), Newton Abbot.
1913 New York Public Library (*per* Messrs. B. F. Stevens and Brown, 4, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.).
1918‡Nixon, Sidney E., Wayside, Watcombe, near Torquay.
1908 Northcote, Gordon Stafford, Willowmead, Budleigh Salterton.
1909 Northcote, The Rt. Hon. Lady Rosalind, Pynes, near Exeter.
1920 North Devon Athenæum, Barnstaple (*per* Hon. Sec.).
1915*Northmore, John, Moorfield, Lee-on-the-Solent, Hants.
1915 Notley, Rev. J. T. B., B.A., c/o Lloyd's Bank, Totnes.
1904 Nourse, Rev. Stanhope M., Shute Vicarage, Axminster.

1920 Oates, Rev. John, The Haven, Cherry Cross, Totnes.
1914 Odell, Rev. F. J., R.N., Endsleigh, Totnes, Devon (VICE-PRESIDENT).
1918 Odell, William, M.D., F.R.C.S., Ferndale, Torquay.
1917 Oliver, Bruce W., A.R.I.B.A., Bridge End, Barnstaple.
1914 Openshaw, Oliver, The Grange, Kentisbury, near Barnstaple.

1913 Paige, Henry, J.P., Broomborough, Totnes (VICE-PRESIDENT).
1910 Palmer, Frederick William Morton-, M.D., M.A., B.C. (Cantab.), F.S.A., 13, Orchard Gardens, Teignmouth.
1911 Pannell, Rev. A. P., Bulmer Vicarage, Sudbury, Suffolk.
1919 Parker, Oxley Durant, J.P., C.C., Sharpham, Totnes (VICE-PRESIDENT).
1906 Parry, H. Lloyd, B.A., B.Sc., LL.B., Guildhall, Exeter.
1912 Pastfield, John Robinson, 7, Victoria Terrace, Magdalen Road, Exeter.
1908 Pateman, Arthur F., Braeside, Belle Vue Road, Exmouth.
1902 Patey, Rev. Charles Robert, Sowton Rectory, Exeter.
1903 Peacock, H. G., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Mem. Brit. Mycol. Soc., Hareston Lodge, Ash Hill Road, Torquay.
1914 Pearse, Major A. B. Rombulow, 6th Gurka Rifles, c/o Messrs. Cox and Co., 16, Charing Cross, London, S.W. 1.
1901 Pearse, James, 11, Salutary Mount, Heavitree, Exeter.
1910 Peck, Miss Charlotte L., Maidencombe House, St. Marychurch, Torquay.
1911 Peek, C., J.P., The Keep, Kingswear, S. Devon.
1882 Penzance Library, Penzance.
1919 Perkin, Emil S., The Wilderness, Tiverton.
1917 Perry, Francis A., 4, Kirchen Road, West Ealing, London, W. 13.
1908 Peter, Claude H., Craigmore, Launceston.

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1883 Petherick, J., 8, Clifton Grove, Torquay.
1918*Phillpotts, Eden, Eltham, Torquay.
1918 Pillar, James Elliott, Drake Circus, Plymouth.
1912 Pinder, William Henry, Shillingford Lodge, near Exeter.
1899 Pinkham, Colonel Charles, M.B.E., M.P., D.L., J.P., C.A., Linden Lodge, 7, Winchester Avenue, Brondesbury, N.W. 6.
1919 Pinnock, Miss A., Head Mistress, Girls' Middle School, Tiverton.
1918 Pitman, C. E., C.I.E., Drewton, Chelston, Torquay.
1879 Plymouth Free Public Library, Plymouth.
1916 Plymouth Proprietary Library, Cornwall Street, Plymouth.
1880 Pode, J. D., J.P., Slade, Cornwood, Ivybridge.
1892*p*Pollock, Sir F., Bart., LL.D., F.S.A., etc., 21, Hyde Park Place, London, W. 2.
1900*Ponsonby, Rev. Preb. Stewart Gordon, M.A., Rectory, Stoke Damerel, Devonport.
1900*Pope, John, Coplestone House, Copplestone.
1919 Powell, Alfred S., Hill Garden, Torquay.
1909 Prance, H. Penrose, Whitchurch, Mannamead, Plymouth.
1919 Pratt, Miss E. H., Pratshayes, Exmouth.
1915 Prideaux, Charles S., F.R.S.M., L.D.S. Eng., Ermington, Dorchester, Dorset.
1901*Prideaux, W. de C., F.R.S.M., L.D.S. Eng., F.S.A., 12, Frederick Place, Weymouth.
1918 Priestley, C. W., B.Sc., Richmond Lodge, Torquay.
1887*Prowse, Lt.-Colonel Arthur B., R.A.M.C.(T.), M.D., F.R.C.S., 5, Lansdown Place, Clifton.
1891 Prowse, W. B., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., 31, Vernon Terrace, Brighton.
1919 Pugsley, J. Follett, How Hill, Tiverton (Vice-President).
1919 Purvis, John Archibald, D.Sc., F.R.S.E., 6, Pennsylvania Park, Exeter.
1919*Pyne, H. B., Northbrook, Farnham, Surrey.
1919*Pyne, M. Taylor, Drumthwacket, Princeton, New Jersey, U.S.A.

1918 Radcliffe, Alexander Nelson, Bag Park, Widecombe-in-the-Moor, Ashburton, and 45, Kensington Square, London, W. 8.
1901 Radford, A. J. V., F.S.A., Vacye, College Road, Malvern.
1898*Radford, Arthur L., F.S.A., The Manor House, Bradninch, Devon.
1888 Radford, Lady, F.R.Hist.S., 2, Pennsylvania Park, Exeter.
1919 Radford, Miss Cecily, 2, Pennsylvania Park, Exeter.
1920 Rawson, Rev. J., The Rectory, Gidleigh, Chagford.
1916 Raymond, Miss Mildred, St. Michael's Lodge, Stoke, Plymouth.
1918 Rea, C. F., B.A., B.Sc., J.P., Lake Mead, Totnes (Vice-President).

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1915 Record Office Library, The Public, c/o The Supt. of Publications (Book Dept.), Stationery Office, Princes Street, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.
1896 REED, HARBOTTLE, F.R.I.B.A., 12, Castle Street, Exeter.
1912 Reed, William Henry, Thornlea, Cowley Road, Exeter.
1919 Rees, Rev. J. J., M.A., Sampford Peverell Rectory, Tiverton.
1920 Reeves, Francis J., J.P., Hillside, Totnes.
1909 Reform Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W. (*per* Librarian).
1885*Reichel, L. H., Beara Court, Highampton, North Devon.
1872 REICHEL, Rev. OSWALD J., B.C.L., F.S.A., A la Ronde, Lympstone, Devon.
1911 Rendell, Dr., 19, Norfolk Crescent, Hyde Park, London, W. 2.
1904*Reynell, B., Gorse Hill, 61, Albion Street, New Brighton.
1898*Reynell-Upham, W. Upham, 4, Keat's Grove, Hampstead, London, N.W. 3.
1918 Rich, W. J., 21, New North Road, Exeter.
1919 Riding, Miss Laura, Treaslake, Stevenstone Road, Littleham, Exmouth.
1914 Roberts, Herbert James, Redgate, Postbridge, Princetown, S. Devon.
1906 Roberts, Rev. R. O., East Down Rectory, Barnstaple.
1905*p*ROBERTSON, The Rt. Rev. Dr., Oxford.
1916 Rogers, Henry J., 8, May Terrace, Plymouth.
1917 Rogers, Inkerman, F.G.S., Inkerman House, Clovelly Road, Bideford.
1909 Rogers, R. B., Hexworthy, Lawhitton, near Launceston.
1902*Rogers, W. H., J.P., Orleigh Court, Bideford.
1914 Rowe, Miss Flora A. M., Wonwood, Lamerton, Tavistock.
1912 Rowley, F. R., F.R.M.S., Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.
1918 Royse, Rev. William Henry Harvey, R.N., Holne Vicarage, Ashburton.
1899 Rudd, E. E., 18, Gladys Road, London, N.W. 6.
1905*Rundell, Towson William, F.R.MET.SOC., Terras Hill, Lostwithiel, Cornwall.
1914 Rylands Library (The), Manchester.

1912**p*ST. CYRES, The Rt. Hon. Viscount, J.P., M.A., Pynes, near Exeter.
1898*St. Maur, Harold, D.L., J.P., Stover, Newton Abbot.
1904 Sanders, James, J.P., C.C., 21, South Street, South Molton.
1881*Saunders, Ernest G. Symes, M.D., 20, Ker Street, Devonport.
1877*Saunders, George J. Symes, M.D., Lustleigh, Burlington Place, Eastbourne.
1918 Sayers, Rev. A. H., The Manse, North Gate, Totnes (VICE-PRESIDENT).
1917 Scarlett, J. F., Orchard Mount, Ashburton.
1919 Scott, Miss M. E., M.A., Broomfield, Tiverton.
1906 Scott, S. Noy, D.P.H. LOND., L.R.C.P. LOND., M.R.C.S. ENG., Elmleigh, Plymstock.

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1918 Searley, A. W., Northernhay, Kingskerswell.
1906 Segar, Richard, 64, St. Gabriel's Road, Cricklewood, London, N.W. 2.
1894 Shapland, A. E., J.P., Church House, South Molton.
1919 Shapland, Hubert R., Bellaire, Barnstaple.
1919 Sharland, H. B., 13, St. Peter's Street, Tiverton.
1919 Shearman, Frank, Stoodleigh Court, Tiverton.
1909 Sheldon, Gilbert, 39, Kirkdale, Sydenham, London, S.E. 26.
1910 Sheldon, Miss Lilian, 39, Kirkdale, Sydenham, London, S.E. 26.
1882 Shelley, Sir John, Bart., D.L., J.P., Shobrooke Park, Crediton.
1915 Shepherd, Captain E., 2, Cornwall Road, Westbourne Park, London, W. 11.
1917 Shepperd, W. J., 94, Boutport Street, Barnstaple.
1918 Sherwin, Rev. Charles, M.A., Clyst Hydon Rectory, near Exeter.
1885 Sibbald, J. G. E., Mount Pleasant, Norton S. Philip, Bath.
1919 Siddalls, John, M.I.M., C.E., Drumore, Tiverton, N. Devon (Hon. Local Secretary).
1913 Simmons, Sydney, J.P., Okehampton, Torrington Park, Friern Barnet, London, N. 12.
1914 Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., Ltd., 4, Stationers' Hall Court, London, E.C. 4.
1907 Simpson, S., Cleeve, Christow, near Exeter.
1919 Skelt, R. H., Uffculme, Cullompton.
1902 Skinner, A. J. P., Colyton.
1906 Skinner, Miss Emily, 21, St. Peter's Street, Tiverton (Vice-President).
1914 Small, A., Taw View, 15, Pitt Hill, Appledore, N. Devon.
1918 Smith, Mrs. C. H., The Hey, St. Marychurch, S. Devon.
1916‡Snell, H. J., Grimston, Houndiscombe Road, Plymouth.
1905 Snell, M. B., J.P., 5, Copthall Buildings, London, E.C.
1909 Snell, William D., 27, Chapel Street, Stonehouse, Plymouth.
1920 Soddy, Rev. T. E., Bridgetown, Totnes.
1912 Soper, H. Tapley, F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S., The Monastery, Waverley Avenue, Exeter.
1906 Sparks, Miss Hilda Ernestine, Suffolk House, Putney Hill, London, S.W. 15.
1919 Squire, H. Brimsmead, 90, Wood Street, London, E.C. 2.
1918 Staines, A. W., 69, Union Street, Torquay.
1868*pStebbing, Rev. T. R. R., M.A., F.R.S., Ephraim Lodge, The Common, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
1920 Stephens, H. E., 10, Plymouth Road, Totnes.
1900 Stiff, J. Carleton, Alfoxden, Torquay.
1920 Stoyle, E. B., J.P., Northcote, Totnes.
1885*Strode, George S. S., D.L., J.P., C.C., Newnham Park, Plympton.
1875**Sulivan, Miss.*

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1896 Swansea Devonian Society (*per* S. T. Drew), Swansea.
1919 Sydenham, J. F., M.D., Dulverton, Devon.
1919 Sydenham, Miss K. S. B., Dulverton, Devon.
1899 Symonds, F. G., The Firs, Sturminster Newton, Dorset.
1920‡Symons, George, Totnes.

1899*Tanner, C. Peile, B.A., Chawleigh Rectory, Chulmleigh.
1890 Tavistock Public Library, Bedford Square, Tavistock.
1900*Taylor, Alfred, F.R.G.S., The Mission House, Sehore Cantonment, Central India.
1886 Taylor, Arthur Furneaux, Ingleside, Hanwell, London, W. 7.
1920 Templer, Colonel H. L., Exedene, Topsham, Devon.
1918 Thomas, Mrs. F. S., The Old Vicarage, Holne, near Ashburton.
1912 Thurgood, Ernest Charles, Beverley, Dagmar Road, Exmouth.
1918 Tidman, Arthur, M.A., 2, Ashburne Villas, Kent's Road, Torquay.
1903 Tindall, J., Marino, Sidmouth.
1920 Tingey, M.A., F.S.A., Valetta, Kent's Road, Torquay.
1906 Toley, Albert, Devonia, The Grove, Hanwell, W. 7.
1908 Torquay Public Library, Torquay.
1918 Tracey, Miss B., The Fair Park, Chudleigh, Devon.
1908 Treglohan, William Thomas, B.A., Conington, Clarendon Road, Watford, Herts.
1902 Trelawny-Ross, Rev. J. T., D.D., Ham, near Devonport.
1919 Treliving, Norman, Central Library, Leeds.
1918 Trethewy, A. W., 11, Brandize Park, Okehampton.
1902*Trist, Pendarves, Harbertonford, Totnes.
1887 Troup, Mrs. Frances Rose-, Bradlegh End, Ottery St. Mary.
1876 Tucker, Major R. C., J.P., C.A., The Hall, Ashburton (Hon. Auditor).
1920 Tucker, Edward M., Mount Pleasant, Totnes.
1910 Tuker, Miss M. A. R., Birdcombe Court, Wraxall, Som.
1905 Turner, Alfred, M.D., Plympton House, Plympton.
1906 Turner, C. S., Kelbuie, Westbourne Terrace, Budleigh Salterton.
1918 Turner, Joseph H., The Elms, High Road, Willesden, London, N.W. 10.
1912 Turner, Mrs. Richard, 2, St. Germans, Exeter.

1911 Ulyat, William Francis, Port Meadow, Totnes (Vice-President).
1916 Upham, Samuel Victor, Emscote, Fortescue Road, Preston, Paignton.

1881 Varwell, H. B., J.P., Sittaford, West Avenue, Exeter.
1912 Veitch, Peter C. M., J.P., Elm Grove House, Exeter.
1884 Vicary, W., J.P., The Knoll, Newton Abbot.
1902*Vidal, Edwin Sealy, 32, Sticklepath, Barnstaple.

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1916 Wainwright, Mrs., Courtenay Lodge, Petitor Road, St. Marychurch, Torquay.
1917 Wainwright, Miss Maud, Badgeworth Court, near Cheltenham.
1907 Wall, Mrs., Fairlight, St. Marychurch, Torquay.
1916 Walling, R. A. J., J.P., *Western Daily Mercury*, Plymouth.
1895 Walpole, Spencer C., Church Farm House, Lancing, Sussex.
1918 Ward, Arthur E., 9, Higher Summerlands, Exeter.
1916 Ward, Thomas, 44, Headland Park, Plymouth.
1908*p* WATKIN, HUGH R., Chelston Hall, Chelston, Torquay (VICE-PRESIDENT).
1920‡ Watson, R. H., D.L., J.P., Brookfield, Totnes (VICE-PRESIDENT).
1900 Watts, Mrs. R. I., Greenbank, Yelverton, S. Devon.
1908 Waymouth, Cecil, 33, Park Road, St. Marychurch, Torquay.
1900* WEEKES, Miss LEGA-, F.R.HIST.S., Varnello, Topsham Road, Exeter.
1911 Wellacott, Rev. Thomas William, M.A., The Vicarage, Totnes.
1911 Wells, Lionel Bury, Carberry, Salcombe, Kingsbridge.
1915 Westlake, W. N., Hollacombe, West Avenue, Exeter.
1920 Whipham, Thomas, M.D., St. Loye's House, Exeter.
1872† Whitaker, W., B.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., Assoc. Inst. C.E., F. San. Inst., 3, Campden Road, Croydon.
1920 White, Dr. Harold E., Ridgecote, Totnes.
1893 White, T. Jeston, 39, Burne Street, London, N.W.
1897 WHITLEY, H. MICHELL, M.INST.C.E., Broadway Court, Westminster, London, S.W. 1 (VICE-PRESIDENT).
1920 Widger, George H., Borough Surveyor, Totnes.
1883* Willcocks, A. D., M.R.C.S., Park Street, Taunton.
1918* Willcocks, Lieut. R.E., 9, Rodway Road, Roehampton, London, S.W. 15.
1918* Willcocks, Lieut. Roger Hussey, R.F.A., 4, College Hill, Cannon Street, London, E.C. 4.
1876* Willcocks, W. K., M.A., 12, Lansdowne Crescent, London, W. 11.
1912* Willey, Mrs. Emilie L., Pennsylvania Park, Exeter.
1913 Williams-Lyouns, H. F., The Knowle, Kingsbridge, Devon.
1920 Williams, Lionel M., Buckfastleigh, Devon.
1912 Wills, Sir E. Chaning, Bart., M.A., F.C.S., Harcombe, Chudleigh, S. Devon.
1911 Wilson, A. H., Sandridge Park, near Totnes.
1920 Wilton, Sir Thomas, J.P., Hawarden, Dartmouth.
1916 Wimbush, Mrs., Altamira, Topsham, Devon.
1875*p* WINDEATT, EDWARD, J.P., C.A., Heckwood, Totnes (PRESIDENT).
1920 Windeatt, Lt.-Col. F. K., T.D., Elmfield, Totnes (VICE-PRESIDENT).
1896* WINDEATT, Major GEORGE E., O.B.E., T.D., Totnes (HON. GENERAL and LOCAL SECRETARY).

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1920‡Windeatt, Mrs. T. W., Clifton Villa, Totnes.
1896 Winget, W., Glen Almond, Cockington, Torquay.
1872*Winwood, Rev. H. H., M.A., F.G.S., 11, Cavendish Crescent, Bath.
1884*Woodhouse, H. B. S., 7, St. Lawrence Road, Plymouth.
1896*Woodley, R. W., Place, Ashburton.
1920 Woods, R. M., The White House, Beer, Seaton, S. Devon.
1907 Woollcombe, Rev. A. A., Leusdon Vicarage, near Ashburton.
1920 Woollcombe, Louis A. W., Leusdon Vicarage, near Ashburton.
1904 Woollcombe, Gerald D., Cranmere, Newton Abbot.
1916 Woollcombe, J. Y., 6, Queen's Gate, Plymouth.
1901 Woollcombe, Robert Lloyd, M.A., LL.D., F.I.Inst., F.R.G.S., F.R.E.S., F.S.S., 14, Waterloo Road, Dublin.
1891*Worth, R. Hansford, Mem.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., 32, Thornhill Road, Plymouth.
1919 Worthington, Rev. Joseph, M.A., St. Denis, Avenue Road, Torquay.
1919 Wynne, A. E., M.A., Old Blundells, Tiverton (Vice-President).
1919 Wynne, Mrs. A. E., Old Blundells, Tiverton.

1897 Yacht Club, The Royal Western, The Hoe, Plymouth.
1910 Yale University Library, New Haven, U.S.A., *per* Messrs. Edward G. Allen and Son, 14, Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C. 2.
1900*Yeo, Miss Mary E. J., Holsworthy, Rossi Street, Yass, New South Wales.
1900 Yeo, W. Curzon, 10, Beaumont Avenue, Richmond, Surrey.
1895 Young, E. H., M.D., Darley House, Okehampton.

The following Table contains a Summary of the foregoing List.

Honorary Members	1
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By MAXWELL ADAMS.[1]

Abbreviations used.—Bot. = Botany ; Dipt. = Diptera ; obit. = obituary.

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[1] The Editor gratefully acknowledges the kind assistance of Mr. J. A. Cumming, I.C.S., and of Major M. C. Brotherton in the preparation of this Index.

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